

T H E T E N T H
R E P O R T
O F T H E
C O M M I S S I O N E R S
A P P O I N T E D T O E N Q U I R E I N T O
T h e S T A T E a n d C O N D I T I O N
O F T H E
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues
O F T H E
C R O W N,
A N D T O S E L L O R A L I E N A T E
F e e F a r m a n d o t h e r U n i m p r o v e a b l e R E N T S.

Dated 6th FEBRUARY 1792.

Ordered to be printed 14th February 1792.

To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

The TENTH REPORT of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the State and Condition of the WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES of the CROWN, and to sell or alienate Fee Farm and other Unimproveable RENTS.

THE Forest of Whichwood is situated on the West Side of the County of Oxford, between the Rivers Evenlode and Wainrush, each of which runs within about a Mile of the Forest.

If a Canal should ever be made, near either of those Rivers, to the Isis, which they join a little above Oxford, the Carriage of Timber from the Forest would be attended with little Expence.

At present the Land Carriage to the Wharf at Ensham, being Ten Miles from the Forest, is Eleven Shillings the Load; and the Water Carriage, from thence to Deptford, is Fourteen Shillings the Load, being less than from any other of His Majesty's Forests to the Dock Yards in the River, except the Forest of Waltham in Essex.

From a Perambulation, dated 28th Edward I. we find that this Forest was, at that Time, much more extensive than it now is.—Its present Boundaries were ascertained by an Inquisition, dated 12th October, 17th Charles I. taken in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the preceding Year, for ascertaining the Bounds of the Forests; by which it was declared, that they should be the same as they were commonly reputed to have been in the 20th of James I.; and the Limits described in that Inquisition or Perambulation, are the Boundaries of the Lands there belonging to the Crown.

Appendix, N^o 1.

16 Chas I. Cap. 16.

This Forest is almost entirely encompassed with a Stone Wall, which is not, however, wholly built on the Boundary of the King's Lands, but comprehends various

rious Coppices and Open Wastes, belonging to private Owners, and not included within the last mentioned Perambulation; but which, having once been Forest Land, and afterwards disafforested, are now Purlieus; and by virtue of the Act which has been referred to, retain Rights of Common on the open Parts of what still remains Forest.

But though the Woods and Lands belonging to private Owners within the Stone Wall of the Forest are not within the Bounds ascertained by the Inquisition of 17th Charles I. they nevertheless continue subject to the Range and Feed of the Deer, and are, in effect, injured by them in the same Degree as those which still remain afforested. The whole Extent of the Land within that Wall is divided into Five Walks, called the Ranger's Walk, Roger's Hill Walk, Patch Hill Walk, Potter's Hill Walk, and South Lawn Walk. The Lodges of Three of the Keepers are built upon the Crown Lands, and the other Two on private Property, belonging to the Duke of Marlborough. Each Walk contains Part of the Lands within the Perambulation, and Part of those excluded by it. The Right of Common enjoyed by the neighbouring Landholders extends equally to all those Lands; and no other Distinction appears to be made between them than that the Lands within the Perambulation are called by the Name of *The King's Forest*, which seems to be used merely to denote to whom they belong.

The Lands in this Forest belonging to the Crown, have been surveyed under our Direction, and a Plan thereof will be delivered with this Report. They consist of

Appendix, N^o 1.

Eighteen Coppices set with Underwood, inclosed for a limited Time after each Cutting, and containing, by Statute Measure —
Two principal Lodges, called The Ranger's Lodge, and South Lawn Lodge, and Three inferior Lodges for Keepers, with the Lawns and other Lands inclosed therewith — — —
And the Open Ridings, Plains, Woods, and Waste Lands within the Perambulation, which are never inclosed — — —

Total within the Perambulation — —

And there are, without the Perambulation, several detached Parcels of Meadow Land, in sundry Common Meadows near the Forest, from which the Keepers have One Crop of Hay Yearly, as appertaining to their respective Walks, and the neighbouring Farmers the Latter-Math, or After-Pasture — — —

Acres.	Roods.	Pieces.
1,841	—	—
127	2	10
1,741	—	35
3,709	3	5
32	2	—
3,742	5	5

N^o 2.

The following Parishes and Hamlets exercise Right of Common within the Forest, for Horses and Horned Cattle (except Oxen); namely, the Parish of Ascot Doyley; the Hamlets of Chilton, Pudfoot, Shorthampton, Walcot, and Finstock, in the Parish of Charlbury; the Hamlets of Ramsden, Leyfield, and Langley, in the Parish of Shipton; the Parish of Aithall, and Hamlet of Aithally; the Parishes of Minster-Lovell, Swinbrook, and Pullbrook; and the Hamlet of Painsfarm, in the Parish of Tainton, all within the County of Oxford; and the Parish of Widford, in the County of Gloucester; but the Parish of Minster-Lovell not having any Lands within the Wall of the Forest, it is doubted whether that Parish is strictly entitled to Common within the Forest. The Hamlets of Leyfield, Langley, and Shorthampton, enjoy a Right of Pasture for Sheep (called *Sheep Walks*) on certain Parts of the Waste

Lands belonging to the Crown; and Afcott-Doyley, Affhally, Swinbrook, Fullbrook, and Painsfarm, have similar Privileges on certain Parts of the Walkes belonging to private Owners, within the Stone Wall of the Forest. The Bounds of those Sheep Walks are well known, and if the Sheep are found beyond them, they are impounded by the Keepers.

The Offices appointed for the Government and Care of this Forest, are those of a Ranger, a Launder (or Keeper of the Lawns) and Four Bailiffs, or Keepers, with Two Venderors, and a Woodward.

The Offices of the Ranger, Launder, and Four Bailiffs, appear to have been granted, at different Times for various Terms: In the 30th Elizabeth, they were granted to John Fortescue, Esquire, and Francis his Son, for their Lives; and in the 40th of the same Reign, to Sir John Fortescue, Knight, and his Heirs Male. In the 13th James the First the same Offices were granted to Henry Lord Danvers, his Heirs and Assigns, so long as there should be any Heir Male of Sir John Fortescue, Knight, surviving. In the 23d James the First they were granted in Fee to Henry Earl of Danby; and lastly in the 13th of Charles the Second those Offices having reverted to the Crown, by the Forfeiture of Sir John Danvers, they were granted again in Fee, to Edward Earl of Clarendon, his Heirs and Assigns, by the Description of "The Office and Offices" of the Four Bailiffs, in the Forest of Whichwood, otherwise called the Eight Walks "in Whichwood; and also the Office of Ranger, or the Rangerhip, and the Office" of the Launderhip, in the Forest of Whichwood aforesaid; together with the "Wages and Fees of Four Pence per Day, for each of the Four Bailiffs; Six Pence" per Day for the Rangerhip, and Four Pence per Day for the Launderhip; and "all other Wages, Profits, Commodities, and Advantages to the said Offices belong- ing as fully as any other Person formerly enjoyed the same."

This Patent was purchased in the Year 1751, from the Descendants of the Earl of Clarendon, by the Duke of Marlborough; and a Copy of it is annexed to this Report.

The Two Grants to the Earls of Danby and Clarendon are, in all Respects, similar to the preceding Grants of the same Offices, except as to the Fee for the Laundership, which in those Two Grants is mentioned to be Four Pence per Day, but in all the former Grants Six Pence. The Amount of the Fees, according to the more ancient Grants is,

	£.	s.	d.
For each of the Four Bailiffs, at Four Pence per Day	-	24	6 8
For the Rangerhip, Six Pence per Day	-	9	2 6
And for the Launderhip, at Six Pence per Day	-	9	2 6
	£.	42	11 8

Which Sum was invariably paid or allowed to the Ranger, out of the Produce of the Coppices in this Forest, from the 13th of James the First (and probably for a much longer Time) pursuant to a Covenant for that Purpose, inserted in the Leases of the Coppices; and no other Payment appears to have been made on Account of Wages of the Officers of this Forest, until the Year 1751 (the Year in which the Patent was purchased by the Duke of Marlborough) when Lord Hyde, from whom it was purchased, presented a Memorial to the Treasury, claiming, by virtue of the Grant of the Offices to Lord Clarendon in 1661, a farther Sum of £. 21. 5. 10. per Annum, computed thus:

12 Nov.
30 Eliz.
23 June.
40 Eliz.
31 Octo.
13 James I.
23 Octo.
23 James I.
10 Augu.
13 Chz. II.

Appendix, N^o 4.

			£.	s.	d.
For the Four Bailiffs 4d. per Day	—	—	6	1	8
For the Rangerſhip, 6d. per Day	—	—	9	2	6
And for the Launderſhip, 4d. per Day	—	—	6	1	8
			£. 21	5	10

Appendix, No 5.

By the ſame Memorial, Lord Hyde repreſented that he held Cornbury Park in Fee, by virtue of a Grant of the ſame Date to the Earl of Clarendon, under a Rent of £. 20. per Annum, which had never been paid. The Memorial of Lord Hyde was referred to the Conſideration of the Auditor; and upon his Report, that the Rent had not been paid, and that no Allowance had been made for the Fees and Wages then claimed, the Lords of the Treſury gave Directions for paying what ſhould appear to be due to Lord Hyde, which was ſtated by the Auditor to be a Balance of £. 307. 5.—over and above the Sum of £. 1,800, for the Rent due for Cornbury Park, for 90 Years, to Lady Day 1751.

That Sum of £. 307. 5.—was accordingly paid to Lord Hyde; and the Annual Payment of £. 21. 5. 10. has ever ſince been continued to the Duke of Marlborough: But as the Sum of £. 42. 11. 8. allowed to the Ranger, out of the Produce of the Coppices, is the exact Amount of the Fees granted by all the Patents prior to the Alteration of the Fee for the Launderſhip from Four Pence to Six Pence per Day, and was allowed in full Payment of the Fees of the Officers of this Foreſt, we apprehend that the Ranger was not entitled to any other Allowance; and that the Admiſſion of Lord Hyde's Claim, in 1751, was owing to an Inadvertence of the Auditor, who does not ſeem to have been aware of the Effect of that Condition, in the Leaſes of the Coppices, which are inrolled in his Office.

The Amount of the Payment thus inadvertently made to Lord Hyde (including the Set-off for the Rent of Cornbury Park) was	—	£. 1,916	5	—
And the ſubſequent Payments to the Duke of Marlborough, on } the ſame Account, to Michaelmas laſt, have amounted to — }		862	6	3
Together	—	£. 2,778	11	3

By virtue of the Grant purchaſed from the Clarendon Family, the Duke of Marlborough holds the Office of Ranger himſelf, and appoints the Keepers of the Five Walks, allowing them ſuch Salaries as he thinks fit. He alſo appoints and pays the Woodward, who has the Care of the Duke's own Woods, as well as of thoſe belonging to the Crown.—The Verderors are choſen in the accuſtomed Manner by the Freeholders of the County.

The preſent Officers of the Foreſt, and the Salaries paid by the Duke of Marlborough to the Woodward, and Keepers, are as follows:

The Ranger	—	His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.
Two Verderors	—	{ Lord Charles Spencer. } No Salary. { Francis Page, Eſquire. }
Woodward	—	Solomon Goff — Salary £. 30.

Appendix, No 6.

Five

			Salaries	Appendix, N ^o 10.
			£. s. d.	
Five Keepers, viz.	Thomas Gray	Ranger's Walk	10 — —	
	Thomas Morris	Roger's Hill Walk	16 — —	
	William Eeles	Patch Hill Walk	16 — —	
	Joseph Prattley	Potter's Hill Walk	11 — —	
	Matthew Syford	South Lawn Walk	10 — —	

The Ranger's Lodge, which is a commodious Stone Dwelling House, with convenient Offices, Coach Houses, Stables, Farm Yard, and Garden, with an inclosed Lawn of about 60 Acres of Pasture Land, and about 30 Acres of Land in Tillage (of which One Field of about 8 Acres has been taken out of One of the Coppices, and cleared of Wood, by the present Possessor) have been, for about 20 Years past, in the Possession of Admiral Pigott, by Permission of the Duke of Marlborough. The South Lawn Lodge, which is also a convenient Stone House, with similar Offices, and an inclosed Lawn of about 50 Acres, were some Time since in the Possession of General Boscawen, and are now let to Charles Fettiplace, Esquire. These Two Lodges are repaired at the Charge of the Crown.

The Office of the Verderors in this Forest, since the Discontinuance of the Forest Courts, is merely nominal. They have each a Brace of Bucks and a Brace of Does Annually, and no other Perquisite.

The Lodges of the Three Keepers of South Lawn Walk, Roger's Hill Walk, and Potter's Hill Walk, as well as the Two principal Lodges, are situated within *The King's Forest*. Those of the other Two Keepers, as we have before observed, are without the Perambulation, and built upon Lands belonging to the Duke of Marlborough; and all the Five Keepers Lodges are repaired at the Duke's Expence.

There are at present about One thousand Head of Deer in the whole Forest. The Numbers killed Annually are 61 Bucks and 42 Does, of which Six Bucks and Six Does are sent to His Majesty's Larder, and the same Number to the public Offices, under Orders from the Clerk of the Venison Warrants. The rest are disposed of according to the List annexed. His Majesty's Right to keep Deer in the Forest is without Limitation.

Appendix, N^o 11.

The Woodward has no Emolument besides his Salary of £. 30 a Year.

There is another Person employed in the Forest, but not properly a Forest Officer: He is called the Bill Man; and his Business is to keep the Fences of the Coppices in Repair, during the Time they ought to remain inclosed; for which he receives from the Duke of Marlborough a Salary of £. 18 a Year.

N^o 9.

Though the general Superintendence and Care of the Forest is committed to these Officers, the Coppices have for a great Length of Time been granted by *Leases* for Lives, or Terms of Years.

Those Leases having passed through the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, in which regular Entries are preserved of all References to that Officer, and of his Reports, and the Leases having been enrolled in the Books of the Auditor, we have had it in our Power to examine the Terms and Conditions on which they have been granted for a great while back; and we annex Extracts from those Reports, from the 9th of January 1709 down to the 11th October 1762, when the present Lease, of which we annex a Copy, was granted to the Duke of Marlborough for his own Life, and those of Lord Robert and Lord Charles Spencer.

Appendix, N^o 10.
N^o 11.

These Leases grant the Coppices, Wood, and Underwood, and the standing of all Trees within the said Coppices, heretofore used to be lopped, cut, or felled, and all Timber Trees, and all Oak Saplings, fit and proper for Timber and several Standish or Stocks to be left upon every Acre, according to the Form of the Statute, the Lessee paying Yearly into the Exchequer a Rent of £. 40, "and to the Rangers" and Keepers of the Forest, for and in respect of their Fees and Wages, the Yearly "Sum of £. 42. 11. 8, with the further Sum of £. 20, in lieu of Firewood, heretofore usually allowed to the Keepers of the said Forest,"—and all other Fees, Wages, and Allowances to the said Rangers, and Keepers, in anywise due or payable, and exonerating the Crown therefrom: And it is provided that the Lessee shall well and sufficiently inclose the said Woods, and preserve the same from Spoil or Cattle; and shall not put any Horses or other Cattle into the Coppices, which may hurt the Twigs or Springs of the same, during the Term limited by the Statute for the Preservation of such Kind of Woods, after every such Cutting; "and shall permit the" Keepers Yearly to cut within the same Woods and Coppices, when they lie open, "a competent Quantity of Browling of the Shredding of the Trees, for the Sufficiency of the King's Deer within the Forest aforesaid."

Appendix, N^o 6.

The Time of cutting the Coppices is when the Underwood is at Eighteen Years Growth; and One of the King's Coppices, which are Eighteen in Number, is cut every Year.—Immediately before the cutting of a Coppice, it is inclosed with a strong Hedge and Ditch, and divided into Portions, called Braids, 40 of which make an Acre of Wood Measure. The Underwood is valued standing, according to it's Goodness, from 4*d*. to 4*s*. 6*d*. per Braid, being 15*s*. 4*d*. the Acre for the lowest Price, and Nine Pounds for the highest; and is cut by the Buyers. The Fencing of the Coppices is done at the Expence of the Duke of Marlborough, excepting those Parts which adjoin to the Stone Wall of the Forest, where a Border of the Underwood, of 24 Yards, or 72 Feet, in Breadth, called the *Wall Acre*, is allowed to the respective Owners of the Lands on the Outside of the Wall, for keeping those Parts of it constantly in Repair; and, in a few Places, where the Wall is discontinued, and the Outer Fence of the Forest is a Hedge, the same Practice prevails. This Custom, which is supposed to be very ancient, is the same in the Coppices which are private Property, as in those belonging to the Crown. The Expence of repairing the Wall which adjoins to the *Open Parts* of the Forest, is paid by the Duke of Marlborough.

Each Coppice, after the Cutting of the Underwood, remains inclosed Eight Years, and is then thrown open to the Deer and Cattle, and continues so for Ten Years, when the Underwood comes again in course to be cut.

The Value put by our Surveyor on the Land within the Coppices, supposing it cleared and converted to Tillage, is for the whole 1841 Acres, £. 1,311*s*. 18*s*. 6*d*. being from 10*s*. to 15*s*. the Acre. In it's present State, at the Rates at which the Underwood is sold, we apprehend it yields, on an Average, about £. 5 the Acre at each Cutting, amounting, in the whole Period of Eighteen Years, to about £. 9,200, or One Year with another £. 511 per Annum; from which, however, a considerable Deduction must be made for the Fences, but we apprehend the Net Produce cannot be less than £. 400.

The Leases, and the Reports of the Surveyors General, enable us to state what those Coppices have actually produced to the Crown, from 1711 to the present Time, both in Rent, and in Fines on the different Renewals granted during that Period.

L E S S E E S.			Fines proposed.	Fines paid.
1711.	Earl of Rochester	{ for Two Lives after One in being }	£. 350 — —	£. 200 — —
1712.	Earl of Rochester	{ for One Life after Two — — — }	100 — —	— — —
1752.	Earl of Godolphin in Trust for the Duke of Marl- borough — — —	{ for Three Lives on Surrender of Two }	231 — —	231 — —
1762.	Duke of Marlborough	{ for One Life after Two — — — }	250 — —	250 — —
Fines paid in the last 80 Years			£. — —	681 — —
Being, <i>comparatus Annis</i>			£. — —	8 10 3
Annual reserved Rent			— —	40 — —
Salaries and Allowances to Forest Officers out of the Produce of the Coppices — — — —			— —	62 11 8
Average Yearly Produce to the Crown			£. — —	111 1 11

This is exclusive of the Timber reserved to the Crown, the Produce of which will be stated separately.

No Reasons appear in the Proceedings for those Leases, why the Fines paid were less than the Sums proposed by the Surveyor General.

Finding the entire Government of the Forest, and the Possession of the Coppices, thus committed to the Duke of Marlborough, we directed our Precept to his Grace, with such Questions relative to the Offices he holds, and the present State of the Forest, as seemed best calculated to procure the Information necessary to enable us to fulfil the Object of our Appointment.

From the Answers given for the Duke by Thomas Walker, Esquire, it appears, that besides the Salaries mentioned in the Grant of the Offices, he claims, as appurtenant to the Ranger'ship, the Right of killing Deer, Game, Fish, &c. and all other Royalties, such as Fines, Waifs, Estrays, Deodands, Mines, &c. and a Right to all that is growing in the Hollow-Woods or Open Forest, such as Heath, Furze, Fern, Bushes, and Shrubs, beneath or inferior to the Denomination of Timber or Saplings of Timber. That he claims also, under the same Patent, the Ranger's Lodge, and the other Lodges within the Part called *The King's Forest*, and a Right to cut Timber either in the King's Coppices or Open Woods, for Repairs of Buildings, Gates, &c.; and he states that the Deer have no Provision for their Sustainance in Winter, but from lopping of Browfe, and the Keeper's Allowance of Meadow Land.

Mr. Walker farther says, That no Swine are admitted into the Forest; that there are no specific Times for admitting the Cattle of the Commoners, or taking them out; that the Forest is cleared only from Necessity, when Want of Food obliges the Owners to remove them, and is driven as often as the Forest Officers and Marksmen please; and that the Cattle of Strangers are impounded, and a small Fine paid to the Marksmen, and expended by them and their Assistants.

Appendix, N^o 30.

And as to the present Condition of the Forest, Mr. Walker says, "That the
"greatest Part of the Timber has been cut, he has been told, at much Waste, and
"Loss to the Crown; and that there is now very little left."

This Account of the State to which the Forest is now reduced is confirmed to us
as well by the Report of the Person whom we employed to survey the same, as by a
Survey of the Timber lately made, under the Direction of the present Surveyor
General of the Woods, and by our own Observation on a personal View of the Forest;
and yet it appears, that little Advantage to the Crown has arisen from the Timber
felled in it during the present Century.

Appendix, N^o 13.

The annexed Statement, drawn from the Accounts of the Surveyors General of the
Woods, shews, that the whole Produce of the Wood and Timber sold
for the Use of the Crown, in this Forest, from 1700 to 1786 inclu-
sive, was

	£.	s.	d.
The Amount of Repairs of Lodges within that Time	4,07	4	9½
And of Fees, Poundages, and other Expences, on the Felling and Sale of the Timber, and Performance of those Repairs	1,221	9	9½
	5,623	14	7½

Being more than the whole Produce of the Wood Sales, by	217	9	1½
And that Sum being deducted from the Amount of the Rents and Fines received for Leases of the Coppices, during the same Period, viz. Rent £. 40 for 26 Years	3,140	—	—
Fines paid	681	—	—
	4,121	—	—

Leaves, as the clear Revenue derived from the Forest from 1700 to 1786	3,403	10	10½
Being, <i>comparatus Annis</i>	45	7	9½

Appendix, N^o 14.

In all that Period there was not any Timber supplied from this Forest for the Use of the Navy; but in the Years 1788 and 1790 there were sent to Deptford Yard 105 Loads and 34 Feet of Naval Timber; the Produce of which, at the customary Rate, of 38 s. per Load, paid by the Navy Board for the King's Timber, together with the Logs, Tops, and Bark, amount to	£. 376	10	2
There were also sold in those Two Years 410 scrubbed and unthrifty Trees, for the Sum of	233	13	2
Together	£. 610	3	4

Appendix, N^o 15.

And there were issued in 1789 and 1790, Two Warrants for further Repairs at
the Ranger's Lodge, to the Amount of £. 550. 9. 2. But the Accounts since 1786
not having been passed before the Auditor, we are not able to state what Deductions
are to be made from the Produce of that Timber, or the additional Charges incurred
in executing the Warrant for those Repairs.

N^o 16.

We have found no ancient Survey of the Timber in this Forest, so as to enable us
to compare its former with its present Condition. The only Survey prior to that
lately made by the Surveyor General of the Woods and Forests, is a Survey of the
Oak Timber there, taken by Order of the House of Commons, in 1783, when there
were growing in the Forest the following Quantities of Oak :

3

Trees

	In the Coppice.			In the Open Forest.		
	N ^o .	Lds.	Feet.	N ^o .	Lds.	Feet.
Trees fit to cut, or 30 Feet and upwards	110	83	20	23	7	22
Growing Trees, of 10 to 30 Feet	901	252	14	996	240	11
Do, ——— 30 Feet and upwards	8	5	16	1	—	33
Stoveis or Saplings, of 1 to 10 Feet	6,202	466	28	13,982	1,162	43
Scrubbed, unthrifty, fhaken, and dotard or decayed	1,169	138	10	3,230	265	45
	8,390	945	58	18,232	1,677	29

And the following Abstract of the Survey made in 1789 and 1790, will shew the Number of Trees of all Kinds then in the Forest:

Appendix, N^o 17.

O A K.	In the Coppices.			In the Open Forest.		
	N ^o .	Lds.	Feet.	N ^o .	Lds.	Feet.
Fit for the Navy	168	160	40	5	3	13
Improving, from 20 to 30 Years Growth and upwards	5,441	—	—	5,774	1,235	1
Saplings under 20 Years	2,710	—	—	6,882	414	44
Not improving	1,141	—	—	5,378	406	34
Firewood	69	—	—	37	14	45
	9,529	—	—	18,074	2,074	37
A S H.						
Improving	124	15	24	9,882	505	43
Not improving	12	3	13	3,012	103	49
Firewood	21	6	5	397	47	47
	157	24	40	13,291	727	39
E L M.						
Improving	20	1	47	330	73	47
Not improving	—	—	—	2	—	12
	20	1	47	332	74	9
B E E C H.						
Improving	13	6	—	547	134	13
Not improving	1	—	26	13	1	—
Firewood	—	—	—	16	1	31
	14	6	26	576	136	44
S Y C A M O R E S.						
Improving	—	—	—	66	11	32

L I M E S.

L I M E S.				In the Coppices.			In the Open Parts.		
				N ^o	Lds.	Pers.	N ^o	Lds.	Pers.
Improving	—	—	—	22	1	49	101	19	12
H O R S E C H E S N U T S.									
Improving	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	10	46

35 Hen. VIII. C. 17. According to the Conditions in the Lease of the Coppices, referring to the Statute for the Preservation of Woods, there should be left, at each Cutting, 12 Trees of Oak on every Acre, or such a Number of Standills or Storers as should make up the full Number of 12 on the Acre. There ought, consequently, to be growing within the Coppices not less than 22,092 Trees and Saplings of Oak; but from the foregoing Survey the whole Number of Trees and Saplings, of all Sizes, appears to be no more than 9,529, being little more than 5 to an Acre; and the Number of those under 20 Years Growth was only 2,710, being hardly Three Trees to every Two Acres of Land.

Appendix, N^o 17. B.

In Observations annexed to the last mentioned Survey transmitted by the Surveyor General to the Lords of the Treasury, he states, " That there is no Appearance of young Oaks, or Tillers, coming up, under 20 Years Growth, in the open Parts of the Forest, nor ever will be, nor ever can be any, unless a Stop is put to cutting the Bushes in the Forest, and the lopping and cutting the young Trees, which is done in open Day, and carried away often in Waggon, in the Night, avowedly and without Regard; inasmuch that almost all the Covert for young Wood growing up is destroyed; that the Forest is over-run with Swine; and it is feared that neither the Swine, nor even the Deer, are kept out of the King's Coppices, as they are out of private Coppices, where good Timber is growing. This, he observes, totally prevents the Acorns from getting up, so that it is impossible for any Timber ever to get up in this Forest, in Succession to that now growing, unless Inclosures and Coppices are made within the Forest: Another great Abuse, he adds, is, that the Underwood in the Coppices is sold by the Acre, on which the Purchasers not only cut down all the small Tillers, and Standills, with the Underwood, without leaving the proper Quantity fixed by Law, but also lop the Timber Trees which may be standing within the Coppices. Great Destruction is also committed by cutting Fire-wood without Controul."

Finding the extensive Rights, mentioned by Mr. Walker, claimed as appurtenant to the Rangership, though no Mention of them is made in the Patent by which the Offices are granted, we were naturally led to enquire whether the Duke of Marlborough held any other Grant from the Crown, in which those Rights were specified; and we were told, with great Candour, by Mr. Walker, that there was not any other Grant; and that the Rights claimed were such as he supposed to be conveyed by that Patent, which, besides " the Offices of the Four Bailiffs, called the Eight Walks in Whichwood, and the Offices of the Rangership, and Laundership, with the specific ancient Fees of Six Pence and Four Pence per Day," grants " all other Wages, Profits, Commodities, and Advantages, to the said Offices belonging, as fully as any Grantee of those Offices formerly enjoyed the same."

These Claims being founded on those general Expressions, it may perhaps be necessary, in order to discover what the Grantee is really entitled to by virtue of the Patent, to state

†

such

such Circumstances as we have met with in the *Courtesy* and *Customs*, in regard to those what was the Usage in this Forest, with respect to the Rights and Privileges, and the granting of that Patent; and such Particulars in the *Leases* of the Coppices, as seem to throw Light on this Question.

At a Justice Seat, held for this Forest in the 15th Charles I. the Earl of Danvers, who then held the Offices afterwards granted in Fee to Lord Clarendon, *Official* Authority to cut Trees and Bulhes *without View* of the Forest Officers, but *in and within* his own Manors only, and not on the King's Demesnes. He claimed *Common* of Pasture for all Cattle except Sheep, *Levant and Couchant*, on his own Estates, according to the Assize of the Forest, Pannage for Hogs and Pigs *ringed*, and to have his own Woodward within the Forest sworn; and *Cheminage* for himself and Tenants, except in Fence Month; but, for the Offices, he claimed only, in general Terms, the Fees and Profits.—No Mention was made of those extensive and uncommon Privileges which are now claimed by the Ranger; and in the Roll of a Swanmore Court, held 9th June, 12th Charles I. it appears that Lord Danby, though possessed of all those Offices, was fined for having felled some dotard Trees within the Forest; and that Richard Batten, who had been Ranger, was fined for having cut some Pollards.

The Covenants in the *Leases* of the Coppices seem to have been particularly calculated for the Preservation of the Wood in the open Parts of the Forest, by taking from the Keepers all Pretence for cutting it, either for their Fuel or for Browie for the Deer.

In the 13th James I. a Lease of the Coppices was granted to Henry Lord Danvers, for 31 Years, at £. 140 per Annum, with Covenants, similar to those contained in the subsisting Lease, for paying the Fees and Wages of the Ranger, and other Officers, being £. 42. 11. 8 per Annum, and £. 20 per Annum, "in lieu of Firewood, formerly allowed to the Keepers; and all other Fees, Wages, and Allowances, to the said Ranger and Keepers in anywise due and payable; and to permit the Keepers Yearly to cut, within the Woods and Coppices, when they lay open, a competent Quantity of Browing of the Shredding of the Trees for the Sustentation of the King's Deer." This Lease was in being at the Time of holding the Justice Seat and Swanmore Courts in the Reign of Charles the First; and from those Conditions, joined with the Examples of fining the Ranger for cutting dotard Trees and Pollards, we apprehend that the Ranger was not then considered to have any Right or Interest whatever in the Wood growing in the open Parts of the Forest.

The same Conditions were continued in the Lease of the Coppices on granting the Offices in Fee to the Earl of Clarendon; and no Alteration whatever has been made in them since the Patent has been purchased by the Duke of Marlborough.

These Covenants, which are repeated on every Renewal of the Lease, form to us be inconsistent with the Claim to far greater Advantages in the open Parts of the Forest, not comprehended in that Lease; and from this Circumstance, as well as from the Description of the Duties and Emoluments of Rangers, and other Forest Officers, in the Books of the greatest Authority on these Subjects (of which we have given various Extracts in our Report on the Forest of Rockingham), We cannot avoid concluding that the Deer, with the Herbage, Vert, and Covert, or whatever grows either in the open Parts of the Forest, or in the Coppices, or contributes to the Soileance or Shelter of the Deer, are not alienated by the Patent, but still remain, as well as the Soil itself, and the Timber, the sole Property of the Crown, subject only to the Rights of Common belonging to the neighbouring Inhabitants, to the Lease of the Coppices, and the usual Privileges appertaining to the Forest Officers while it shall remain a Royal Forest.

9th June, No 18.

No 19.

21 Oct.
13 James I.

Marwood.
Coke.
Ninth Report, Page 14.

The Rights of the Crown have not, indeed, been regularly exercised, nor to their full Extent; and that is easily to be accounted for: None of our Kings, for a considerable Length of Time, have taken the Diversion of the Chase in the Forests situated at a Distance from the Royal Residence; and from the Number and Extent of the Forests, a small Annual Supply of Deer from each was sufficient to answer the Demand for the King's Table, and for the Fee Deer to the Officers by Custom entitled to them.

The Consequence has been in this, as well as in other Forests, that those Officers to whom only the Custody of the Deer has been committed have, at Length, been led to consider them as their own, and to look upon the Forbearance of the Crown as an Admission of their Right.

It would, however, be unjust to those who now hold those Offices to impute to them the Consequences which have naturally flowed from the Neglect we have described, in the general Management of the Forests; and from that Mixture of Rights which Government has unwisely created in this Forest.

The Lease of the Coppices requires no such Reference to Books on Forest Laws, or analogous Circumstances, for Explanation. The Covenants are clearly and fully expressed; but sufficient Care has not been taken that they should be observed;—and it appears from what has been stated, that little Chance remains of any Succession of Timber in this Forest, unless some Change of Management shall take Place.

At present there is not any Officer whose Duty it is to attend to the Preservation of the Wood and Timber reserved by the Lease, except the Surveyor General of the Woods, whose Office, as at present constituted, has been shewn to afford no effectual Protection to the Rights of the Crown.

The present Surveyor General has shewn a very anxious Desire to remedy some of the Evils which have wasted this Forest.—He has circulated Advertisements, threatening with Prosecution those who may be discovered to have done any Injury to the Wood or Timber; and we are informed they have had some good Effect.—He has caused a minute Survey to be made of the Trees, and has very properly directed that Acorns should be planted in all the Coppices which have been cut within the last Four Years; and, sensible of the Necessity there is to have some Person residing in the Forest, to take Care of the Trees and Saplings, he has proposed to the Treasury that he should be allowed an additional Deputy for that Purpose. But though some Advantage would undoubtedly arise from these Measures, we are not of Opinion that they would provide a sufficient Remedy; and much more considerable Changes in the Management appear to us to be necessary, for correcting the Abuses which prevail in this Forest, and effecting its Improvement.

Having stated, as fully as we suppose to be necessary, every Circumstance which appeared to us material concerning this Forest, we proceed now, in pursuance of our Duty, to point out what Alterations we conceive to be requisite, in order to render it productive of those Advantages which, from its Soil and Situation, it is capable of yielding to the Crown and the Public.

In our Report on New Forest, we pointed out the destructive Effects which arose from the *Division Imperium* of the Exchequer, and the ancient Forest Offices. All the Observations there made, apply with still greater Force to the Forest of Whichwood, in which the System of Management has been rendered still more complicated.

x

The

The Crown having the Property of the Whole, has put the Deer, and the open Part of the Forest, under the Care of the ancient Officers, in Perpetuity. It has granted the Underwood in Lease for Lives, and has brought *that* under the Department of the Crown Lands; and the Timber Trees and Saplings it has intrusted to the Surveyor General of the Woods.

It must be obvious to every Person who considers the Subject, that it is vain to attempt any Plan of Improvement in this Forest, unless an End can be put to this perplexed Mixture of Rights, and confused Interference of Offices; and unless the Whole can be brought under a plain and simple System of Management, confining the Attention, and the Duty of the inferior Officers, to the only Object of any Importance to the Public, the Increase and Protection of the Timber.

The general State of the Timber in this Kingdom, and the increasing Demand for it, require that Measures should speedily be taken to provide a Supply for the Navy, when the present Stock shall fail; and it is our Duty to point out the Means by which that Supply can be obtained from the Royal Forests.

Measures for that Purpose are no where more necessary, than in that Part of the Country from which the Dock Yards at Deptford and Woolwich may be most conveniently supplied. The great Consumption of Timber in the Yards of private Builders in the River creating a Demand for all that can be procured from private Property within a moderate Distance, it has been found necessary to bring Timber round to those Yards from the Forest of Dean: An Expedient that must always be attended with great Expence; and if it should ever be necessary in Time of War, the Risk would be great, and the Charge much increased. Situated, therefore, as this Forest is, near to the Thames, the Expence of Carriage to Deptford and Woolwich moderate, and the Soil fit for the Growth of Timber, we cannot avoid earnestly recommending that this Part of the ancient Demesnes of the Crown should be preferred as a Nursery of Timber; and this, we conceive, can only be effected by an Arrangement with the Duke of Marlborough, either for the Purchase of his Grant of the Rangership and Lease of the Coppices, or for the Continuance of the Grant of the Office of Ranger, with the Right to all the Game in the Forest, except the Deer, which, for the Preservation and Increase of the Timber, we are of Opinion ought to be removed.

A full Compensation ought certainly to be made to the Grantee, for whatever Advantages appurtenant to his Office he may relinquish for the Accommodation of the Public. The Expence which this would occasion must be considered as One of the many bad Consequences of those improvident Grants made in the last Century, and of the Neglect of the Forests during the present, of which we have given many Examples.

The Lease of the Coppices, we humbly think, should not be renewed; but the Land should be appropriated to the Growth of Timber.

From the Survey made under our Direction, as well as from that transmitted to the Treasury by the Surveyor General of the Woods, it appears that there are many more Trees growing in the open Parts of the Forest, which are at all Times exposed to the Deer and Cattle, than there are within the Coppices, which are inclosed for Eight Years after every cutting of the Underwood; and there cannot be a stronger Proof of the destructive Effect of the Mixture of Interests which is created by this Lease, since it clearly shews, that even the Protection of the young Oaks for the first Eight Years, during which they are most liable to Injury from Deer and Cattle, does not make up for the Mischief done to them in cutting and removing the Underwood.

Coppices

Coppices are, indeed, that Kind of Property which there is the least Occasion for granting in Lease, because there is the least Difficulty in the Management: No Culture is required, nor any Care, except that of draining and inclosing the Land, and supporting the Fences. Even the Expence of making those Fences is paid out of the Price of the Underwood; so that no Advance of Money is necessary: And it appears from the Account of the Rents and Fines given in the preceding Part of this Report, that there is certainly no Inducement to prolong the Lease, arising from any Profit or Advantage which the Crown has hitherto derived from it.

In Return for the Removal of the Deer, we are of Opinion an Act of Parliament should be passed for enabling the Crown to inclose, for the Growth of Timber, an adequate Proportion of the Open Wastes of the Forest, with Power to continue such Inclosures, until the Trees should be past Danger from Cattle; and, on throwing open the Parts where the Trees are in that State, to inclose an equal Quantity of the Open Wastes, in the Manner we have recommended in our Reports on other Forests, and upon the Plan of the Acts passed in the last Century for the Increase and Preservation of Timber in Dean and New Forests.

20 Cha. II.
9 & 10 W. III.

In ascertaining the Quantity which the Crown should be empowered to inclose of its own Soil, for the Growth of Timber, in Consequence of the Removal of the Deer; not only the Benefit which the Commoners will derive from having the whole Pasturage of the Part left open for their Cattle should be taken into Consideration, but the Detriment which the Owners of Woods and Lands within the Stone Wall of the Forest at present sustain by the Deer, and from which they would be freed by that Measure, should also be estimated, and the Inclosures proportionably increased.

The Power to keep any of the new Plantations inclosed till the Trees are past Danger from Cattle, should not be confined to the Inclosures to be made from the Open Wastes of the Forest, but should likewise be extended to the Coppices.

According to the present Practice there are always Ten of the Eighteen Coppices open, and Eight of them inclosed.

The Eight Years, during which each Coppice remains inclosed, by the present System of Management, is by no Means sufficient for the Protection of young Trees from Cattle; and the Time for which the Coppices are to remain inclosed should be prolonged, either during the Continuance of the present Lease, if that shall be approved of by the Duke of Marlborough, or after that Lease shall be expired.

In the mean Time the greatest Care should be taken to preserve the young Oaks at each Cutting of the Underwood; for which Purpose an Officer should be appointed to reside always in this Forest, whose sole Business should be the Protection of the Timber; and Acorns should also be planted in the Coppices, as they come in Course to be cut, until the Whole shall be well stocked with young Timber.

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
6th February 1792.

CHAS^s MIDDLETON, (L. S.)
JN^o CALL, (L. S.)
JOHN FORDYCE, (L. S.)

APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

ALFRED

A P P E N D I X.

No.		Page
1.	P ERAMBULATION of the Forest of Whichwood, in 17th of Charles the III. — — — — —	21
2.	Abstract of a Survey of the Lands belonging to the Crown, within the said Forest, made by Order of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, by Thomas Pride, 1787 — — — — —	23
3.	List of Parishes and Hamlets commoning within the said Forest — — — — —	26
4.	Grant of the Offices of the Four Bailiffs, the Rangership, and Lawdship of the said Forest, to Edward Earl of Clarendon; dated 19th August, 18th Charles the III. — — — — —	27
5.	Report of the Auditor of the Land Revenue, and other Papers, relative to a Payment of £. 21. 5. 10 per Annum, to the Ranger, for Wages of the Officers of the said Forest — — — — —	28
6.	Examination of Robert Pratt, acting for Solomon Goffe, Woodward of the said Forest — — — — —	30
7.	Examination of Four of the Keepers of the said Forest — — — — —	31
8.	List of Warrants for Bucks and Does Annually served in the said Forest — — — — —	33
9.	Examination of James Smith, Billman of the said Forest — — — — —	33
10.	Extracts from the Reports of the Surveyors General of the Crown Lands, on Renewal of the Leases of the Coppices in this Forest, from 1709 to 1762 — — — — —	39
11.	Lease of the Coppices in the said Forest, to George Duke of Marlborough; dated 10th December 1762 — — — — —	41
12.	Answer returned to the Precept of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, addressed to the Duke of Marlborough — — — — —	43
13.	Accounts of Wood Sales in the said Forest, from 1700 to 1786 — — — — —	45
14.	Accounts of Navy Timber and Wood Sales there, from 1786 to the End of the Year 1790 — — — — —	47
15.	Warrants for Repairs at the Ranger's Lodge in the said Forest, in 1789 and 1790 — — — — —	48
	16. Survey — — — — —	

No		Page
16.	Survey of the Oak Timber in the said Forest, by Reuben Capes, Deputy Surveyor, in the Year 1783 — — —	49
17.	Abstract of Survey of the Timber and Trees of all Kinds in the said Forest, with Observations annexed, transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury, by the Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods, in the Year 1790 — — —	50
18.	Claim of the Earl of Danby, at a Justice Seat held for the said Forest, in 13th Charles 1st. — — —	51
19.	Extract from the Roll of a Swanmote Court, held for the said Forest, in 12th Charles 1st. — — —	53

N^o 1.PERAMBULATION of the Forest of Whichwood, in 17th of Charles the 1st.

FORESTA de WHICHWOOD } INQUISITIO Indenta cap^t apud Burford duodecimo die Octobris Anno
 COM OXON } Regni Dⁿⁱ n^{ri} Caroli Dei Gr^{at} Anglie Scotie Franc^e et Hib^{ie} Regis fidei De-
 } senso^r 8^{to} decimo Septimo eorum Thoma Comit^{is} Berks Willo Vicecomit^{is} Say
 & Seale Willo Lenthall At Prolocutore Domus Comm^{un}i Parliamenti Jacobo Fyennes At Thoma
 Penytton Mil^{ite} & Baronet^{is} Joh^{anne} Curran Mil^{ite} Rob^{erto} Dormer Mil^{ite} Thoma Hound Mil^{ite} Thoma Coghill
 Mil^{ite} Francisco Norris Mil^{ite} Bullbrode Whurlock Joh^{anne} D'oyley Anth^{onio} Hungerford Joh^{anne} Whittier
 Henrico Jones Adriano Scroope et Joh^{anne} Olfaltion Armigeris Commissionari^{is} d^{omi}nⁱ D^{omi}nⁱ Regis per L^{ite}ras
 Patentes ejusdem D^{omi}nⁱ Regis sub magno Sigillo suo Anglie Sigilla^t gerent^{es} Da^t apud Westm^{onasterium} tricesi-
 mo die Augusti Anno Regni d^{omi}nⁱ D^{omi}nⁱ Regis decimo septimo sup^{ra}dicto Commissionari^{is} sup^{ra}dictis et alijs
 Commissionari^{is} ejusdem D^{omi}nⁱ Regis direct^{is} et hinc Inquisitioni s^{ub}act^{is} ad inquirend^{um} et invenien^{du}m per
 Inquisitionem probor et legal^{is} Hoi^{um} sup^{ra} Sacrum s^uu^m et p^{er} Sacrum Testium p^{re}sent^{is} et p^{er} o^{mn}ia alia
 modis legitimis O^{mn}es et singulos Terminos Metas Bوندas et limites Forest^e d^{omi}nⁱ d^{omi}nⁱ Regis in Con^{tra}
 Oxon p^{re}dict^{is} qui fuit vulgariter cognit^{us} fuisse Termini Mete Bunde et limites dict^e Forest^e Anno Regni
 D^{omi}nⁱ Jacobi nup^{er} Regis Anglie &c. vicefimo juxta tenorem ejusdem Act^{us} in p^{re}senti Parliament^o apud
 Westm^{onasterium} in Con^{tra} M^{ag}istro modo assemblat^{is} edit^{is} & p^{ro}visi^{is} Incutula^t " An Act for the c^{on}taynment of Forests
 " & of the Meets Meares Limits and Bounds of the Forests " Et ad o^{mn}ia alia et singula facien^{da} et
 p^{er}implen^{da} in et circa Inquisitionem p^{re}dictam capiend^{am} et retornand^{am} ejusdem facien^{da} que juxta tenorem d^{omi}nⁱ
 Act^{us} facien^{da} sint facien^{da} et p^{er}implen^{da} Assignat^{is} in p^{re}senti Henrico Comit^{is} Danby Loc^o Tene^{re}
 Forest^e de Whichwood p^{re}dict^{is} Joh^{anne} Lacye Mil^{ite} et Joh^{anne} Fetuplace At Veridario^{is} ejusdem Forest^e Willo
 Lenthall Seneschalli Forest^e p^{re}dict^{is} Adon Drake At Ranglato^{ris} d^{omi}nⁱ Forest^e Joh^{anne} Wells Joh^{anne} Sparrow
 Thome Kewe Steph^{ano} Beice Jacobi Olave et Humph^{re} Smyth Custod^{is} d^{omi}nⁱ Forest^e et
 Joh^{anne} Moore Gen^{er}al^{is} Willo Whirling Gen^{er}al^{is} Nich^{olas} Clarke Ric^{ardus} Harris Willo Lardner Sen^{ior} Thome Martin
 Ed^{mundus} Rawlins et Ric^{ardus} Gyles Regardato^{res} Forest^e p^{re}dict^{is} et alio^{rum} Officia^{ri} Forest^e p^{re}dict^{is} Execut^{is} ejusdem
 Commissionari^{is} assignat^{is} et attend^{is} reliquis Officia^{ri} ejusdem Forest^e ad hoc prius p^{re}monit^{is} sed Execuc^{is}
 o^{mn}es inde nunc assist^{is} sine attend^{is} p^{er} Sacrum Willo Sheppard At Joh^{anne} Deason At Joh^{anne} Fitzherbert
 At Joh^{anne} Parsons Gen^{er}al^{is} Woodball Streete Gen^{er}al^{is} Joh^{anne} Greene Gen^{er}al^{is} Humfr^{idus} Wickham At Ed^{mundus}
 Taylor At Thome Chamberlaine At Georgij Greenwood Gen^{er}al^{is} Henrici Comit^{is} Gen^{er}al^{is} Thome^{us} Turner
 Gen^{er}al^{is} Ric^{ardus} Sawyer Gen^{er}al^{is} Francis Turner Gen^{er}al^{is} et Joh^{anne} Dodwell Jun^{ior} Gen^{er}al^{is} p^{ro} et legal^{is} Homi^{um} Com^{it}
 p^{re}dict^{is} Qui quidem Jur^{is} jurati et orati ad inquirend^{um} et invenien^{du}m qui fuit termini mete bunde et limites
 Forest^e de Whichwood p^{re}dict^{is} qui fuit vulgariter cognit^{us} fuisse termini mete bunde et limites ejusdem
 Forest^e Anno Ric^{ardi} d^{omi}nⁱ Jacobi nup^{er} Regis Anglie &c. vicefimo sup^{ra}dicto diversis Testib^{us} fide dignis
 jurat^{is} et al^{is} Eviden^{ti} p^{er} duct^{is} dicat^{is} sup^{ra} Sacrum s^uu^m quod termini mete bunde et limites ejusdem Forest^e
 qui fuit vulgariter cognit^{us} fuisse termini mete bunde et limites ejusdem Forest^e Anno vicefimo sup^{ra}dicto
 incipient^{is} apud Locum colter vocat^{is} Writall Stile in Australi Angulo Anglie the South Corner Campi
 vocat^{is} Wallcott Field p^{re}dict^{is} adiacen^{te} muro Parcⁱ vocat^{is} Cometurie Parke et sic p^{er} Murum ejusdem Parcⁱ
 usq^{ue} locum vocat^{is} Patchall Gate Corner et sic p^{er} Murum ib^{idem} usq^{ue} ad Copitiam vocat^{is} padise Coppice
 Et sic p^{er} Haiam et Fossam vocat^{is} padise Hedge usq^{ue} Campum vocat^{is} Larden Field Et sic p^{er} Haiam
 et Fossam ejusdem Campi usq^{ue} C^{on} vocat^{is} Eight Acres Et sic p^{er} Haiam et Fossam ejusdem C^{on} usq^{ue}
 Januam vocat^{is} Rode Gate et sic p^{er} Haiam & Fossam C^{on} vocat^{is} Beneledge als Bennetts bedge usq^{ue}
 Januam vocat^{is} Gaddings Gate als Gurestone head excluden^{te} O^{mn}es metas p^{re}dict^{is} ex p^{ar}te sinistra extra
 Forestam p^{re}dict^{is} Et sic p^{er} C^{on} Regiam viam in Runsd^{en} Heath als Hutwerk duce^{nt} a Burgo de
 Woodstock v^{er}us Villam de Burford ad Stagn^{um} vocat^{is} Duck Poole et sic p^{er} viam p^{re}dict^{is} usq^{ue} locum
 vocat^{is} five Oaks als le Wykeoke Et sic p^{er} viam illam ad Caput loci vocat^{is} Dock Slad Synet als Dock
 Slad end et sic p^{er} viam illam usq^{ue} ad Januam Ville de le fild coiter vocat^{is} Stodley als Stodley in-
 cluden^{te} metas p^{re}dict^{is} usq^{ue} menton^{at} ex p^{ar}te Dextra infra Forestam p^{re}dict^{is} et sic p^{er} Haiam et Fossam C^{on}
 vocat^{is} Little Sarte et sic p^{er} Haiam et Fossam C^{on} vocat^{is} Kinges Sarte et sic p^{er} Haiam et Fossam C^{on}
 vocat^{is} Grassle Clofe Et sic usq^{ue} Januam vocat^{is} Hatchinge Lane Gate et sic p^{er} Haiam et Fossam C^{on}
 vocat^{is} Hollow Cake Clofe usq^{ue} Halill Stile et sic usq^{ue} finem Venelle vocat^{is} Holland Lane et sic usq^{ue}
 Januam vocat^{is} le feld Grene Gate et sic usq^{ue} Angulum C^{on} vocat^{is} Cow Clofe Corner Et sic p^{er} Haiam
 et Fossam C^{on} vocat^{is} Cow Clofe Hedge usq^{ue} lapidem vocat^{is} Hore Stone in loco vocat^{is} Gaddley Et sic
 usq^{ue} locum vocat^{is} Cleyfart Corner Et sic p^{er} Haiam et Fossam vocat^{is} Cleyfart Hedge usq^{ue} Januam
 vocat^{is} Gaddley Gate et sic p^{er} Haiam et Fossam vocat^{is} Washam Sarte Hedge usq^{ue} locum vocat^{is} Lowbo-
 row als Lanchurie Corner excluden^{te} metas usq^{ue} menton^{at} a Foresta p^{re}dicta ex p^{ar}te sinistra Et sic p^{er} Viam
 inter bosum D^{omi}nⁱ Regis et Copitiam vocat^{is} Lowborow als lanchurie Coppice usq^{ue} locum vocat^{is} Lilles
 Crofte Et sic p^{er} locum vocat^{is} Fordwell botone als Duck Poole botone als Sukedene p^{er} Lapides et
 Metas Antiquas includen^{te} p^{re}dictas Metas in Forestam p^{re}dict^{is} ex p^{ar}te dextra et in via inter bosum D^{omi}nⁱ
 Regis et diam Copitiam vocat^{is} Lowborow als Lanchurie Coppice usq^{ue} Fordwell Poole als Duck
 Poole als Swickford Et sic p^{er} Regiam viam duce^{nt} v^{er}us Villam de Burford p^{re}dict^{is} usq^{ue} locum vocat^{is}
 Puntas als Puntas Corner Et sic p^{er} viam vocat^{is} le Moere Way inter bosum D^{omi}nⁱ Regis et bosum
 vocat^{is} West Grove als Westgrove Coppice usq^{ue} locum vocat^{is} Rowlfledge Corner Et sic p^{er} Viam
 vocat^{is} Rowlfledge Way inter bosum D^{omi}nⁱ Regis vocat^{is} Rowlfledge Coppice et bosum vocat^{is} Hengrove

als Hemegrove uf; locum vocat Elderne Sumppe et sic inter locum vocat Laidham et Boscum Dñi Regis uf; locum vocat Laidham Corner in Hengrove als Hemegrove pñi ut sic qñ boscum vocat Hengrove als Hemegrove Coppice uf; locum vocat Hengrove Coppice Corner et sic uf; Crummen in South Lawne vocat Tudvin als Tudhall Croffe et sic inter boscos vocat Laidmo Woods et boscum Dñi Regis includendū Domū vocat Burford Launde Lodge infra Foreflam pñd ex pte Dexteræ metas pñd linea recta uf; lapidem vocat Freshelstone Et sic uf; Januam vocat Freshelstone Haul als Shippon Gate et sic uf; Angulum coliter vocat Langley Currier qñ murum vocat Langley W. J. uf; locum vocat Langley Pound et sic uf; Januam vocat Little Langley Gate et sic uf; Angulum vocat Furfeild Corner et sic uf; locum vocat Shakenhoe als Forsakenhoocke als Cutchach Gate et sic qñ Murum ibm uf; Locum coliter vocat Preilsgrove Corner als Preilsgroves End pñd adiacent loco vocat Ball's Acre excludendū oīs metas uf; incūnat ex pte sinistra a Forefla pñd Et sic in medio Vallis inter Boscum Dñi Regis vocat Shakenhoe als Forsakenhoe et Copicum vocat Preilsgrove uf; lapidens vocat Horestone Et sic qñ Locum vocat Woofeild Greene als Preilsgrove Lawne inter Boscum Dñi Regis vocat Banstock et alium Boscum Dñi Regis vocat Kingeswood et Boscum vocat Boyrall uf; locum coliter vocat Kingeswood Stile et sic uf; locum vocat Braffwell als Braffenhall Point als Braffwell als Braffenhall Corner et sic inter Boscum Dñi Regis et Campum Villæ de Afcote uf; Januam vocat Braffwell als Braffenhall Gate et sic uf; Angulum vocat Small Stone Corner et sic uf; locum vocat Small Stone Stile et sic uf; locum vocat Hawkeswell house et sic qñ Halam et Foffam Campi Villæ de Chilton uf; Waddon Greene et sic inter boscum Dñi Regis et Copicum vocat Knighton Coppice uode occidentalis pars hule fuit bñfū quondam Dñi Joñs filij Nigelli et Orientalis pñ ludo fuit bñfū Thome Gulafe uf; Cockshoote Hill et sic uf; Angulum vocat Cockshoote Hill Corner et sic qñ Haia et Foffas Coppice pñd vocat Knighton Coppice excludendū a Forefla pñda ex pte sinistra Oīs metas uf; incūnat rē sic qñ viam vocat le Meere way inter Boscum Dñi Regis et pñd Copicum vocat Knighton Coppice uf; Biggerden Corner de sic uf; Januam vocat Biggerden Gate et sic uf; Januam vocat Newcroffe Gate als Dampoffe Gate et sic uf; Januam vocat Laide Wadefgate als Wadout Gate et sic qñ Halam et Foffam Campi vocat Wadout fñd Hedge uf; pñm locum vocat Wistall Stile ubi noie et bunde Forefle pñd incipit excludendū a Forefla pñda Oīs metas uf; incūnat ac includendū infra Foreflam pñd uiam ex pte Dexteræ et excludendū extra Foreflam pñd uiam ex pte sinistra IN CUJUS rei Testimoniuū tam prefat Comissionar quā pñat Jñs Sigilla fua pñsentibz appofuer Die et Anno fuprad.

Tho. Pestyfon,
Fra. Norreys,
John Whilder,
Thomas Jones,
John Offulton.

William Sheppard,
John Deacon,
John Fitzherbert,
Tho. Chamberlayne,
Humphrey Wyke,
Woodhall Sirete,
Edward Taylor,
Henry Cornish,
George Greenwood,
Francis Turner,
Richard Sayer,
John Parsons,
John Dudwell,
John Greene,
Tho. Turner.

Examined with the original Record in the Petty Beg Office.

JAMES WOOD.

N° 2.

ABSTRACT of a Survey of the Lands belonging to the Crown within the Forest of Whichwood, made by Order of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, by Thomas Pride, 1787.

The Lodges, with the Lawns and other Lands held therewith.	Contents.			Annual Value.		
	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.
The Ranger's Lodge, Offices, and Garden — —	2	3	—	60	—	—
The Lawn — — — — —	60	1	—	30	2	6
There appertains to this Lodge, by Cattham Bridge, King's Mead (on the River Embode) a Piece of Meadow Ground, called 12 Mens Moath; the Keeper has from it only One Crop of Hay Annually — —	12	—	—	10	—	—
The High Lodge (or Roger's Hill Lodge) — —	5	1	—	10	—	—
There appertains to this Lodge, in the Combs, in Af-cors, Meadow Ground called 4 Mens Moath; the Keeper has from it only One Crop of Hay Annually — —	4	—	—	3	—	—
Potters Hill Lodge — — — — —	5	1	20	10	—	—
There appertains to this Lodge, in Shipton, Meadow Ground called 4 Mens Moath; the Keeper has from it only One Crop of Hay Annually — —	4	—	—	3	—	—
South Lawn Lodge, Offices, and Garden — —	3	1	10	50	—	—
South Lawn — — — — —	50	2	20	43	—	—
There appertains to this Lodge, in Shipton Mead (on the River Embode) Meadow Ground, called 11 Mens Moath; the Keeper has from it only One Crop Annually — — — — —	11	—	—	8	—	—
Bray's Walk (or Patch Hill Walk) — — — — —	1	2	—	1	10	—
Appertaining to this Walk, in Shipton Meads, is a Parcel of Meadow Ground, called 1½ Mens Moath; the Keeper has from it only One Crop Annually — —						
	160	—	10	228	12	6

The King's Coppices.

	Contents.			Annual Value.		
	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.
Cranehill Copse — — — — —	97	1	—	58	7	—
Hazlewood Copse — — — — —	150	—	10	90	—	6
Evedon Copse — — — — —	72	2	30	36	7	—
Buckleap Copse — — — — —	62	2	30	31	7	—
Five Oak Copse — — — — —	57	3	00	31	16	6
Slate Pits Copse — — — — —	98	1	—	49	2	6
Lankridge Copse — — — — —	124	1	—	61	2	6
Cockthooshill Copse — — — — —	104	1	—	72	19	6
Smallfomes Copse — — — — —	152	3	20	91	14	6
Kingwood Copse — — — — —	164	—	—	98	8	—
Shakenhoof Copse — — — — —	39	—	—	25	7	—
Pollard Copse — — — — —	96	3	—	58	1	—
Galley Copse — — — — —	73	2	20	51	10	6
Hawkes Copse — — — — —	86	2	—	43	5	—
Broad Quarter Copse — — — — —	143	2	20	100	11	—
Rowtage Copse — — — — —	93	—	—	46	10	—
Waftage Copse — — — — —	76	1	20	53	9	—
Knottage Copse — — — — —	147	3	30	111	—	—
	1,841	—	—	1,111	18	6

The

The Open Woods, and other uninclosed Lands, called
The Hollow Quarters, with the Ridings between
the Coppices, &c.

	Contents.			Annual Value.		
	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.
South Lawn	—	—	—	45	—	20
South Lawn Pollards	—	—	—	40	3	—
Shipton Riding	—	—	—	30	—	10
Langley Scrubs, and Round Hill	—	—	—	29	1	15
Wallage Green	—	—	—	21	—	50
Riding between Broad Quarter and Hawkes Copse	—	—	—	8	8	—
Potters Hill	—	—	—	33	2	—
The March	—	—	—	27	1	—
The Riding	—	—	—	144	—	20
Banlock	—	—	—	71	1	20
Half's Hill	—	—	—	25	1	30
Fern Hill	—	—	—	50	1	—
Grug Hill	—	—	—	50	2	30
Hazel Hill	—	—	—	60	2	20
Whitley Hill	—	—	—	91	3	20
Millens Corner	—	—	—	53	2	—
Fern Plains	—	—	—	75	2	20
Churchill Copse Hill	—	—	—	99	—	20
Newhill Plain	—	—	—	52	3	—
Hatching Hill	—	—	—	112	2	—
Bolley Riding	—	—	—	88	—	20
Croft Maple Hill	—	—	—	97	—	20
Hawkes Nest	—	—	—	128	2	—
Patch Hill and Keepers Heads Plotts	—	—	—	80	3	—
Dogkennel	—	—	—	3	3	20
Whitney Way	—	—	—	71	3	—
Threepenny Copse	—	—	—	23	1	—
Walcot Quarter, and Sheepfold	—	—	—	48	2	—
	1,667			1	25	—
				1,028	1	—

RIDINGS.

Riding between Hazelwood and Shocks Copse	—	—	2	2	—
Riding between Hazelwood and Eveden Copse	—	—	8	—	10
Riding between Eveden and Buckleap Copse	—	—	1	3	10
Riding between Eveden and Lankridge Copse	—	—	4	3	—
Riding between Lankridge, Cockthorpe, and Knighton Cope	—	—	8	2	30
Riding between Cockthorpe and Knighton Copse	—	—	2	1	—
Waddon Ridings, on the East Side of Smallstone Copse	—	—	3	3	10
Riding between Slapcotts, Cockthorpe, and Lank- ridge Cope	—	—	7	—	20
Riding between Kingswood and Boynal Copse	—	—	4	—	20
Lowborough Bottom to Fordwell	—	—	4	1	20
Riding between Broad Quarter, Wellgrove, Snockley, and Rowlage Cope	—	—	9	2	20
Riding between Rowlage Broad Quarter and Hawkes Cope	—	—	5	3	10
Riding between Rowlage and Hensgrove Cope	—	—	1	1	30
Riding between Rowlage and Wellage Cope	—	—	3	1	10
Riding between Wellage and Knottage Cope	—	—	1	3	20
Riding between South Lodge Lawn, Knottage, and Wellage Cope	—	—	4	1	—
			73	3	10
				36	18

ABSTRACT.

ABSTRACT.

	Contents.			Annual Value.		
	A.	S.	P.	£.	s.	d.
Lodges, Lawns, and other Lands, occupied by the } Ranger and Keepers — — — — }	160	—	10	298	12	6
The King's Coppices — — — — —	1,341	—	—	1,111	18	6
Hollow Quarters — — — — —	1,667	1	2½	1,022	1	—
Ridings — — — — —	73	3	10	36	12	—
	3,741	1	5	2,405	10	—
N. B. The Five Pieces of Meadow Land appertaining } to the Keepers are not within the Perambula- } tion of the Forest — — — — }	32	2	—	25	10	—
Total within the Perambulation — —	3,709	3	5	2,380	—	—

OBSERVATIONS.

The Soil of Whichwood Forest is mostly a Stone Brash (Hilly Ground) intermixed in sundry Parts with a strong deep four Clay, Marl, and Mortar Earth, the Whole is found healthy Ground for the Growth of Timber, Underwood, or Tillage. It would be more productive and beneficial under the Superintendence of a Surveyor, than to remain in its present neglected State, and the Crown not renewing the Lease of the Eighteen Coppices, as there is seldom found any Stock of Timber in Woodlands held under Lease.—Provided this Tract of Land was disforested, and enclosed, this Mode would certainly be the most effectual Method to be pursued for the Increase and Preservation of Timber for Government Use; the other Land contained therein would likewise produce a considerable Revenue. The Timber now growing in the Forest runs rather short, especially in the Coppices; most of the Trees are much damaged by being often boughed whenever the Underwoods are felled; the Prevention of this constantly damaging the Timber, during the present subsisting Lease, possibly may not be easily effected, as it gives a Privilege for shredding all Trees that have been hitherto lopped or boughed, and there are scarcely any growing therein but what have been shredded; this Usage renders them defective, and few at this Period are found fit for the Navy, a considerable Quantity are only proper to be vendod for Country Use. In cutting the Timber which has been felled within the Forest for Years past, for repairing the Lodges (as reported) it has been the Practice to cut down the prime Trees, still leaving the unthrifty scrubbed Ones; these at present cover much of the Ground, hinder the Growth of an improving Stock, as a Nursery and Store for the Navy, though I don't find any have been converted or produced from hence for that Purpose within Memory.

N^o 3.

LIST of Parishes and Hamlets commoning within the Forest of Whichwood.

The Parish of Afcot Doyley,	—	—	—	—	} in Oxfordshire.
The Hamlets of Chiffon	—	} in the Parish of Charlbury,	}	}	
Podlicot	—				
Shorthampton	—				
Walcot, and	—				
Finlock	—	} in the Parish of Shipton,	}		
The Hamlets of Ramden	—				
Leyfield, and	—				
Langley	—				
The Parish of Adhall	—	—	—	—	
The Hamlet of Adhally, in the Parish of Adhall	—	—	—	—	
The Parish of Minder Lovell	—	—	—	—	
The Parish of Swanbrook	—	—	—	—	
The Hamlet of Painsfarm in the Parish of Tainton, and	—	—	—	—	
The Parish of Fulbrook	—	—	—	—	
The Parish of Wulford, in Gloucestershire,	—	—	—	—	

The Parish of Minder Lovell, not having any Lands within the Forest, it has been doubted whether that Parish has strictly a Right of Common within the Forest, or not.

Signed by us, November 23^d 1791.

Robert Pratt,

THO ^s GRAY,	—	—	} Keepers of the said Forest.
THO ^s MORRIS,	—	—	
JOSEPH PRATLEY,	—	—	
The Mark of	×	—	
W ^m EELES,	—	—	} Billman.
The Mark of	×	—	
JA ^s SMITH,	—	—	

N° 5.

Auditor's Office, New Palace Yard,
28th January 1792.

Gentlemen,

IN Obedience to your Letter, of the 20th Instant, desiring to be informed how long since the Annual Payment or Allowance of £. 21. 5. 10. has been made, by Debiture, out of the Land Revenue to the Duke of Marlborough, in the Manner therein mentioned; viz^t.

	£.	s.	d.
For the Four Bailiffs of the Forest of Whichwood, at 4 d. per Day	—	6	1 8
For the Rangerſhip, 6 d. per Day	—	9	2 6
And for the Lawndſhip, 4 d. per Day	—	6	1 8
	£. 21	5	10

I have looked into the Receiver's Accounts and Books of Entry in this Office, and find the Allowance to have been first made for 90 Years, from Lady Day 1661 to Lady Day 1751, to Henry Lord Hyde, pursuant to a Treasury Minute, dated 20th July 1751, directing Mr. Auditor Lowndes to make up his Lordship's Account of Whichwood Forest, by Way of Debit and Quittus, and to make out Debentures, &c.

The Payments from that Time to Michaelmas last have been made to the Duke of Marlborough; and the Circumstances relative to the First Payment to Lord Hyde are explained by the inclosed Papers, which I have the Honour to transmit for your Information.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

and humble Servant,
J^N^O HOSIER,
Dep. Aud^r.

Sir Charles Middleton, Bart^s, } Commissioners
Sir John Call, Bart^s, } Land Revenue.
John Fordyce, Esq^r,

To the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordships,

IN humble Obedience to your Lordships Commands, signified to me by James West, Esquire, the 19th Instant, on the annexed Memorial of the Right honourable Henry Lord Hyde, mentioning a Grant, made the 19th of August, the 13th of King Charles the Second, to Edward Earl of Clarendon, and his Heirs for ever, of Cornbury Park, in the County of Oxford, with the Appurtenances, and several Lands and Premises in the said Grant particularly mentioned, under the Yearly Rent of £. 20, payable to His Majesty and His Successors Half Yearly, at the Receipt of His Exchequer, or to the Bailiff of the said Premises for the Time being; and another Grant, made the same Day, to the said Earl and his Heirs, of the Office and Offices of the Four Bailiffs of the Forest of Whichwood, in the said County, and also the Rangerſhip and Lawndſhip of the said Forest, at the several Fees and Wages of Four Pence, Six Pence, and Four Pence per Diem, amounting to the Whole to the Sum of £. 21. 5. 10. per Annum:

I have carefully inspected and examined the Books of Inrolment, Rentals, and Accounts, of the several Receivers of His Majesty's Land Revenues in the County aforesaid, within my Office; but do not find any Inrolment of either of the said Grants, neither doth it appear to me that the said Rent of £. 20 per Annum was ever given in Charge, or accounted for to the Crown, or that any Allowance hath been made to the said Earl or his Heirs, in respect to the several Fees and Wages of Four Pence, Six Pence, and Four Pence per Diem, as Ranger of Whichwood Forest, in the County of Oxford.

I am humbly of Opinion, if your Lordship shall be pleased to direct the said Grants to be inrolled before the Auditor of the said County, the said Arrears on the Rent of £. 20 per Annum, referred on the Grant to the said Earl of Clarendon, of Cornbury Park, may be given in Charge to the Receiver General of His Majesty's Land Revenue, and accounted for to the Crown by Way of Debit and Quittus etc; and the said Arrear on the Fees and Wages of Four Pence, Six Pence, and Four Pence per Diem, as Ranger of Whichwood Forest, may be paid by Debenture on the Receiver General of the Land Revenue for the said County; which is usual in Cases of the like Nature.

I have likewise searched the Books of Inrolment in the Privy Seal and Signet Office, where I find an Entry of the Bills to direct the said Grants to pass to the said Earl, as is set forth in the Memorial herunto annexed.

All which is most humbly submitted.

W. LOWNDES, Auditor.

16th July 1751.

The Lordship of Henry Lord Hyde's Grant, in the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, to be presented to the Auditor of the Land Revenue for the County of Oxford.

The Auditor to make up the Account by Way of Debit and Quicquid est, and also to make out a Debenture upon the Receiver General of the Land Revenues for Oxford and Berks, for the Surplusage due to his Lordship upon the several and respective Fees or Wages of Four Pence, Six Pence, and Four Pence per Diem, as Ranger and Launder of Whichwood Forest, after deducting the Rent of £. 20 per Annum, referred to the Crown by the aforesaid Grant.

Treasury Minute, 20th July 1751.

Mr. Auditor Lowndes to make up Lord Hyde's Account of Whichwood Forest by Way of Debit and Quicquid est, and make out Debentures, &c.

The Right honourable Henry Lord Hyde, to His Majesty,

D^r.

To a Rent of £. 20 ^{per} Annum, referred and payable to His Majesty, issuing out of Cornbury Park, in the County of Oxford, in Arrear and unpaid for 50 Years, (viz ^t) from Lady Day 1661 to Lady Day 1751, amounting to —		1,800 — —
Against which		
By Patent Fee, at Four Pence ^{per} Diem, for exercising the Office of Four Bailiffs in Whichwood Forest, in the County of Oxford, for 90 Years, ended at Lady Day 1751, which, at £. 6. 1. 8. ^{per} Annum, amounts to —	547 10 —	2,107 5 —
By Patent Fee, at Six Pence ^{per} Diem, for exercising the Office of Ranger of the said Forest, which, at £. 9. 2. 6. ^{per} Annum for the same Time, amounts to —	821 5 —	
And by Patent Fee, at Four Pence ^{per} Diem, for exercising the Office of Laundership in the said Forest, which, at £. 6. 12. 8. ^{per} Annum for the same Time, amounts to —	547 10 —	
Taxes allowed from Lady Day 1689 to Lady Day 1751, as underneath —	191 — —	

And so the said Accountant is in Surplusage the Sum of — 307 5 —

After our hearty Commendations: Upon Consideration of the foregoing Memorial, we do hereby authorize and direct you, His Majesty's Auditor of the Land Revenues, to make out Debentures upon any Receiver or Receivers General within your Audit, for Payment of the Sum of Three hundred and Seven Pounds and Five Shillings, to the Right honourable Henry Lord Hyde, being the Surplus stated by you to be due to his Lordship, on the Foot of his Account ended at Lady Day 1751, as late Bailiff, Ranger, and Launder of Whichwood Forest, in the County of Oxford, taking Care that the former Debentures made out by you for the same Sum on the Receiver General of Oxford and Berks be duly cancelled and made void, to the End His Majesty may not be liable to a double Payment of the said Surplus; and for so doing this shall be as well to you, as to such Receiver or Receivers General of His Majesty's said Land Revenues, and to all others herein concerned, a sufficient Warrant.—Whitehall Treasury Chambers, the 25th Day of January 1753.

H. PELHAM.
G. LYTTLETON.
J. CAMPBELL.

To our very loving Friend, William Lowndes,
Auditor of His Majesty's Land Revenues
within divers Counties in England.

Entered the 14th Day of March 1753.

N^o. 6.

The EXAMINATION of Robert Pratt, attling for Solomon Goffe, Woodward of the Forest of Whichwood; taken on Oath, the Twenty-third Day of November 1791.

THIS Examinant has for about Five or Six Years past acted for his Father in-Law Solomon Goffe, who is now upwards of Eighty-three Years of Age, and has been about Twenty-six Years Woodward of the whole Forest of Whichwood, including both what belongs to the Crown and the Freehold Property of the Duke of Marlborough. He was appointed by the Duke of Marlborough's Steward, and holds his Office during Pleasure. The Duty of it is to take Care that each of the Coppices be properly hedged in or inclosed immediately before the Underwood is to be cut; to pay the Labourers employed in making the Fences, and dividing the Underwood into Lots for Sale; to sell the same, and account to the Duke's Steward for the Price; and to direct what Trees are to be felled for Gate Poles or Pales, for which Purposes about Six Trees on an Average Yearly, of about Twenty Feet Meetings, may be required, and a Load or Two of Ash Poles to repair Rails and Gates. It is his Duty also to assist and direct the Keepers in protecting the Wood and Timber, and in bringing to Justice any Person guilty of any Trespass within the Forest; to attend to the State of the Fences of the Coppices, and to see that the Billman, who has a Salary of Eighteen Pounds a Year for keeping them in Repair, mends them when necessary. The Salary of the Woodward is Thirty Pounds per Annum. He has no Lodge or Lead, nor any Fee or Perquisite whatever. He receives no Rents of any Kind, nor any Allowance or Payment for Cattle, Sheep, Horses, or Swine, admitted into the Forest. The Parishes or Places which have Right of Common send their Cows and Horses to pasture in all the open Parts of the Forest. He has heard and understands that they have no Right to send more from any Farm than can be supported on it through the Winter. The Cattle are marked by Marksmen in each Parish or Place before they are turned into the Forest. The Forest is driven commonly in June, and again in July; and when it is discovered that there are any Cattle belonging to Persons who have no Right of Common, they are impounded, and a Fine of about Half a Guinea for each Beast is levied; and if it is found that any Person has sent in more Cattle than his Farm can support in Winter, a Fine is levied of Three or Four Shillings for each Beast overcharged, and they are put out of the Forest. He understands that the Commoners have no Right of Pasture for their Oxen, but it has not been in the Power of the Forest Officers to prevent them from being sent into the Forest, though he is sensible that they do great Damage to the Woods and young Trees. Sheep are admitted into certain Parts of the Forest called Sheep Walks, the Limits of which are known to the Keepers, and the Sheep are impounded if they are found beyond those Bounds. The Places which have Sheep Walks belonging to them within the Forest, are the Hamlets of Leafeld and Langley, in Shipton Parish, and of Shorthampton, in Charlbury Parish, on the Waste Lands belonging to the Crown; Ashcot Parish, on Waste Lands of the Duke of Marlborough; Abfally and Swinbrooke, on Lands belonging to Robert Fettiplace, Esquire; and the Parish of Fullbrook and Pain's Farm, in Teinton Parish, on Lands belonging to ——— Morris, Esquire.

In Consequence of Directions about a Fortnight since from the Family who occupy the Ranger's Lodge, to cut Twenty Pounds worth of Fuel for the Use of that Lodge, and sufficient besides to pay the Expence of Cutting, he has this Year directed from Twenty to Twenty-two Cords of Wood to be cut from Pollard Thorns and Maples for that Purpose. The same Family have occupied that Lodge for about Twenty Years past, and have always ordered what Wood they thought fit to be cut for the Use of the Lodge, but without any Application to the Woodward concerning it until this Year. The old Bushes or Pollards are cut in the open Parts of that Walk, and no great Quantity is now remaining there. If any young Shoots should spring from their Roots, he is of Opinion they would give more Protection to young Trees than the Pollards did, but the Deer and Cattle going always in the open Parts of the Forest, prevent many of them from springing up. He has no Charge of Timber for Sale, or for Repairs of Lodges, except that One, Two, or Three Trees are cut Annually for repairing the Rails near the Ranger's Lodge, without Warrant, which are felled under his Direction when required.

Some of the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages come frequently into the Forest by Night, and cut Bushes and lop Trees, which he has not been able to prevent, and they often pull down the Fences of the Coppices, by which Means the Deer and Cattle get into them.

The People of Burford claim a Right to have rotten Wood from the Forest, which they chiefly take from the Woods belonging to the Duke of Marlborough and Mr. Fettiplace, but sometimes also from the clearest of the King's Woods. They claim also, and are allowed, a Brace of Bucks every Year.

The Underwood of the Coppices is cut at Fifteen Years Growth; and when a Coppice is to be cut, it is first inclosed with a strong Hedge and Ditch, at the Expence of the Duke of Marlborough, which costs Fourteen or Fifteen Pence per Pole of Eighteen Feet for the hedging and ditching. The Coppice is then divided into Braids, by cutting parallel Lines, called Walkes, through the Underwood, each Braid measuring Twenty-four Yards in Length, by Six Yards in Breadth, Forty of which Braids make an Acre of Wood Measure. The Wood is not sold by

Auction, but is valued by a Person employed for the Duke of Marlborough, according to the Goodness of the Underwood, from Four Pence to Four Shillings and Six Pence per Braid, and is sold according to that Valuation. The Person who has valued it for many Years past, is Mr. James Lanchbury, who is paid for it by the Woodward, at the Rate of 2s. 6d. per Day; but previous to the cutting the Underwood into Braids, it is customary to set off a Border of Twenty-four Yards in Breadth within the Fence, quite round the Coppice, which is called the Hedge Acre, from which the Wood is cut for making the Hedge, and the Remainder is sold for paying the Expence of fencing and dividing the Coppice in the Manner before described. In the Coppices adjoining to the Stone Wall built on the Outer Bounds of the Forest, a Border of Underwood, of Twenty-four Yards in Breadth, called the Wall Acre, is set out next to the Wall, and allowed to the Owner of the adjoining Land, on every cutting of the Coppice, for keeping that Wall constantly in Repair; and in a few Places, where the Outer Fence of the Forest is a Hedge, the same Practice prevails. The Custom is the same in the Coppices, which are the Duke of Marlborough's Freehold Property, as in those which belong to the Crown, and he believes that Practice to be very ancient. The Expence of repairing the Wall in those Parts which adjoin to the Open Forest Land is paid by the Duke of Marlborough.

Several Persons have been lately detected by this Examinant and the Keepers in committing Depredations on the Wood and Timber, and convicted before a Magistrate, and small Fines laid on them. Some have been imprisoned for Deer Stealing, and One lately for not paying the Fine imposed on him for stealing Timber.

This Examinant remembers that about Nineteen Years ago there was a great Fall of Timber, Part of which was used for repairing the Ranger's Lodge, and fencing the Lawn adjoining, and the rest sold in the Forest for paying that Expence. The Trees were in general of great Size, and of fit Age for felling, being at their full Growth; but some were thriving, and might have improved by standing longer.

ROBERT PRATT.

N° 7.

The EXAMINATIONS of

Thomas Gray	—	—	Keepers of {	The Ranger's Walk.
Thomas Morris	—	—		Roger's Hill Walk.
William Eccles	—	—		Patch Hill Walk.
Joseph Peartley	—	—		Potter's Hill Walk.

The

	The Examination of Thomas Gray, Keeper of the Ranger's Walk; sworn 23d November, 1791.	The Examination of Thomas Morris, Keeper of Roger's Hill Walk; sworn 23d November, 1791.	The Examination of William Eccles, Keeper of Patch Hill Walk; sworn 23d November, 1791.	The Examination of Joseph Prastley, Keeper of Potter's Hill Walk; sworn 23d November, 1791.
Walks.	That he is Keeper of the Ranger's Walk, in the Forest of Whichwood, which includes the Ranger's Lodge and Lawn, Cranchill Coppice, Halfewood Coppice, Evenden Coppice, Part of Lankridge Coppice, called Great Lankridge, and Part of Buckleap Coppice, as far as the Water running through it, and a Piece of about 8 or 10 Acres, called the Ranger's Hill, in Cockfost Hill Coppice, near Sore's Leap, Walcott Quarter, Threepenny Coppice or the Rags, Whitney Way, and Newhill Plain; also, Two Coppices belonging to the Duke of Marlborough, called Knighton Coppice and Shocks Coppice; All in the Hamlets of Chilton and Shorthampton, in the Parish of Charlbury.	That he is Keeper of Roger's Hill Walk, in the Forest of Whichwood, which comprizes Roger's Hill Lodge, Smallfones Coppice, Cockfost Hill Coppice (except a Piece of about 10 Acres called Ranger's Hill, near Sore's Leap, which is in the Ranger's Walk) Part of Lankridge Coppice called Little Lankridge, Slatt Pits Coppice, and King's Wood Coppice, and the several Parcels of Open Forest, called Fern Hill, Whiteley Hill, King's Scanding, Miller's Corner, Fern Platts, Churchhill Coppice, Little Bonstock, and Hall's Hill, all within the Parish of Afsot Doyley, except about Four or 5 Acres at the South East Corner of Smallfones Coppice, which is in the Hamlet of Chilton, in the Parish of Charlbury; all which Lands belong to the Crown; Besides which, the said Walk comprizes Two Coppices in the said Parish of Afsot, called Boynall and Priestgrove Coppices, and a Piece of Open Ground called Woefield Green, belonging to the Duke of Marlborough.	That he is Keeper of Patch Hill Walk, in the Forest of Whichwood, which comprizes Five Oaks Coppice, Part of Buckleap Coppice down to the Water Course by the Dog Kennel, and the Open Forest called Patch Hill, Keeper's Heath Ploets, Hawk's Nest, Boleley Ridings, Fern Platts Crofs, Maple Hall, and the Old Foxholes, belonging to the Crown, the whole of which Lands are extra-parochial, except a Piece of about 20 Acres, lying between Gospel Oak and Hatching Quarry, which is in the Hamlet of Leyfield, in the Parish of Shipton; also Three Coppices, called Studley Coppice, in the Hamlet of Leyfield, and Esfwell and Rowburrow's Coppices, in the Hamlet of Ramfden, in the same Parish, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and a Common called Finstock Heath, which is claimed as belonging to the Hamlet of Fioflock, in Charlbury Parish: And there is a Common adjoining to his Walk, called Ramfden Heath, on which the Deer and Commonable Cattle of the Forest have Liberty to feed, and the Cattle of Ramfden Hamlet are allowed to depasture in the Forest.	That he is Keeper of Potter's Hill Walk, in the Forest of Whichwood, which comprizes Potter's Hill Lodge, Shakenbott Coppice, Pollard Coppice, Gadley Coppice, and the several Parcels of Open Forest called Potter's Hill, Little Green, Busstock, The Ridings, The March, Grugg Hill and Fair Spear Bottom, Hazle Hill, Hatching Hill and Langley Scrubs, all in the Hamlet of Leyfield and Parish of Shipton, and belonging to the Crown; besides which, the said Walk contains One Coppice, called Lowburrow Coppice, and Part of an Open Space called Lowburrow Bottom, both in the Parish of Afsall, and belonging to the Duke of Marlborough.

Duty.	That his Duty is to take Care of the Deer and Woods, and to prevent, as far as he is able, any Trespass within his Walk.	That his Duty is to take Care of the Deer and Woods within his Walk.	That his Duty is to take Care of the Deer and Woods, and prevent, as far as he is able, any Trespass within his Walk.	That his Duty is to take Care of the Deer and Woods within his Walk, and prevent any Trespasses thereon, to the utmost of his Power.
Appointment.	That he was appointed about 26 Years ago by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, during his Pleasure.	That he was appointed by the Duke of Marlborough, during Pleasure, about 7 Years ago, but was for 14 or 15 Years Under Keeper to his Father, who had been in the same Walk as Keeper and Under Keeper about 60 Years.	That he was appointed about 25 Years ago by the Duke of Marlborough, during his Pleasure.	That he was appointed about 4 Years ago by the Duke of Marlborough to succeed his Father, who had been Keeper of the same Walk about 14 Years.
Salary.	That his Salary is Ten Pounds a Year, paid by his Grace.	That his Salary is Sixteen Pounds a Year, paid by his Grace.	That his Salary is Ten Pounds a Year, paid by his Grace.	That his Salary is Eleven Pounds a Year, paid by his Grace.
Fees and Perquisites.	That his Fees or Perquisites are a Brace of Fee Bucks, and a Brace of Fee Does, Yearly, which he sells for about Six Pounds or Six Guineas a Brace, an equal Share with the other Keepers of the Profits of the Skins, Shoulders, and Offals of Deer killed in the Forest, and of the Fees paid for Venison, which are a Guinea for each Buck, and Half a Guinea for each Doe, killed by Warrant, and such Fees or Gratuities for Venison sent as Presents by the Duke of Marlborough as the Parties chuse to give, but out of the Fees for Venison sent to the King's Larder, the Keepers pay the Carriage to London, which is Ten Shillings for a Buck, and Five Shillings for a Doe, and One Shilling for the Postage.	That his Perquisites are a Fee Buck and a Fee Doe, Yearly, which he sells for about £. 6. 13. 6, and an equal Share of the Profits of the Skins and Offals of Deer, and of the Fees for Venison killed in the Forest.	That his Perquisites are a Fee Buck and Fee Doe, which he sells for about Six Guineas, Yearly. The Fees for Two Brace of Bucks served for the Bishop of Winchester, with the Offals, &c. worth together about Six Pounds, and an equal Share with the other Keepers of the Profits of the Skins, Shoulders, and Offals of the rest of the Deer killed in the Forest, and of the Fees paid for the Venison, which are a Guinea for each Buck, and Half a Guinea for each Doe, killed by Warrant, and such Fees or Gratuities for Venison sent as Presents by the Duke of Marlborough as the Parties chuse to give, but out of the Fees for Venison sent to the King's Larder, the Keepers pay the Carriage to London, which is Ten Shillings for a Buck, and Five Shillings for a Doe.	That his Perquisites are a Fee Buck and a Fee Doe Yearly, which he sells for about Six Guineas, and an equal Share with the other Keepers of the Profits of the Skins and Offals of Deer killed in the Forest, and of the Fees paid for the Venison.

	Thomas Gray.	Thomas Morris.	William Eeles.	Joseph Praxley.
Lodge and Land.	<p>That he lives in a House called Waterman's Lodge, in Knighton Coppice, belonging to the Duke of Marlborough, and repaired at his Expence; and there is a Piece of Meadow Land belonging to the Crown in King's Meadow, in Shorthampton Parish, containing about Eleven or Twelve Acres, of which this Examinant has the Hay for feeding the Deer in Winter, and his own Cattle; and the Farmers in Shorthampton have the Lattermath, which Land in some Years produces 8, 9, or 10 Loads of Hay, besides the Tythe, but is overflowed in wet Seasons, and then the Hay is worth very little. The former Keepers of this Walk occupied a Field called Laycroft, containing about 24 Acres, which this Examinant held for about Four Years after his Appointment, when it was taken from him, and has ever since been held by Admiral Pigott, who lives in the Ranger's Lodge, and who promised to allow him something handsome in lieu of it, and paid him Eight Guineas a Year until about Four Years ago, since which Time he has not received any Thing for it. There is another Field adjoining to Laycroft, containing about 7 or 8 Acres, which was Part of Crane-bill Coppice, and was grubbed and turned into Tillage about 3 or 4 Years after Admiral Pigott came to live at the Ranger's Lodge.</p>	<p>That he lives in Roger Hill Lodge, situated on the King's Land, adjoining to which he has a Garden, and about 4 Acres of Land, on which he keeps a Cow and a Horse, and sometimes cuts a little Hay. He has also a small Meadow of about 4 Acres, near Afcot Mill, of which he, as Keeper, takes the Crop of Hay, great Part of which is given to the Deer. The Soil is rather poor, and the Land is Commonable to the Parish of Afcot after Midsummer; he pays all Taxes for it, and the Tythe is taken in Kind; and he and his Father have always paid Two Shillings of Quit Rent Yearly to the Duke of Marlborough for the Lodge.</p>	<p>That he lives in a Lodge called Brize's Lodge, belonging to the Duke of Marlborough, situated between the said Three Coppices called Studley, Esfwell, and Rowborow, and re-built at his Grace's Expence about Twelve Years ago; and there is about an Acre and Three Quarters of Meadow belonging to the Crown, in a Close near the Mill in Shipton, of which he, as Keeper, takes the Crop of Hay and the Tythe for it, and the Miller the After Pasture.</p>	<p>That he lives in Potter's Hill Lodge, and has Two small Paddocks adjoining to it, in which he keeps a Cow and a Horse. He has also about 4 Acres of Meadow Land in the Parish of Shipton, of which he takes the Crop of Hay, and it is Commonable from Lammas Day to the Parish of Shipton. The Tythe is taken in Kind, but he pays no Taxes, and the Hay is for the Use of the Deer.</p>

Deer.	He believes there may be from 300 to 500 Head of Fallow Deer usually within his Walk, as nearly as he can estimate. There were, some Years since, Red Deer within the Forest, but none are now remaining; the last were killed about 9 or 10 Years ago. The Numbers killed Yearly, and for whose Use, are specified in a List hereto annexed.	He cannot say what Number of Deer are within his Walk, as they are constantly ranging from One Walk to another, and though more are bred in his Walk than in any other in the Forest, the greatest Part leave it very soon, on Account of the Poorness of the Soil. He refers to the Keeper of the Ranger's Walk for an Account of the Numbers killed Yearly, and for whose Use.	He cannot say how many Deer there are within his Walk, as they are constantly ranging from One Walk to another, but believes there may be about One thousand Head of Fallow Deer in the whole Forest. For the Number killed he refers to the Keeper of the Ranger's Walk, to whom the Warrants and Orders are sent.	He cannot say how many Deer there are within his Walk, but according to a Computation lately made by all the Keepers, he believes there may be about One thousand Head in the whole Forest. The Keeper of the Ranger's Walk, to whom the Warrants are sent, can give the best Account of the Number killed Yearly, and for whose Use.
Parishes having Right of Common.	The Parishes, Hamlets, or Estates, which have Right of Common within the Forest, are mentioned in a List signed by him and other Keepers of the said Forest, at the Time of their Examination.		The like Answer as Thomas Gray.	
Cattle.	The Cattle turned into the Forest are Horses and Cows. No Sheep are admitted, excepting in Places where there are Sheep Walks, by ancient Custom. There is One Sheep Walk belonging to the Parish of Shorthampton upon Walcot Quarter, within this Walk. He believes that no Person has any Right to put Hogs into the Forest, and it has been usual when any have been found trespassing in the Forest to impound them. The Commoners turn in their Cattle in the Spring, and take them out in the Winter, sooner or later, according to the Season. Very few remain in during the Winter. He never received any Orders respecting the Time of turning in or taking out the Cattle, nor as to the clearing the Forest during the Fence Month, or Time of Winter Haining.	The Practice is the same in his Walk as in the other Parts of the Forest, with respect to the Rights of Common, the Times of turning in and taking out the Cattle, and of driving the Forest. There is no Sheep Common within the King's Land in his Walk, and none are admitted to depasture there; and he gives no Allowance to any Person to feed Swine into his Walk, and sometimes impounds them when they are found in it. Formerly Oxen were not allowed to depasture in the Forest, but about 12 Years ago Mr. Nutt, of Minster, sent some into it, and has continued the Practice ever since, and the Example has been followed by others, to the great Injury of the young Trees and young Deer, nor can the Keepers prevent this from being continued, unless supported by Government, or the Duke of Marlborough, in refusing it.	No Sheep are admitted, excepting in Places where there are Sheep Walks by ancient Custom. There is One belonging to Lesfield Town, in the Parish of Shipston, upon Part of Croft Maple Hill, and a narrow Stripe of Bofley Ridings, and running into the next Walk as far as the Bounds of Shipston Parish extend into the Forest. He has often poundd Swine, when he has found them doing Mischief in the Forest. The Cattle are turned in in the Spring, and taken out in the Winter, sooner or later, according to the Season; very few, if any, remain in the Forest during the Winter. He never received any Orders as to the Time of taking in or taking out the Cattle, nor as to the clearing the Forest during the Fence Month, or Time of Winter Haining.	No Sheep are admitted into his Walk, except in the Places where there are Sheep Walks by ancient Custom, the Limits of which are marked by Crosses cut in the Ground, and when the Sheep stray beyond those Limits, he impounds them. One of those Marks is in a Place called the March, near Grug Hill, One in Hazle Hill, and another at the Top of Hatching Hill, which are the Bounds of a Sheep Walk for Lesfield Hamlet, in the Parish of Shipston; and there is another Sheep Walk for Langley Hamlet in the same Parish, situate between Pollard's Coppice and Shakenhoff, marked also with Crosses, which are now almost grown up, and are in Danger of being altogether lost. He has heard from his Father and others, that Oxen ought not to be admitted into the Forest, and that they were not allowed to be turned in until within these 5 Years past, when Mr. Nutt and others sent their's; and the Practice is now becoming general, and is very hurtful to the young Timber.

	Thomas Gray.	Thomas Morris.	William Eccles.	Joseph Prantley.
No Payments for Pasturage.	No Payments are made for Pasturage in the Forest by any Persons having Right of Common to this Examinant, nor to any other Person, that he has ever heard of.		He never heard of any Payments being made for Pasturage in the Forest by any Persons having Right of Common.	
Forest Drifts.	The Forest is driven commonly 3 or 4 Times in the Year, first about the Beginning of the Fence Month, and afterwards at the Distance of about a Month from each Driving. The Times are fixed by the Marksmen of the different Parishes, &c. who are assisted in driving by the Keepers; and when any Cattle are found belonging to Persons not having Right of Common they are impounded, and a small Fine set on the Owners, at the Discretion of the Marksmen, which is commonly expended among the Persons who assist in the Driving.		The Forest is driven 3 or 4 Times in the Year by the Marksmen of the different Places, assisted by the Keepers; and when any Cattle are found belonging to Persons not having a Right of Common they are impounded, and a small Fine set on the Owners at the Discretion of the Marksmen, which is commonly spent among the Persons who assist in driving.	The Forest is driven Twice or Thrice in the Year, about June, July, and August; and when any Cattle are found belonging to Persons who have no Right of Common, they are impounded, and a Fine is charged on the Owners.
Browse.	This Examinant cuts Browse Wood for the Deer in Winter, chiefly of Thorns, Maple, Ash, Holly, and Ivy, in the open Parts within his Walk; and after it has been browsed by the Deer he makes Use of it for Fuel, and if not sufficient for that Use he cuts more at his Discretion, but sells none. And there have been from 40 to 50 Cords Yearly cut for the Use of Admiral Pigott, at the Ranger's Lodge, until this Year, when the Woodward was directed to set out about 50 Cords, as this Examinant has been informed.	This Examinant cuts Browse for the Deer in Winter from Thorns, Maple, Holly, and Ivy, in the open Places within his Walk, and afterwards takes it for Fuel, and if not sufficient for that Use he cuts more, but does not sell any.	This Examinant cuts Browse Wood for the Deer in Winter, chiefly of Thorns, Maple, Ash, Holly, and Ivy, in the open Parts within his Walk, and after it has been browsed he takes it for Fuel, and if not sufficient for that Use he cuts more, at his Discretion, but does not sell any.	This Examinant cuts Browse Wood for the Deer in Winter from Thorns, Maple, Ash, and Ivy, in the open Parts within his Walk, and afterwards uses it for Fuel, and if not sufficient he cuts more, but only a very small Quantity, and sells none. Joseph Prantley.
Trespasses.	The poor Inhabitants of the Villages in the neighbourhood of the Forest are sometimes guilty of cutting Buthes, and cutting Trees, and cutting Buthes, and some-	The poor People round the Forest are sometimes guilty of cutting Buthes, and destroying the Cover, by which Means young Trees are	The Cottagers and poor People are sometimes guilty of cutting Buthes, and destroying the Cover, by which Means young Trees are	

Trespasses.

10

men cutting down Thorns, Maples, and Hazel Trees. There are now 3 or 4 Men in Jail at Oxford for Deer-stealing in this Forest, and several have been convicted and fined by the neighbouring Magistrates for Wood-stealing and other Offences. The Cover is so much destroyed in the open Parts of the Forest within the Ranger's Walk, that there is now hardly any remaining, either to nurse up young Trees, or supply Browie for the Deer, or Wood for Fuel.

Timber.

K

The Coppices are inclosed Eight Years after each Cutting of the Underwood, which is cut at Eighteen Years Growth. There is a Person called the Bill Man, employed by the Duke of Marlborough to keep up the Fences of the Coppices, but the Deer very often get into them during that Time.

Tho' Gray.

prevented from growing up in the open Parts of the Forest; but there are few Oak Trees lopped in his Walk.

He has heard his Father say, that near Fourscore Years ago almost the Whole of the great Timber, and the greatest Part of the Thorn and Maple Pollards in the Forest, were cut down; but that great Numbers of young Oaks grew up afterwards, being nursed up by the Bushes and Brambles which grew round the Roses of the Pollards which had been cut down.

That the young Oaks in the Coppices were frequently cut down when Mr. Chandler was Woodward, who died about 26 Years ago, with the View of increasing the Underwood; which is the Reason that there is much more Timber now in the open Parts of the Forest than in the Coppices. That there was a great Fall also made about Twenty Years ago, when the Rails round the Ranger's Lodge were made, and the Lodge repaired, but that within these few Years much more Care has been taken, in Consequence of Directions from Mr. Brookes, the Duke of Marlborough's Steward, who is anxious to preserve the young Saplings; and he thinks if Parts of the open Forest Land should now be inclosed, and the old Pollards cut down, they would very soon be filled with young Oaks.

Thomas Morris.

and Hazel Trees, by which the Cover is much destroyed, and young Timber prevented from getting up in the open Parts of the Forest. When the Keepers detect Wood-stealers they take them before a Magistrate, who fines them according to the Offence; and sometimes Offenders have been committed to Bridewell for Non-payment of the Fines.

The Inhabitants of Finstock take every Year, on Holy Thursday, Two or Three small Oak Trees out of the Forest, which they claim by Custom as a Matter of Right, for erecting a Bower for their Feast, and have done so beyond the Memory of any Person now living. They take them in any Part of the open Forest belonging to the Crown, or in any of the Coppices not in Hedge.

W^m Eccles.

N° 8.

A LIST of Warrants for Bucks and Does Annually served in the Forest of Whichwood.

	BUCKS.	DOES.
His Grace the Duke of Marlborough's Warrants	Eleven Brace and a Half	Six Brace and a Half
The Cofferer's Warrants	— Three Brace	Three Brace
His Majesty's Larder Warrants	— Three Brace	Three Brace
The Chief Justice in Eyre's Warrants	— One Brace and a Half	—
The Verderers	— One Brace	One Brace
COMPOSITION WARRANTS.		
The Bishop of Winchester's Warrant	— Two Brace	None
Mr. Fetyplace's Warrant	— One Brace and a Half	One Brace and a Half
Mr. Mafon's Warrant	— One Buck	One Doe
Mr. Cook's Warrant	— One Brace	One Brace
Mr. Wood's Warrant	— One Buck	One Doe
The Burford Warrants	— One Brace	None
Admiral Pigotts Warrant	— One Buck	One Doe
The Keepers Fee	— One Brace	One Brace
Bucks and Does	— Four Bucks	Four Does
The Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods	One Buck	One Doe

THOMAS GRAY,
Keeper of the Ranger's Walk.

N° 9.

The EXAMINATION of James Smith, Bill Man to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough in the Forest of Whichwood; taken on Oath, the Twenty-third Day of November 1791.

THIS Examinant is now upwards of Sixty-five Years of Age, was born at Leafeld, adjoining to the Forest of Whichwood, and has worked in it the greater Part of his Life Time. He well knows the said Forest, and particularly South Lawn Walk, of which Matthew Siford is Keeper; which Walk comprizes South Lawn Lodge, and Rails adjoining, Nottage Coppice, Hawkes Coppice, Broad Quarter Coppice, Rowfage Coppice, Wastage Coppice, and the several Parcels of open Forest Land, called South Lawn, Wastage Green, Round Hill, South Lawn Pollards, and Shipton Ridings, all belonging to the Crown; which said Lodge, and a narrow Slip of Land running from Shipton Gate through the Paddock and Rick Yard belonging to the Lodge, including the Barn, but excluding the Stable, and from thence running close by the House down to the Spring within the Rails, including that Spring, and from thence to an Ash Tree, marked with a Cross, near Tredhill Buthes, are within the Parish of Tainton, and all the rest of the said Lands are extra-parochial. The said Walk also comprizes Farrington Coppice and Farrington Plain, with Part of Shipton Riding, Small Oak Coppice, some open Ground, called Five Wells, Gunf-grove Coppice, Friar's Bottom, Notoak's Coppice, and Well Grove Coppice, all belonging to the Duke of Marlborough; Cap's Lodge Plain, Hasley Plain, Folsgrave Coppice, Wedley Coppice, Tredhill Buthes, Hensgrove Coppice, and Leyhill Plain, all belonging to Robert Fetyplace, Esquire; Stoeckley Coppice, late belonging to the Reverend Doctor Vanlittur and Mrs. Mafon, both deceased; and Punters Corner, Punters Hill, late belonging to Mr. Slater and Councillor Lane; and Limekiln Plain, belonging to ——— Morris, Esquire, all which Lands last mentioned lie within the Parishes of Tainton and Fulbrook.

He was appointed Bill Man of the Forest about Twenty-five Years ago. The Duty of his Office is to take Care of the Fences round the Coppices, during the Time they should remain inclosed (being Eight Years after each Cutting) and to repair them when they require it. His Salary is Eighteen Pounds a Year, and no other Emolument, as Billman. He is sometimes employed

played by the Duke of Marlborough's Steward to do other Work in the Forest, and is paid for it over and above that Salary.

His Father was Deputy Surveyor while Mr. Whitworth was Surveyor General of the Woods. During the Time his Father held that Office there was an Annual Fall of Great Timber, which was all sold in the Forest. He remembers that the Trees were generally of great Size, and very fresh Timber, and fit for any Purpose. The Saplings were then marked with Paint, and taken Care of. The Part of the Forest called Hawk's Nest was planted by his Father; and he has heard him say that no Swine were at that Time admitted into the Forest, nor any Oxen. After his Father's Death the Custom of marking the Saplings was left off, and many of the young Trees in the Coppices were cut with the Underwood. He has also heard his Father say, that formerly the Forest Courts were held regularly, in a House which stood where Five Oaks Pound now stands.

The | Mark of
JAMES SMITH.

N^o 10.

EXTRACTS from the Reports of the Surveyors General of the Crown Lands to the Lords of the Treasury, on the several Renewals of the Lease of the Coppices in Whichwood Forest, from 1709 to 1762.

May it please your Lordships,

I HAVE considered the annexed Memorial of the Right honourable the Earl of Rochester, and do find, as 'tis therein alleged, that King Charles the Second did, the 28th of January, in the 13th Year of his Reign, grant certain Coppices and other Things in Whichwood Forest, Co^{ty} Oxon, therein particularly mentioned, to Edward then Earl of Clarendon, for his Three Sons Lives, under a Rent of Forty Pounds per Annum; and that this Noble Petitioner does now only survive on that Grant.

Sir Charles Harbord, on passing the abovesaid Grant, rated the Premises at One hundred and Forty Pounds a Year, including^d the Rent; and I, having so Survey of the same in my Office, cannot, without making an actual one, give your Lordship a better Account of the present Value thereof. It being now desired to add Two new Lives on, after the Petitioner's, I think, according to the abovesaid Value, such Estate may reasonably be granted for a Fine of Three hundred and Fifty Pounds, reserving the old Rent of Forty Pounds a Year.

All which is humbly submitted to your Lordships great Wisdom,

S. TRAVERS, Supervisor Gen^l.

9th January 1709.

May it please your Lordships,

I have considered the annexed Petition of the Right honourable the Earl of Rochester, and find that by Letters Patent, dated 10th April last, certain Coppices and other Things in Whichwood Forest were granted for Ninety-nine Years, determinable on the Lives of this Petitioner, and Henry Visco^t Hyde, his Son, in Reversion of the late Earl, the Petitioner's Father, who then had his Life thereon.

Several Leases have been passed of the Premises, after the Rate of One hundred Pounds a Year above the reserved Rent of Forty Pounds per Annum to her Majesty; and the late Surveyor valued the Addition of Two Lives as above at Three hundred and Fifty Pounds Fine; and I, having so better Account of the present Value of the Premises than is above mentioned, am humbly of Opinion the Addition of a Third Life now as desired, after Two such as are in being, may reasonably be granted for a Fine of One hundred Pounds.

Humbly submitting the same to your Lordships great Wisdom.

10th Aug. 1711.

J. MANLEY, Supervisor Geo^l.

May

May it please your Lordships,

I have considered the annexed Memorial of His Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, praying your Lordships to grant to the Right Honorable the Earl of Godolphin and William Lord Sundon, his Trustees, a new Lease of certain Coppices in Whichwood Forest, in the County of Oxford, for the Lives of the Memorialist, and of the Marquis of Blandford and of Charles Spencer, Esquire, Two of his Sons, on Surrender of his present Leases of the said Premises.

A. R. P.

The Premises consist of about 1,649. 2. 10 of Coppice or Wood Grounds, fenced in from the rest of the Forest for the first Seven Years after they are fallen, and afterwards thrown open as Common till the Woods are of 18 Years Growth, at which Age they are usually cut; and after making a reasonable Deduction of Ground for fencing in the whole 18 Coppices, I apprehend the Quantity of Lands will be about 1,467 Acres; and considering the Charge of dry-fencing for the first Seven Years, and the Right of Pasturage both for the King's Deer and for the Country for the rest of the Time, I humbly apprehend the Premises cannot be valued at more (Comitis Annis) than £. 256. 14. 6. per Annum; which is the best Account I can at present give your Lordships of the Premises, and of their Annual Value. And I am humbly of Opinion a new Lease of the said Coppices may be granted to the said Francis Earl of Godolphin and William Lord Sundon (on Surrender of the Two subsisting Leases) for and during the Lives of the Memorialist, the Marquis of Blandford, and Charles Spencer, Esquire, Two of his Sons, and the longest Liver of them, for a Fine of £. 231, to be now paid, reserving to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the aforesaid Rent of Forty Pounds per Annum. And with like Covenants, Clauses, Reservations, Provisions, and Exceptions as were contained in the former and now subsisting Leases, which will be agreeable to the Civil List Act.

All which is humbly submitted to your Lordships great Wisdom,

R. HERBERT, Surv^r Genl.
Feb^r 21, 1752.

May it please your Lordships,

I have considered the annexed Memorial of His Grace George Duke of Marlborough, praying your Lordships to grant him a new Lease of certain Coppices and Wood Grounds in Whichwood Forest, in the County of Oxford, for the Life of such Person as he shall nominate, instead of the late Charles Duke of Marlborough, deceased.

A. R. P.

The Premises consist of about 1,649. 2. 10 of Land, which, after deducting for Walkes and Highways, is reduced to about 1,467 Acres of Coppice, fenced in for the first Seven Years after they are fallen, and afterwards thrown open to the Country as well as to the King's Deer in the Forest, till the Woods are of Eighteen Years Growth; and according to the best Information I could get on the last Renewal they were worth about 31. 6 d. per Acre per Annum, which comes to £. 256. 14. 6. per Annum, out of which is to be deducted the King's Rent of £. 40 per Annum; also the Fees and Wages of the Verderers and Keepers of the Forest, amounting to £. 42. 11. 8. per Annum, besides an Allowance of £. 20 in lieu of Firewood. And I am of Opinion a new Lease of the Premises may be granted to the Memorialist and his Heirs, for the Life of the Honorable Robert Spencer, commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, youngest Brother of the Memorialist (being named by him for that Purpose) for a Fine of £. 250, to be now paid, reserving the aforesaid Rent of £. 40 per Annum, and the other usual Payments and Allowances to the Officers of the Forest, from which the Crown is to be indemnified. All which will be agreeable to the Civil List Act.

And is humbly submitted to your Lordships Wisdom,

R. HERBERT, Surv^r Genl.
Oct^r 18th 1762.

The foregoing Extracts agree with the Entries in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, having been examined.

W^m HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

N° II.

LEASE of the Coppices in Whichwood Forest to George Duke of Marlborough; dated 10th December 1762.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth: To all to whom these Our Letters Patent shall come, Greeting. Know ye that We, as well for and in Consideration of a Fine of Two hundred and Fifty Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, by Our dearly beloved Cousin and Counsellor George Duke of Marlborough, before the Sealing of these Presents paid to Our Use into the Receipt of Our Exchequer at Westminster, by a Tally thereof levied the Eighth Day of this Instant December, as for and in Consideration of the Yearly Rent hereinafter reserved, and of the Covenants, Conditions, and Agreements herein contained, and also by and with the Advice of Our Right Trusty and Right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor John Earl of Bute, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, First Commissioner of Our Treasury of Great Britain; and of Our Right Trusty and well beloved Counsellor Sir Francis Dashwood, Baronet (Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Our Exchequer); Frederick North, Esquire, commonly called Lord North; James Oswald, Esquire; and Sir John Turner, Baronet, Commissioners of Our said Treasury, have demised, granted, and to Farm letten, and by these Presents for Ourself, Our Heirs and Successors, do demise, grant, and to Farm let, unto the said George Duke of Marlborough, all that Coppice of Wood, Underwood, and Woodland, called or known by the Name of Spakenhoff Coppice, containing, by Estimation, Twenty-two Acres: And also those Two Coppices of Wood, Underwood, and Woodland, called or known by the Name of Hawkes Coppice, and Broad Quarter Coppice, containing by Estimation One hundred and Four Acres and Three Rods: And all that Coppice of Wood, Underwood, and Woodland, called or known by the Name of Rowstead Coppice, containing, by Estimation, Twenty-six Acres and an Half: And all that Coppice of Wood, Underwood, and Woodlands, called Westwood Coppice, containing, by Estimation, Sixty-one Acres: And also all those Coppices of Wood, Underwood, and Woodlands, called or known by the several Names following (that is to say) Walled Coppice, containing, by Estimation, Fifty-two Acres; Notridge Coppice, containing, by Estimation, Sixty-four Acres; Garey Coppice, and Ely Quarter Coppice, containing, by Estimation, Thirty-four Acres and One Rod; Kingwood Coppice, containing, by Estimation, Fifty-two Acres and a Half; Leverish Coppice, containing, by Estimation, Twenty-seven Acres; Smallstone and the Grove, containing, by Estimation, Sixty-three Acres; Cockshot Hill Coppice, containing, by Estimation, Forty-eight Acres and an Half; Evendon, Great Lankerish, and Little Lankerish, containing, by Estimation, Sixty-five Acres and One Rod; Haselwood Coppice, containing Sixty-eight Acres; Pollard Coppice, otherwise Crankhill Coppice, containing, by Estimation, Twenty Acres; Buck Leap Coppice, containing, by Estimation, Twenty-five Acres; Five Oak Coppice, containing, by Estimation, Sixteen Acres; Slack Pitts Coppice, containing, by Estimation, Eighty-six Acres; and the Shreddings of all such Trees growing and being in the several Coppices aforesaid, and have heretofore been used to be lopped, cut, or shred; all which said Coppices, Woods, Underwoods, and Woodlands, with their Appurtenances, are situate, lying, and being within the Forest of Whichwood, in Our County of Oxford; and all Woods and Underwoods growing or being, or which shall hereafter grow and be in and upon the several Coppices aforesaid, and Premises, or any Part or Parcel thereof, together with all Profits, Commodities, and Emoluments whatsoever, of and from the said Woods, Underwoods, and Woodlands, or any Part or Parcel thereof, coming, growing, and renewing, either in the aforesaid Woods, Underwoods, and Woodlands, or any Part or Parcel thereof, belonging or in anywise appertaining (excepting nevertheless, and always reserving out of this Our present Demise and Grant, to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all Timber Trees growing and being upon the said Premises, and all Oak Saplings fit and proper for Timber, and also leaving sufficient Scandals or Stocks in and upon every Acre of the said Premises, according to the Form of the Statute in that Case made and provided): All which said Premises are Parcel of the ancient Possessions of Our Crown of England, and by Letters Patent of Our late most dear Grandfather King George the Second, under the Seal of his Court of Exchequer, bearing Date at Westminster, the Sixth Day of May, in the Twenty-fifth Year of his Reign, were demised to the Right honourable Francis Earl Godolphin, surviving at that time Executor of the Most Noble Jobo heretofore Duke of Marlborough, deceased, to hold (except as therein and herebefore is excepted) to him, his Heirs and Assigns, from the Date of the said recited Letters Patent, for and during the natural Lives of the Most Noble Charles late Duke of Marlborough, deceased, and the said George Duke of Marlborough, Party hereto (then George Spencer, Esquire, commonly called Marquis of Blandford) and Charles Spencer, Esquire, Sons of the said Charles Duke of Marlborough, and the Life of the longest Liver of them, in Trust nevertheless, and for the several Uses, Issues, and Purposes, mentioned and declared in and by the last Will and Testament of the said Jobo, late Duke of Marlborough, at the Yearly Rent of Forty Pounds, payable as therein mentioned, and the Covenants and Provisions therein contained, To have, hold, and enjoy all and singular the aforesaid several Coppices, Woods, Underwoods, and Woodlands, and all and singular other the Premises above-mentioned to be demised and granted, with their and every of their Appurtenances (except as herebefore is excepted) unto the said George Duke of Marlborough, his Heirs and Assigns, from the Date or

making of these Our Letters Patent, for and during the natural Life of the Honourable Robert Spencer, commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, in Reversion of the Lives of the said Duke, and of the said Charles Spencer, rendering and paying, therefore, Yearly and every Year, to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for and out of the said demised Premises, the Yearly Rent or Sum of Forty Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, as or into the Receipt of Our Exchequer at Westminster, or to the Hands of Our Bailiff or Receiver General of the Premises for the Time being, at or upon the Tenth Day of October and the Fifth Day of April in each and every Year, byeven and equal Half Yearly Portions or Payments during the said Term hereby granted, or meant, mentioned, or intended to be granted as aforesaid, the First Payment thereof to begin and be made at such of the said Days of Payment as shall first and next happen after the Decease of the said Duke, and of the said Charles Spencer. And the said George Duke of Marlborough, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, doth covenant, promise, grant, and agree, to and with Us, Our Heirs and Successors, by these Presents, that he, the said George Duke of Marlborough, his Heirs or Assigns, shall and will, from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, during the said Term hereby granted, over and above the Yearly Rent of Forty Pounds, in and by these Presents reserved as aforesaid, well and truly pay and satisfy, or cause to be paid and satisfied, unto the Rangers and Keepers of Our said Forest of Whichwood for the Time being, for and in respect of their Fees and Wages thereout, the Yearly Sum of Forty-two Pounds Eleven Shillings and Eight Pence of lawful Money of Great Britain, at and upon the several Days aforesaid, by equal Portions, together with the further Yearly Sum of Twenty Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, at and upon the aforesaid Days, for and in lieu of Firewood, heretofore usually allowed to the said Keepers of Our said Forest of Whichwood for the Time being, and all other Fees, Wages, and Allowances to the Rangers and Keepers of Our said Forest, in anywise due or payable, and Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, of and from the Payment of all and singular the aforesaid Fees, Wages, and Allowances, and all Demands for the same, or any Part thereof, shall and will, from Time to Time, and at all Times during the said Term hereby granted, freely, clearly, and absolutely acquit, exonerate, save harmless, and keep indemnified; and that he the said George Duke of Marlborough, his Heirs or Assigns, shall not, nor will, at any Time or Times during the said Term hereby granted, fell or cut, or cause, permit, or suffer any of the Woods or Underwoods aforesaid to be felled or cut, until the same shall be of full Twelve Years Growth or more, and after every such Cutting shall leave sufficient Standards, apt, proper, and fitting to become Timber, in every Acre of the said Woodlands, according to the Form of the Statute in such Case made and provided; and also shall and will well and sufficiently inclose and incopice the said Woods with Hedges and Ditches, at their own Costs and Charges, and preserve the same from treading down, burning, and spoiling of all Manner of Cattle, and shall not put, or cause to be put, any Horses or other Cattle into the said Coppices which may hurt the Twigs or Sprigs of the same during the Term limited by the Statute for the Preservation of such Kind of Woods after every such Cuttings, and shall and will, from Time to Time, during the said Term hereby granted, permit and suffer our said Keeper and Keepers, Yearly, to cut within the same Woods and Coppices, when they lie open, a competent Quantity of Bowling of the Shredding of the Trees, for the Sustainment and Support of Our Deer within Our Forest aforesaid: Provided always nevertheless, that all and every Assignment or Assignments which shall or may at any Time or Times hereafter be made of these Our Letters Patent, or of the said Premises herein and hereby demised and granted, or any Part thereof, shall be inrolled before Our Auditor of the Premises of Our said County of Oxford for the Time being, or his Deputy, within the Space of Six Months next following after the Date of every such Assignment or Assignments, otherwise for Want or in Default of such Inrollment every such Assignment or Assignments shall be void and of none Effect: Provided also, that if the said Yearly Rent or Sum of Forty Pounds, in and by these Presents reserved as aforesaid, or any Part thereof, or the said several Sums of Forty-two Pounds Eleven Shillings and Eight Pence, and Twenty Pounds, shall at any Time hereafter happen to be in Arrear and unpaid by and during the Space of Three Months next after either or any of the said Days at or upon which the same ought to be paid as aforesaid, or if these Our Letters Patent shall not be inrolled before Our said Auditor of Our said County of Oxford, or his Deputy, and a Minute or DoCKET thereof entered in the Office of Our Surveyor General of Our Land Revenues for the Time being, within the Space of Six Months next after the Date of these Presents, that then and from thenceforth, in any such Case, or on any such Default, this Our present Demise and Grant shall and may be and be accounted null, void, and of no Force or Virtue; any Thing in these Presents contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Our above-named Right Trusty and well beloved Commissioners of Our Treasury aforesaid, at Westminster, the Tenth Day of December, in the Third Year of Our Reign, One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-two.

By Warrant of the Lords Commissioners
of the Treasury.

SHELLEY.

Edw. Woodcock, Dep. Clk. Pipe.

Inrolled the 15th Day of December, 1762.

N^o 12.

ANSWER to the Precept of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, addressed to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough; dated the 26th of March, 1790.

THE Duke of Marlborough is Lord Warden or Ranger of the Forest of Whichwood, and of the Office and Offices of Laundership, and the Four Bailiffs, called the Eight Walks, and is paid by the Exchequer for executing the Office of

Ranger	—	—	£.	9	2	6
Laundership	—	—		8	1	8
4 Bailiffs	—	—		6	1	8
				<hr/>		
				£.	21	5 10

By virtue of Letters Patent, dated 19th August, 13th Car. II. to Edward Earl of Clarendon, in Fee.

The Fees and Emoluments of those Offices are the Salaries as above set forth, and appurtenant to the Rangership. His Grace hath also the Right of killing Deer, Game, Fish, &c. and all other Royalities, such as Fines, Waifs, Estrays, Deadfalls, Mines, &c. and likewise to all that is growing in the Hollow Wood, or Open Forest, such as Heath, Furze, Fern, Bashes, and Shrubs, &c. beneath or inferior to the Denomination of Timber, or Saplings of Timber.

The Keepers appointed by the Lord Warden, are,

	per Ann.			
Thomas Morris,	at £. 16 — —	and about 4½ Acres of Meadow in Afcott;	} For the Use of the Deer and main- taining Keeper's Horse.	
		1st Crop Candlemas to Mids'		
John Pratley,	11 — —	and about 4 Acres in Shipton; Lamas,		
Thomas Gray,	10 — —	and about 12 Acres in Shorthampton; D ^r ,		
Matthew Syford,	10 — —	One Year 10, the next 14, in Shipton; D ^r ,		
William Eccles,	10 — —	about 4 Acres in Shipton; D ^r ,		
<hr/>				
£. 57 — —				

Besides James Smith, a Bailman, at £. 18. a Year.

The Houses and Buildings occupied by Thomas Gray and William Eccles are his Grace's own Freeholds, exclusive of the Ranger's Lodge; and those of Thomas Morris, John Pratley, and Matthew Syford, which his Grace is entitled to under the above-mentioned Letters Patent.

None of the Officers of the said Forest receive any Rents, or make any Disbursements, save as before mentioned.

Lord Cornbury, and the Keepers did formerly cut Browfe for the Deer, and sold much of it; but of late Years his Grace hath not permitted the Keepers to sell, except small Parcels of Fern, within their Walks. Timber is taken Yearly for Repairs of Buildings, and Forest Gates, &c.

The Duke cuts Timber in the King's Coppices or Open Wood for Repairs of Buildings and Gates, &c.; and Persons whose Estates adjoin have the Underwood on the Hedge Acre for repairing the Monads against them respectively.

There are from 6 to 800 Deer in the Forest, and there are killed Annually,

			Bucks.	Deer.
For His Majesty's Officers	—	—	14	14
Composition Venison	—	—	15½	13½
His Grace	—	about	20½	12½
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			50	40

besides Deer Stewards. There is no Provision for the Deer but from lopping Browfe, and the Keeper's Allowance of Meadow Land.

There are several Woods called Purlieu Woods, as those of the Bishop of Winchester, and Mr. Coske, &c. where Deer hunt and are often killed; but I believe the Owners of those Woods have no lawful Right to kill them, but ought to drive them back into the Forest; and it is observable, that the Owners of those Woods have what is styled Composition Venison, though believed to be more a Matter of Compliment than of Right

I know of no Intrusions or Incroachments, except by Persons having a Right of Common there, taking in Cattle by Agistment, and by Deer Stealers and Wood Stealers.

The greatest Part of the Timber has been cut down in the Forest; and, I have been told, at much Waste and Loss to the Crown: There is now very little left.

The following Places, namely,

Aston Doiley,	Ashall,	Leafeld,	Whisford,
Shortbampton,	Ashbury,	Ramsden,	Pain's Farm, in
Chilston,	Swinsbrooke,	Laogley,	Taynton,
Podlicot,	Fulbrooke,	Minder,	
Finstock,	Westwell Hill,	Walcot,	

have Right of Common for Beasts (not Oxen) as Annually settled by Marksmen; and for Sheep without Scint, except Chilston, Podlicot, Walcot, and Minder, which have no Sheep Commons. Swine are excluded.

There is no specific Time for either taking in or out. The Forest is cleared only by Necessity, when Want of Food obliges the Owners to remove their Stock Home.

No Payments are made for Herbage or Pannage; but Persons owning the adjoining Estates, and claiming Right of Common, are by Custom obliged to keep up the Walls and Mounds against them respectively.

The Forest is driven as often as the Officers and Marksmen please. The Cattle of Strangers are always impounded when taken, and a small Fine paid to the Marksmen, and expended by them and their Assistants.

The Underwood in the King's Coppices is cut at 18 Years, and in the Baron's Coppices at 21 Years. The Coppices are hedged and preserved by very strong Fences, at a very great Expence, by the Duke of Marlborough, except as before observed, and are kept so fenced, the King's eight Years, Baron's Seven Years, and then thrown open to the Deer and Cattle.

Some of the Crown Lands are extra-parochial; but several of them are within distinct Parishes, and pay Land Tax and other Parish Dues.

22d April 1790.

Signed by Order of the Duke of Marlborough.

T H O. W A L K E R,

ABSTRACT of Accounts of Woodfales within the Forest of Whichwood, and of Woodfales in other Forests included in the same Accounts, and also of Monies impressed from the Land Revenue, for defraying the Expenses of divers Works and Repairs in the said Forest of Whichwood, and for other Purposes, from the Year 1700 to 1784, taken from the Accounts of the Surveyors General, remaining in the Office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue.

RECEIPTS.

DISBURSEMENTS.

APPENDIX. N. 13.

45

Dates of Warrants.	Quantities and Produce of Wood sold from Whichwood Forest.		Produce of Wood Sales in other Forests.		Money expended from the Land Revenue.	Totals.	Exp ^t of Surveying, &c., not sold, and other Timber.	Surveyor Gen ^l 's Attendance, at 10 s. per Day.	Surveyor Gen ^l 's Penings.	Barber Gen ^l 's Penings.	Tinsley and Aud ^r 's Fee for Warrants and Accounts, &c.	Wages and Repairs in Whichwood Forest.	Disbursements in other Forests and Parks, &c.		Totals.
26 August, 1718	512 Decayed Trees, with the Bark, &c.	£. s. d.	In New Forest Rushington T.	£. s. d.	—	701 8 8	1615 18	41 18 5	115	74 5	—	32 8	In New Forest Hempson C ^t Park Greenwich Park	£. s. d.	1,170 13 8
25 October, 1720	1007½ Hollow Polled Trees, with Lays, &c.	818 5	In Dean Forest Whitchwood Forest Alcock's Forest Rushington New Park	493 — — 300 — — 100 — — 308 5 —	—	1191 5 —	128 18 7	60	113 5	—	24 17 8	—	To John Malaberry, for (late Majesty's) Service Dean Forest, &c.	£. s. d.	1,400 — — 195 4 —
26 April, 1725	1,021½ Hollow Polled Trees, Lays, &c.	856	Dean Forest Rushington T.	1,408 4 8 —	—	1,408 4 8	140 2 9	540 6 7	73	183 1 —	48 15 3	—	Alcock's Forest, &c. Hempson C ^t Park Whitchwood Forest Hempson and Rushington For R. & Mary's Service Dean Forest, &c.	£. s. d.	250 — — 250 18 3 428 12 — 143 18 11
20 June, 1726	600 Decayed Trees, with Bark, &c.	518 10	—	—	—	518 10	4 11	30	47 16	—	74 8 4	100 — —	Alcock's Forest Dean Forest, &c. Greenwich Park	£. s. d.	1,400 8 — 818 — — 100 14 —
4 April, 1730	1,150 Decayed Trees, with Bark, &c.	618 10	Dean Forest Alcock's Forest	970 — — 300 — —	—	1,270 10	15 7 8	60	98 18	—	50 15 10	—	Alcock's Forest Dean Forest, &c. Greenwich Park	£. s. d.	1,400 8 — 818 — — 100 14 —
25 February, 1735	1,149 Decayed Trees, and Pollards, &c.	577 10	Dean Forest Alcock's Forest	412 7 8 519 15 —	—	1,298 1 9	102 10 9	100	16 6 —	—	31 12 4	—	Hempson C ^t Park Greenwich Park Alcock's and Whitchwood Dean Forest, &c.	£. s. d.	250 8 4 413 12 10 371 — — 150 — —
1 April, 1735	646 Trees, with Lays, &c.	357 1	—	—	—	357 1	44 13 8	31 18	31	12 5	—	18 4 —	—	—	577 1 1
26 April, 1744	120 Trees, with the Lays, &c.	156 14 8	Dean Forest	—	—	156 14 8	734 1	5 4 9	15	11 10	31 10	14 7 6	—	—	577 1 1
19 September, 1744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 October, 1745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 June, 1751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 September, 1753	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 May, 1773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 April, 1775	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	For Lays of Trees, Lays, &c. 197 Trees sold in the Duke of Marlborough	301 32 560 9	—	—	—	301 32 560 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	£. 5,418 5 6	—	£. 5,418 5 6	—	5,418 5 6	3,709 11 10	14,019 8 4	978 1 10	880	725 5 6	135 9 4	155 18 10	4,407 4 10	—
	Whereof chargeable in the Account of Whichwood Forest	£. 5,418 5 6	—	—	—	5,418 5 6	3,709 11 10	14,019 8 4	978 1 10	880	725 5 6	135 9 4	155 18 10	4,407 4 10	—

N^o 13. (B.)

FOREST of WHICHWOOD.

D.

To Monies expended in the Execution of Warrants for the Felling and Sale of Timber, and performing of divers Works and Repairs within this Forest, with other incidental Charges relative thereto, from the Year 1700 to 1786; no Account having been passed since that Time.

	To Expenses incurred in the marking, setting out, felling, and selling Timber, &c. within the above Period	£.	s.	d.
	— — — — —	82	18	2
	Surveyor General's Allowance of 20s. per Day, for his Service, Attendance, and Riding Charges, in the Execution of Warrants for felling the said Timber, and in the performing of divers Works in the said Forest	338	—	—
Incidental Charges.	Surveyor General's Poundage on Monies by him received, at 12d. per £.	405	19	5
	Receiver General's Poundage on Monies imprested to the Surveyor General, from the Land Revenue, for Repairs in the said Forest	135	9	6
	Fees paid at the Treasury for Warrants and Entries, and to the Auditor for Debentures; and for preparing and ingrossing the Accounts, and Allowance to the Surveyor General for passing the same through the several Offices	259	2	8½
Works and Repairs.	Amount of the Expense of Works and Repairs within the said Forest (besides 80 Loads of rough Timber used in Repairs at the Ranger's Lodge) as by the preceding Abstract, N ^o 12 (A.) appears	4,407	4	9½
		4,694	24	7½

C.

By Monies arising by the Sale of Timber and Wood within the said Forest, from the Year 1700 to 1786.

By the Sale of divers Quantities of Dotard and decayed Trees felled in the said Forest, within the Period of this Account, together with the Bark, Lops, Tops, and Offal thereof, as by the preceding Abstract, N^o 13. (A.) appears

	£.	s.	d.
— — — — —	5,411	5	6
Expenses incident to the Forest, exceeding the Monies received therefrom	217	9	1½
	5,628	14	7½

A P P E N D I X. N^o 13.

N^o 14.

AN ACCOUNT of Timber felled within the Forest of Whichwood for the Use of the Navy, from the Time of my Appointment to the End of the Year 1790.

Date of each Fall.	Number of Trees felled.	Quantity of Timber in Square Measures.		Gross Produce of the Logs, Tops, Bark, and Offal Wood.		
		Lods.	Feet.	£.	s.	d.
May 1788.	129	91	1	148	3	—
June 1790.	25	14	33	27	11	4

AN ACCOUNT of all other Trees felled within the Forest of Whichwood, from the Time of my Appointment to the End of the Year 1790.

Date of each Fall.	Number of Scrubbed and Utility Trees.	Gross Produce by Sale of the Trees, Logs, Tops, Bark, and Offal Wood.		
		£.	s.	d.
May 1788.	368	185	18	—
June 1790.	42	47	15	8

The Timber above returned to have been cut down in Whichwood Forest was cut from the Coppices, as they came in Course of cutting, in Consequence of a Memorial from Messrs. Farrers, Acting Surveyors, upon Mr. Pitt's Death, before my Appointment, dated the 16th of May, 1787, and upon Memorials from me of the 3d of March, the 18th and 30th of April 1788, the 8th and 13th of March 1790, and the 26th of October 1790. The Reasons upon which I submitted to the Board of Treasury such Timber to be cut, are stated in the several Memorials above mentioned, and a List and particular Return of the Trees so proposed to be cut down were returned with such Memorials, to be annexed to the Warrants for cutting them down, as will appear upon a Reference being had thereto. With such Memorials, also, I returned a State of all the Coppices His Majesty is entitled to in the Forest of Whichwood, and of the Years they come in Course of cutting, together with a State of the Timber in such Coppices, and a State and full Return of all the Timber and Trees whatever within the Forest of Whichwood at large; to which I beg Leave to refer.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Surveyor General
of His Majesty's Woods, &c.

Office of Woods,
3d October, 1791.

N° 15.

AFTER our hearty Commendations: Having considered your Representation foregoing, and Estimate annexed, and approving thereof, These are to authorize and require you to cause the Repairs therein mentioned to be done and performed in a substantial and workmanlike Manner, taking Care that the Expenses thereof do not exceed the estimated Sum of Four hundred and Thirty-six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence, which Sum is to be satisfied out of any Money which may come to your Hands by Woodfales out of Whichwood Forest, as by you proposed in your said Representation. And you are hereby required to render an Account of your Proceedings herein before the proper Auditor, within Twelve Months from the Date hereof. And this, being first entered with the said Auditor, together with the proper Acquittances, shall be as well to you for so doing, and making Payments accordingly, as to the said Auditor, and all others concerned, for allowing the same upon your Accounts, a sufficient Warrant.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 21st February 1789.

GRAHAM.
ED. J. ELIOT.
MORNINGTON.

To our very loving Friend, John
Robinson, Esquire, Surveyor
General of His Majesty's Woods.

AFTER our hearty Commendations: Having considered your Representation foregoing, and approving thereof, These are to authorize and require you to accept the further Proposals of Mr. Towney and Mr. Townsend for the Execution of the additional Works therein mentioned at the Raager's (Admiral Pigot's) Lodge in Whichwood Forest, taking Care that the same are done and performed in a substantial and workmanlike Manner, and that the Expenses thereof do not exceed the estimated Sum of One hundred and Twenty-two Pounds Ten Shillings and Eight Pence, which Sum is to be satisfied out of any Money which may come to your Hands by Woodfales out of Whichwood Forest. And you are hereby required to render an Account of your Proceedings herein before the proper Auditor, within Twelve Months from the Date hereof. And this, being first entered with the said Auditor, together with the proper Acquittances, shall be as well to you for so doing, and making Payments accordingly, as to the said Auditor, and all others concerned, for allowing the same on your Account, a sufficient Warrant. Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 7th December 1790.

W. PITT.
BAYHAM.
APSLEY.

To John Robinson, Esquire, Surveyor
General of His Majesty's Woods.

ABSTRACT of Returns of Timber in the different Coppices in Whichwood Forest; as transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury, by John Robinson, Esquire, Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods.

[illegible]

S U M M A R Y

	Nº of Trees	Ld, Ft.	Nº of Trees	Ld, Ft.	Nº of Trees	Ld, Ft.
Oak Trees fit for the Malt	—	—	263	160.49	—	—
Oak Trees improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree under 20 Years Growth	2319	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 20 to 30 Years	1319	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 30 to 40 Years	1824	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 40 to 50 Years	1041	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 50 to 60 Years	418	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 60 to 70 Years, and upwards	214	—	—	—	—	—
Total Oak Trees improving	—	—	3021	—	—	—
Oak Trees not improving.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fit for Caspary's Use	1343	—	—	—	—	—
Firewood	89	—	—	—	—	—
Total Oak not improving	—	—	1430	—	—	—
Total Oak	—	—	—	—	—	979
Ash Trees improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ash Pollard improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 10 to 20 Years	113	13 19	—	—	—	—
Tree 20 to 30 Years	31	3 5	—	—	—	—
Total Ash improving	—	—	144	15 24	—	—
Ash not improving.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree fit for Woodwright's Use	8	3 28	—	—	—	—
Pollard & fit Woodwright's Use	4	1 54	—	—	—	—
Fit only for Firewood	92	6 3	—	—	—	—
Total Ash not improving	—	—	53	9 10	—	—
Total Ash	—	—	—	—	—	307 54.40
Beech Trees improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beech Trees not improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 10 to 20 Years	—	—	13	1	—	—
Tree 20 to 30 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 30 to 40 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 40 to 50 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 50 to 60 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 60 to 70 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 70 to 80 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 80 to 90 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 90 to 100 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 100 to 110 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 110 to 120 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 120 to 130 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 130 to 140 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 140 to 150 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 150 to 160 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 160 to 170 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 170 to 180 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 180 to 190 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 190 to 200 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 200 to 210 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 210 to 220 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 220 to 230 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 230 to 240 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 240 to 250 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 250 to 260 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 260 to 270 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 270 to 280 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 280 to 290 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 290 to 300 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 300 to 310 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 310 to 320 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 320 to 330 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 330 to 340 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 340 to 350 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 350 to 360 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 360 to 370 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 370 to 380 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 380 to 390 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 390 to 400 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 400 to 410 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 410 to 420 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 420 to 430 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 430 to 440 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 440 to 450 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 450 to 460 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 460 to 470 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 470 to 480 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 480 to 490 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 490 to 500 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 500 to 510 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 510 to 520 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 520 to 530 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 530 to 540 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 540 to 550 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 550 to 560 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 560 to 570 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 570 to 580 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 580 to 590 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 590 to 600 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 600 to 610 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 610 to 620 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 620 to 630 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 630 to 640 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 640 to 650 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 650 to 660 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 660 to 670 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 670 to 680 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 680 to 690 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 690 to 700 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 700 to 710 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 710 to 720 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 720 to 730 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 730 to 740 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 740 to 750 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 750 to 760 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 760 to 770 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 770 to 780 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 780 to 790 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 790 to 800 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 800 to 810 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 810 to 820 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 820 to 830 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 830 to 840 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 840 to 850 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 850 to 860 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 860 to 870 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 870 to 880 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 880 to 890 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 890 to 900 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 900 to 910 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 910 to 920 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 920 to 930 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 930 to 940 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 940 to 950 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 950 to 960 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 960 to 970 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 970 to 980 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 980 to 990 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 990 to 1000 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—

ABSTRACT of Returns of Timber in the different Walks of the Open Forest, as transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury, by John Robinson, Esquire,
Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods.

Date of Survey.	Places where growing.	Oak.		Oak Trees, improving.					Oak not improving.			Ash improving.			Ash not improving.			Elm.		Birch.			Sycamore.		Lime.		Hedge Chestnut.		Total in each Walk.							
		Tree fit for the Navy.	Tree from 10 to 20 Years Growth.	Tree from 20 to 40 Years Growth.	Tree 40 Years & upwards.	Pollards improving.	Fit for Carpenter's Use.	Fit for Wood.	Tree improving.	Pollards improving.	Tree, Wood, weight 100 lbs.	Pollards, weight 100 lbs.	Fit Wood.	Improving.	Not improving.	Improving.	Not improving.	Fit Wood.	Improving.	Not improving.	Improving.	Not improving.	Improving.	Not improving.	Improving.	Not improving.										
Age.		Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.	Nº.	Lb. Ft.			
	High Edge Walk	—	—	965	72 18	521	179 9	141	32 48	4	—	13	56	10 33	1	3	815	448	49 40	139	6 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Pease's Hill Edge Walk	5	4 45	1074	579 0	179	60 1	129	36 44	6	—	2	423	110 30	5	3577	88 44	52	13 19	52	10 38	77	12 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Pease Hill Walk	—	—	1074	44	179	397 19	141	32 48	1	—	13	56	10 33	11	3	815	448	49 40	139	6 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Pease Hill Lodge Walk	5	4 45	1074	44	179	397 19	141	32 48	1	—	13	56	10 33	11	3	815	448	49 40	139	6 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Pease's Walk	—	—	1074	44	179	397 19	141	32 48	1	—	13	56	10 33	11	3	815	448	49 40	139	6 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Total	5	1 12	583	444 44	179	397 19	1481	318 31	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total Trees in the Open Forest																																			3121	104 18

SUMMARY.

	N ^o of Trees.	Length Feet.	N ^o of Trees.	Length Feet.	N ^o of Trees.	Length Feet.
Oak Trees fit for the Navy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Trees improving.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 10 to 20 Years Growth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 20 to 40 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tree 40 Years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Oak Trees improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Pollards improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Pollards not improving.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fit for Carpenter's Use	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fit for Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Oak not improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Oak	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ash Trees improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ash Pollards improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Ash improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ash not improving.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fit for Wheelwright's Use	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fit only for Fire Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Ash not improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Ash	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elm improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elm not improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Elm	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beech improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beech not improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beech fit only for Fire Wood	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Beech	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sycamore improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime improving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedge Chestnut improving	—	—	—	—	—	—

OBSERVATIONS.

IN respect to the Satisfaction of Timber to be expected from the Forest at large, the Time allowed for the Return has not permitted such a Survey to be made closer to its situation, with any tolerable accuracy, the Satisfaction of Timber which may be expected from this Forest, but a Particular in making thereby, is not easily to ascertain all the Timber in the Forest, and the extensive Run and Spreads of each Tree, as to form the Wood Book. Great Difficulties, however, occur in not being permitted to walk the Trees in their native situation, &c. as to particularly ascertain them with Accuracy for the Wood Book, and in this they may be lessened, however, as future Survey, and when the Forest is laid open for the People, and the Wood Books carefully completed, it will be capable to form an accurate State of the Satisfaction of Timber not far from Years. It can, however, be fairly observed, that many Parts of the Open Forest, and what is called the Ridge, as well as the Coppice, are of the very best and perhaps best for the Growth of Oak Timber—what a very large Quantity of the finest young growing Timber, at about 40 Years Standing, is now growing in the Forest—what there are also growing very good Quantities of young Oaks, from 10 to 20 Years, although very much injured in some Parts by the Growth of Ash, which ought to be cut down—but that there is no decayment of young Oaks as Timber, coming up under the Trees, are very well by, and over can be seen, which a Day is put in cutting the Bashes in the Forest, and the logging and moving the young Trees, which is done in open Day, and carried away often in Waggon in the Night, especially, and almost Regular, in such a Manner that almost all the Growth for young Wood growing up is destroyed. The Forest is also covered with Berry and it is feared that under the Trees, are very the Oaks, are kept out of the King's Coppice, as they are out of the present Coppice where good Timber is growing. The really prevents the Access from getting up, in that it is impossible for any Timber ever to get up in the Forest in Satisfaction in that new growing, which Bashes and Coppice are made within the Forest.

Another great Abuse in this Forest is, that the Underwood in the Coppice is sold by the Acre, in which the Purchaser not only cut down all the small Timber and Branches with the Underwood, without regard to having the proper Quantity fixed by Law, but also lay the Timber Trees which may be standing within the Coppice. Great Detraction is also caused by cutting Fire Wood in Coppice, and without Consent.

Whichever Forest is a prodigious loss of Ground, and differs from most other of the King's Forests, in that it is almost all wasted, as the forest land, and clearly distinguished and held in Service, except some Rights of Common upon it, and the Coppice, which are private Property. There appear to be very few Sheep upon it. All the Roads, Ways, or Pathways in this Forest, are fenced waste, and have Grass sown both of them, which, if regularly kept up, kept that and guarded, as they might be without much Expense, would prevent any Cattle coming in on the Forest, or any Cattle being put upon it, but both in these Rights of Common thereby, and if Coppice were taken out of the Forest, properly planted, enclosed, and kept up, great Quantities of very valuable Timber might be raised.

N° 18.

Ex Bundel CLAMEOËR in Foresta de WHICHWOOD Coss Oxon Anno 13^{mo}: CAr: 1^{mo}.

CLAMEA posita in Idm'e Foreste de Whichwood in Coss Oxon 1087
apud Guibald Civitat Oxon die Ven's in septima Pentecost existit
Sotto die Junij Anno Regni Dñi sri Caroli nonc Regis Angl t'cio
decimo coram Robto Domber Milite Deputat Henr Comit de Holland
Gardian & Capital Justit ac Justit icie/an omib Forest Chaf Purcof
& Warren Dñi Regia circa Trentam.

OXON FORESTA } HENRICUS Comes Danby venit ad hanc Curiam p^{re} Edm Officij At-
de WHICHWOOD. } tornatu suu et clausit pro se et Heredibus et Assignat suis Officiu
(4) } Officia quatuor Ballivoru in Foresta p'dict, dict Le Eight Walkes, et Officiu
Rangestoria five Rangerhupp, ac Officiu de le Laundershupp Foresta p'dict, Ac etiam omnia et singula
Vas Feod Proficua Commoditat Advantag quecunq Officijs p'dict et eor cuilibet spectant seu p'tinent
quandiu aliquis Heres masculus five aliqui Heredes masculi corpore Johannis Forestue Militis
nup^{er} Cancellar Cui Seacoat Dñi Regia legitime procreat sup^{er}stes vel sup^{er}stites fuerit five fuerint
tam p^{re} se ipso et se ipsos quam p^{re} ejus et eor sufficient Deputat five Deputatos suos sufficient
occupant et exercend, Et p'dict Comes ulterius dicit etiam quod ipse festinus est in Dominico suo ut de
Feodo de et in separabilibus Manerijs de Lefeild Langley et Ramsden cu p'tinencia, et de et in uno
Messuagio in Shorthampton cu p'tin, et de et in uno Messuagio in Chilton cu p'tin in Coss p'dict,
quoru Manerioru pars est extra et pars (scilicet Mille Acra Valle sunt) infra Metas Forest p'dict non
usitat, Et clamat pro se et Tenentibus suis Manerioru et Messuagioru p'dict Libertat Inimiat Com-
moditat et Franchise sequent (viz) Custrarii Pastur tanquam ad separabilis Manera et Messuag p'dict
spectant et p'tinent pro omnibus Averijs suis Coniunctionibus (except Bidentibus) in et sup^{er} Maneria
et Tenementa p'dict levant et couchant in omnibus Vallis Boscis et Subboscis et Locis coniuncti-
bus Dñi Regis infra Forest p'dict secundu Ordinem et Assiam Forest, Et clamat Libertat succie-
dere capite et abscire Arbores et Dumeta sua propria spem et separat crescent infra aliquam partem
Maneriaru p'dict infra Metas Forest p'dict ad usus suos proprios expendent infra separalia Ma-
neria et Messuag p'dict sine visu Ministoru Dñi Regia Forest p'dict secundum Ordinem et Assiam
Forest, Et clamat Panagium pro se et Tenentibus suis Maner p'dict pro Porcis et Porcellis suis
annuat secundu Ordinem Forest p'dict, et habere Woodwardum suu p'prie infra Forest p'dict,
Jura et Chiminagium pro se et Tenentibus suis et pro Servis et Caragijs suis omibus Anni tempo-
ribz Mensis verito except secundu Ordinem Forest p'dict, Et pro Titulo suo ad oia et singula p'ficia
Libertat et Comoditat sic ut p'sertur tenent et habent IDEM COMES dicit quod Dñs Jacobus
nup^{er} Rex Anglie p^{re} Literas suas Patent gerat dat viceimo primo die Octobris Anno Regni sui
Anglie Fraunc et Habuit viceimo tertio et Seacie quadragesimo nono sub magno Sigillo Anglie Con-
cessit sibi et Heredibz & Assignat suis Officiu et Officia ipso quatuor Ballivoru in Forest p'dict, dict
Le eight Walkes, et Officiu Rangestoria five Rangerhupp ac Officiu de le Laundershupp Forest
p'dict Ac etiam omnia et singula Vas Feod p'ficia et Comoditat et Advantag quecunq Officijs
p'dict et eor cuilibet spectant & p'tinent quandiu aliquis Heres masculus five aliqui Heredes
masculi de corpore Johannis Forestue Militis p'dict legitime procreat sup^{er}stes vel sup^{er}stites fuerit five
fuerint tam p^{re} ipso et se ipsos quam p^{re} ejus et eor sufficient Deputat five Deputatos suos sufficient
occupant et exercend, ET ULTERIUS dicit quod ipse & omnes antecessores sui et omnes illi quos
separalem Statum ipse in Manerijs et Messuag p'dict cum p'tin modo habet, OMNIA & singula
Feoda p'ficia Libertat et Comoditat p'dict modo & forma sup^{er}ius clamat, a tempore cujus contra
Memoria Holium non existit habere tenere et gavisu suu et habere tenere ut & gaudere
consequerunt et debuit, Et cum hoc quod p'dict Henricus Comes Danby verificare vult qd Johannes
Forestue de Salden in Coss Bucki Barones est Heres masculus de corpore ipsius Johis et sup^{er}stis et
modo in vita sua existit, Et hoc paratus est verificare prout Curia consideraverit, et inde petit Allocat-
ionem.

EDWARDE FETYPPLACE.

This is a true Copy of the Record in the Tower of London, having
been examined,

ROBERT LEMON,
Chief Clerk.

N° 19.

BUNDEL I. N° 3 inter Clamea Foreste WHICHWOOD Anno 12^o CAROLI I^{mi}.

FORESTA DE WHICHWOOD. } CURIA FORESTE Domⁱ n^{ri} CAROLI Dei Gr^a Anglie Scotⁱ Francie et
Hib^{ie} Regⁱ Fidei Defensor &c vocat^r Le Swanmore ten^t pro Foresta pred^{ca}
apud Les Five Oakes infra Forest^{am} p^{re}dict^{am} Die Jovis ext^{ra}ten^t n^{ost}ro Die Junij Anⁿⁱ
Regni d^{omi}nⁱ Domⁱ Regis duodecimo coram Henrico Com^{ite} Danbye Locum^{ten}
ten^t Forest^{am} p^{re}dict^{am} ac Forestarijs Viridarys Regardatoribus et o^mib^{us} alijs
Ministris ej^{us}dem Forest^e.

HENRICUS COMES DANBYE p^{ro} nobilis Ordinis Garterij Miles et unus d^{omi}nⁱ Regis priv^{atus} concilij Locumtenens Forest^{am} p^{re}dict^{am}.

V I R I D A R I J.

Franciscus Wennan Miles Johes Feiplace A^{nt}.

F O R E S T A R I U S.

A^{nt}hon Drake A^{nt} Forestarius de Shorthampton Walke.

R A N G I A T O R.

Idem A^{nt}hon Drake p^{ri}ncip^{alis} Rangiator totius Forest^e p^{re}dict^e

R E G A R D A T O R E S.

Ric ^{us} Harris de Shorthampton Gent.	}	Nich ^{us} Clarke de A ^{nt} ton Gen.
Joh ^{es} Priddy de Fowler Gent.		Rob ^{ertus} Harris de Munster Lovell Gent.
Joh ^{es} Moore de Paines Farme Gent.		Thomas Martin de Willcot ^{on} Gent.
Will ^{elmus} Lardner de Ramden Gent.		Edr ^{ardus} Rawlins de Le Feild Gent.
Will ^{elmus} Whittinge de Shipoon Gent.		Ric ^{us} Gyles de Swinbrooke Gent.
Will ^{elmus} Croker de Hayley Gent.		Ric ^{us} Joyner de Finslocke Gent.

S U B F O R E S T A R I J.

P^{re}dict A^{nt}hon Drake Subforestarius de q^{ui}ambitu vocat^r Shorthampton Walke
Thomas Kewe Subforestarius de q^{ui}ambitu vocat^r Roger Hills Walke
Steph^{anus} Boize Subforestarius de q^{ui}ambitu vocat^r Thilke Lodge Walke
Joh^{es} Sparrowe Subforestarius de q^{ui}ambitu vocat^r Pottenhill Lodge Walke
Pet^{rus} Rasckle Subforest^{arius} de q^{ui}ambitu vocat^r Burford Lawne Walke
Jacobus Clarke Subforest^{arius} de q^{ui}ambitu vocat^r Munster et A^{nt}fall Woods.

NO^{TI}A Juratorum ad inquirend^{um} p^{ro} D^{omi}no Rege Su^{per} articulos Forest^e.

Ric ^{us} Browne prius Ju ^{ris}	}	Ric ^{us} Hathway
Georgius Paley		Joh ^{es} Cookes
Thomas Rawlins		Thomas Howle
Ric ^{us} Jons		Thomas Bromley
Thomas Key		Henricus Brooks
Ric ^{us} Brooks		Ric ^{us} Alder
Edr ^{ardus} Dursford		Hugo Carter
Joh ^{es} Patriuk		

Ad hanc Cust.

(2.) PRESENTAT^{ur} EST ac convicit q^{uod} Forest^{am} Vicid^{us} Regardatores et cete^{ros}
ros Ministros Forest^{am} p^{re}dict^{am} ac q^{ui} duodecim Jurator quod Ric^{us} Batton n^{ost}re Ran^g
gestor Forest^{am} p^{re}dict^{am} extravagin^{avit} et quatuor annos jam ultim^{um} p^{re}dict^{am} succidit et vendidit
quinquag^{inta} Quercus in Foresta p^{re}dict^{am} n^{ost}re cresco^{nt} p^{ro}cijs custavit eo^{rum} sex solid^{os} et
octo Denari^{os}, necnon infra tempus p^{re}dict^{am} succidit et vendidit quadringent^{os} arbores
vocat^r Pollards infra Foresta p^{re}dict^{am} et valent quinq^{ue} Marc^{as} in Deltucco^{nt} virid^{um} ej^{us}dem
Forest^e et ad Dampnum D^{omi}nⁱ Regij vigin^{ti} Lib^{ras} et contra Leges et alias Forest^{am} Et
q^{uod} Symon Batton de London Gen^{er}osus est Filius et Here^{us} p^{re}dict^{am} Richi.

4

(4.)

- (4.) PRESENTAT^r EST ac convict^r 4^r eodem q^{uo} p^{re}cedenti. Henricus Comes Danby principall^r Foreſtarius in Feod^o Foreſte p^{re}dicta infra viſſi annos ſex ultimi p^{re}teriti ſuccidia Centum arbores vocat^r Douerſ Træs infra Foreſt^r p^{re}dicta et eadẽm abſcanavit et poſuit in ulum p^{re} Foreſt^r ſuo que ibi arbor inde exiſſent valeat quatuor ſolidor^{um}, in documentu virid^e Foreſte p^{re}dicta et ad Dampnũ Dñi Regis viginti Librat^{um} et contra Leges et ſtatuta Foreſte.

Such Parts as are extracted do agree with the Record
in the Tower, having been examined.

ROBERT LEMON,
Chief Clerk.

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
6th February 1792

CHAS^r MIDDLETON,
JN^o CALL,
JOHN FORDYCE.

THE ELEVENTH
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO
The STATE and CONDITION
OF THE
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues
OF THE
CROWN,
AND TO SELL OR ALIENATE
Fee Farm and other Unimprovable RENTS.

Dated 6th FEBRUARY 1792.

Ordered to be printed 13th February 1792.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in
Parliament aſſembled.

The ELEVENTH REPORT of the Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the State and Condition of the WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES of the CROWN, and to ſell or alienate Fee Farm and other Unimproveable RENTS.

IN the Reports which we have preſented to His Majeſty, and to both Houſes of Parliament, on the State and Condition of the Royal Foreſts, we have ſhewn, that while the Eſtates of Individuals, in every Part of this Kingdom, have been advancing in Improvement, the Property of the Crown in thoſe Foreſts has been left unprotected, and expoſed to unlimited Waſte.

The Public Intereſt certainly requires that ſo extenſive and ſo valuable a Part of the Landed Property of the Country ſhould not be ſuffered longer to continue in its preſent unproductive State, and that either the Plan of Management which has been purſued ever ſince the Beginning of the preſent Century, and which has had ſuch deſtructive Effects, ſhould be completely altered, and new Regulations eſtabliſhed, which may render thoſe Foreſts uſeful Nurſeries of Timber for the Navy; or that they ſhould be fold, and converted to Tillage or Paſture, ſo as to add to the Produce and Population of the Kingdom.

Necceſſity of improving the Foreſts.

To avoid the Danger of forming an Opinion on a partial View of the Subject, and to enable us, with Confidence, to recommend to the Legiſlature that Meaſure which would be moſt expedient for the Public, it ſeemed neceſſary that our Enquiries ſhould not be confined to the Royal Foreſts only, but that we ſhould endeavour alſo to obtain the beſt Information concerning the preſent State of the Timber growing on private Property in this Country, with a View to aſcertain whether there has hitherto been a Decrease in the Quantity, and whether there is ſuch a Stock now remaining, and ſuch a Proſpect of a Succeſſion, as that Government may ſafely depend on having a full Supply in future for the Navy, without any Reliance on Importation from other Countries, and without undertaking the Improvement of the Royal Foreſts, as Nurſeries of Timber.

What Plan of Improvement moſt eligible for the Public.

On the *Results* of the Enquiry must ultimately depend the *Discretion* of the Question, whether there is, or is not, a Necessity for undertaking that Improvement.

If the increased Demand for Naval Timber should be found to have given such Encouragement to the planting of Oak, and to have created such an additional Supply on the Estates of Individuals, as to ensure a sufficient and permanent Provision for the Navy; the Question would then only be, which of these Plans would be the most eligible, in Point of *Profit*—that of keeping the Forests as Nurseries for the Growth of Timber; or the Alternative of felling them, and investing their Produce in the Funds: But if, on the other Hand, it should be found that an increased Demand has not the same Effect in creating a Supply of Timber, as of other Articles capable of being increased by the Means of Industry; and that, though the Demand is increasing, there has been a gradual Decline in the Quantity produced, if no permanent Supply can be relied on from private Property; and if it is unsafe, and unwise, to suffer this Country to become dependant on Foreign Powers, for what is essential to its own Defence, the better Management and Improvement of the Royal Forests, as Nurseries of Timber, becomes a Measure, not of Choice, but of Necessity, a Matter, in which the Safety of the Country is concerned, and to which it is the Duty of Government to attend.

On the State of the Forests in the Kingdom of Great Britain.

We had not advanced far in this Enquiry, before we saw Reason to believe that a Decrease in the Quantity of Timber was by no Means confined to the Royal Forests; but that the general Stock of large Timber, growing on private Property, was also, from various Causes, lessening rapidly; and that the Apprehensions of an approaching Scarcity were but too well founded. Under the Impression of this Danger, we deemed it our Duty to recommend that all those Forests in which the Crown has reserved any very considerable Share of the Property, or which are situated near to any of His Majesty's Dock Yards, should be retained, and to suggest such Plans of future Management and Improvement, as appeared to us best adapted to the peculiar Circumstances of each, and likely to procure the largest Supply of Timber, at the least Expence or Risk to the Public; not thinking that any Advantage which could be derived from the Sale or Cultivation of the Land was worthy of Consideration, when compared with that great National Object.

But though the Information we had received of a general Decrease of Great Timber in this Country was sufficient to convince us of the Expediency of keeping those Forests in the Possession of the Crown, we thought it right to continue our Enquiries on that Subject; and wishing to guard against the Hazard of exciting an unnecessary Alarm in a Matter of so much Consequence, we resolved to postpone any Report on the general State of the Timber, until our Information should be so complete, as, in our Opinion, to remove any Doubt which might be entertained on the Subject.

Having finished our Enquiries concerning this Branch of our Duty, we now propose to lay the Result of them before the Legislature; and as this Report will, unavoidably, be of considerable Length, and will embrace a Variety of Objects, distinct in themselves, though connected with the general Subject, we shall, for the greater Perpicuity, divide the Substance of it into Five Parts.

Division of the Report.

1st. In the First Part we shall give the Information we have collected relative to the State of Timber in this Country, in former Times, as well as at present, marking its gradual Decline, and suggesting what appear to us to be the Causes of a Decrease in the Quantity, notwithstanding an increased Demand.

2^{dly}. We shall give a very brief Account of the Laws now in being concerning Timber on private Property, as well as of those relating to the Forests; with some Observations on the Tendency and Effect of those Laws.

2

3^{dly}.

3dly, We shall give the best Account we are able of the Consumption of Oak Timber in this Country, particularly for Naval Purposes.

4thly, We shall endeavour to shew what Supply may be expected for the Navy, from the Royal Forests, in future; and what Profit may arise to the Public, if proper Plans shall be adopted for their Improvement.

And, 5thly, We propose to point out such Means of preventing Waste in the Consumption of Naval Timber, and providing such Substitutes in case of a Scarcity of Oak, as appear to us deserving of the Attention of Government.

P A R T Ist.

Of the State of Timber in this Country in former Times, and at present.

IN this Investigation it is to be lamented that no General Survey was ever made of the Whole of the Timber growing in England at any One Time; as such a Survey, compared with our present Information, might have led to almost certain Conclusions with respect to the supposed Decrease.

The Evidence of the State of the Timber in former Times must be drawn from different Authorities, and from a Number of detached Circumstances, concurring to shew the various Degrees of Plenty, at different Periods, in Proportion to the Demand.

*Proof of the State of
Timber in former Times.*

Not wishing to swell this Report with numerous Extracts, we propose only to refer, very briefly, to such Authorities as may be necessary to shew the Effect of the Progress of Agriculture and Population upon the State of the Timber in this Country, from which a Judgment may the more easily be formed of the Truth of the Opinion we shall give.

This Country, like every other Country capable of producing Trees, is described, in the earliest Accounts of it, to have been covered with Wood; and even in the Reign of William the Conqueror, when considerable Advancement had been made in Cultivation, the Woods were still so numerous and extensive, as to be valued, not by the Quantity of the Timber, or of what could be Annually felled, but by the Number of Swine which the Acorns could maintain*.

*John Coker.
Camden.
Domesday Book.*

An eminent Writer on this Subject, speaking of the State of the Woods and Timber in this Country in the Time of Edward the Fourth, near 400 Years after the

Evelyn's Sylva.

* *Chentb.* Rex W. test. Elnesford. &c. Silva. LXX. port.
Rex W. test. Middelhurst. &c. Silva. CCXX. port.
Rex W. test. Faverham. &c. Silva C. port.
Archidia Cantuar. test. Osefort. in dno. &c. Silva. CL. port.
Ipse Archidia. test. Sondrest. &c. Silva. LX. port.
Ipse Archidia. test. Bix. &c. Silva. C. port.
Ipse Archidia. test. Erhede. &c. Silva. XL. port.
Ipse Archidia. test. Broctham. &c. Silva qđo fructificat agent. port.
Domesday Book, Vol. 1. fol. 2 & 3. et passim.

Dr. Hume.

compiling of *Domesday*, says, "England was then an overgrown Country;" and the well-informed Editor of the works of Evelyn observes, that "the first Attack of any "Consequence made upon our Trees," was in the 27th of Henry the Eighth, when that King seized the Possessions of the Monasteries, and converted them to his own Use, disposing of all the Timber.

That Measure was followed by a continued, and, we believe, an uninterrupted Increase of Consumption of Oak Timber, not only in Consequence of the gradual Extension of Commerce, and of Additions to the Royal Navy, but of more being also made Use of in House-building during the 16th and 17th Centuries, than in earlier Times.

Chap. 16.

Holingshed, who lived in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, says, in his Description of Britain, that, "in Times past, Men were contented to dwell in Houses builded of "Sallow, Willow, &c. so that the Use of Oak was, in a Manner, dedicated wholly "unto Churches, Religious Houses, Princes Palaces, Navigation, &c.; but now, "Sallow, &c. are rejected, and nothing but Oak is any where regarded."

*Timber formerly a
Source of Revenue to the
Crown.*

The Quantity of Timber having also been considerably diminished, the Price advanced; and, during the last-mentioned Reign, the Timber in the Royal Forests became a Source of some Revenue to the Crown.

In the Time of James the First this Fund increased; and, becoming more an Object of Attention, many Plans were suggested, for rendering the Forests still more productive.

*Sales by James I.
Surveys of Timber on
the Estates of the Crown.*

In 1608, that King, being desirous to raise Money by a Sale of Timber, directed a Survey to be made of all that was then fit for selling, in the Royal Forests, and other Estates of the Crown, in order to discover what Quantities might be spared, leaving a sufficient Stock for the Supply of the Royal Navy. Those Surveys, which are still preserved in a Collection of Papers left by Sir Julius Cæsar, Chancellor of the Exchequer to that King, and which were purchased by John Pitt, Esquire, late Surveyor General, and lent to us by William Morton Pitt, Esquire, were taken by Surveyors of the first Character, recommended by, and acting under the Controul of Persons of high Rank, Members of the Privy Council, to whom the Superintendence of this Work, in different Districts of the Kingdom, was committed; and those Surveys are the first written Documents of which we think it necessary to take particular Notice.

Appendix, N° 1, 2.

Various Memorandums in the same Collection shew, however, that the Whole was not completed. Neither the large and valuable Forest of Dean, nor that of Whichwood, were comprized in those Surveys; nor did they include the Timber on any Estate, where the Quantity did not exceed what was deemed necessary for the Purposes of such Estate. In many of them the Number of Loads of Timber is not particularly mentioned; but that Defect we are enabled, in some Degree, to supply, from the Total Value of the Timber being given in every Survey, and the Current Price in some of them, which appears to have been about 10*s.* per Load for Oak; except in some Parts of the Country near London, where the Demand for Building Timber and Firewood rendered it somewhat more valuable. Estimating the Timber at that Rate, and the Firwood at 2*s.* per Load, which appears to have been the Average Prices, there must have been then growing on the Part of the Crown's Estate that was surveyed, about 649,880 Loads of Oak Timber fit for the Navy, and 1,148,660 Loads of what was rotted and decayed.

Appendix, N° 3, 4, 5.

These Surveys furnish the most authentic and convincing Information, both as to the Effect of the Management under which the Royal Forests were then kept, and as to

to the general Plenty of Timber in the Kingdom, in Proportion to the Demand for it.

The great Store of Timber is, in some Degree, a Proof of the Care which had been taken of the Forests; and, under such Management, the great Number of Trees allowed to stand 'till they had become rot and decayed, and fit only for Fuel, cannot be accounted for in any other Way, than from the Quantity then growing being far greater than the Uses of the Country could consume. It was the Practice, in those Times, Annually to make Sales of Wood and Timber, for the Benefit of the Crown; and Queen Elizabeth was too good an Economist, and her Successor too needy, to have allowed any great Quantity, fit for felling, to remain unfell'd, if there had been a Demand for it. We find also, from other Documents, that a great Part of what was intended to be sold in 1608, remained for a considerable Time undisposed of.

The Current Prices mentioned in some of the Surveys, furnish another unquestionable Proof of the great Plenty of Timber at that Time, when compared with the present. The Rate of 10s. a Load, for Oak fit for the Navy, which is not more than One Eighth Part of the present Average Price of such Timber *, appears not to have been any temporary depressed Value, in consequence of that extensive Sale, but to have continued pretty nearly the Current Price of Timber for a Number of Years after. In 1638, Charles the First sold to Sir John Wintour the Timber growing in Dean Forest, reserving to himself 15,000 Tons for the Navy, under this Condition; "that what" was short of that Proportion should be made good by the Grantee at 9s. per Ton, "or the King to take more at that Rate!" And in a Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1664, concerning that Grant, the Timber in general is estimated at 13s. 4d. only, and that which was fit for the Navy, taken by itself, at 15s. per Ton.

We have endeavoured to trace the Periods at which the great Increase in the Price of Timber, and the Diminution in the Quantity since the Reign of Charles the First, took Place; and we find that the first great Advance in the Price happened soon after the Restoration. This is ascribed, by the Writers of the Time, to the Devastation made by the contending Parties, during the Civil Wars. The Commissioners of the Navy at that Time, alarmed by the prospect of a Want of Timber for the Dock Yards, represented the Situation to the Royal Society, requesting them to suggest a Remedy; and Evelyn, a Member of that Society, whose valuable Writings on Forest Trees were published at different Times, from 1664 to 1704, and who must himself have been a Witness of that Destruction of Timber, says, "This Waste and Devastation" was so universal, that nothing less than an universal Plantation of all Sorts of "Trees could supply, or would encounter, the Defect;" and he adds, "Who" would not preserve Timber, when, within a few Years, the Price has quadrupled!"

Wishing to ascertain, from Official Documents, what Prices were paid by Government for Naval Timber, as far back as any Accounts of such Transactions have been kept, we applied to the Commissioners of the Navy, by whom we were in-

Prices of Oak in 1608.

In 1638.

In 1664.

Journals, Vol. 6. p. 490.
at May 1664.

Increase in the Price of
Timber.

Evelyn.

Common Good,
a Pamphlet on the Im-
provement of Forests, &c.
by S. T. London, 1694.

Prices from 1664 to
1704.

Smith's Wealth of Nations.

Evelyn's Chalcidion
Piscinaria.

Tracts on Carr Trade,
and other Laws.

formed,

* *Note*.—It may, perhaps, be thought that a considerable Part of this Difference in Price is to be accounted for by a Decrease in the Value of Money since that Time; but, if it be true that the Price of Corn is the best Measure of the Value of Money, it does not appear that the Opinion of a great Decrease in the Value of Money since that Time, at least 'till within a few Years past, is well founded. A Shilling contained the same Quantity of Silver in the Time of James 1st, as it does now; and the Average Price of the best Wheat at Woolfor Market, for 44 Years, from 1595 to 1640, was £. 2. 6s. 3d. the Quarter, which is higher than the Average Price for the last 51 Years; and even for the last 18 Years the Average Price has only been £. 2. 4s. 9d. for Midding Wheat, and £. 2. 8s. 9d. for Wheat of the best Quality; so that a Load of Timber fit for the Navy will purchase at least Six Times as much Wheat now, as a Load of the same Kind of Timber would have purchased in the Time of James 1st, or of Charles 1st.

formed, that the earliest Accounts of that Nature remaining in their Office begin from the Restoration; and we obtained the Perusal of their Contract Books, from 1663 to 1665, from which it appears that they bought Freight and Compass Timber at various Prices, from £. 2. to £. 2. 15 s. 6 d. per Load; and Knee Timber, from £. 2. 15 s. to £. 3. 2 s. 6 d. per Load. Those Books, therefore, confirm the Account of the Prices mentioned by Evelyn.

Annual Increase of Prices till 1756.

Appendix, N° 6.

Additional Price for certain Kinds.

Allowance for long Carriage.

Present State of Timber.

From that Time the Value seems to have risen, gradually, till 1756, when the Contract Prices for the Purchase of Oak Timber for the Navy were fixed at the Rates now paid, of which an Account is given in the Appendix. No Alteration has since taken Place, except in the Articles of Plank and Thickstuff, on which there has been an Addition of 10 s. per Load; but the Navy Board, finding Timber difficult to be procured near to the Dock Yards, or conveniently for Water Carriage, instead of advancing the Price of the Timber, have made an Allowance to the Timber Merchants for long Carriage, of One Half of the Surplus Expence of Carriage of fidd Timber, Thickstuff, Plank, and Knees, where it exceeds 38 s. per Load, as far as 15 s. the Navy Board paying from 1 s. to 7 s. 6 d. per Load, according to the actual Cost of the Carriage.

Before we make any Remark on this Permanency of the Contract Prices for Naval Timber, during so long a Period as 34 Years, while most other Articles of Consumption have been rising in Value, we think it right to add to the short History we have given of the State of the Timber in this Country, and the Prices in former Times, some Account of its present State, and the Prospect of a future Supply.

Commons Journals, Vol. 13. p. 246.

Committee on Timber in 1771.

Commons Reports, Vol. 3. p. 15.

Journals, Vol. 33. p. 337.

Committee gave no Opinion.

In the Year 1771, the Public Attention having been drawn to this Subject, a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider how His Majesty's Navy might be better supplied with Timber, and to report their Opinion. Whoever reads the Evidence which was brought before that Committee, must be satisfied that enough was proved to suggest Apprehensions of a Scarcity, at no very distant Time. It appears, however, from the Journals, that the Committee moved the House to have that Part of the Order discharged, which required them to report an Opinion. This extreme Caution was perhaps unfortunate for the Country; for if they had given the Opinion which must have suggested itself upon Consideration of the Information before them, some Means would probably have been taken by Government for increasing the Quantity, and providing a permanent Supply of Timber; and, with that View, some Plan might, perhaps, have been adopted, for the Improvement or better Management of the Royal Forests, a Measure strongly recommended by several of the Persons examined on that Occasion, and by which, at least, the Waste which has since taken Place in those Forests might have been prevented; but it is worthy of Remark, that though that Enquiry was instituted solely with a View to provide for the better Supply of Timber for the Navy, nothing effectual was done to promote that Object.

Finding from the Report of that Committee, that the Navy Board had attempted to have a General Survey made of all the Timber growing on private Estates in England, but had been interrupted by the Proprietors before they had got through the Second County, and seeing no Reason to expect that what was then objected to would now be allowed, we were obliged to have Recourse to other Modes of Enquiry; and we have endeavoured to make up for the Want of an actual Survey, by procuring Information from as many different Sources as possible. A general Concurrence in such Information may, perhaps, like circumstantial Evidence in Matters of Judicature, be as convincing, and deserving of Confidence, as that which, though more direct and positive, must depend on the Accuracy or Fairness of individual Testimony.

The Commissioners of the Navy, in Answer to our Enquiries, informed us that the Accounts they had received, of a general Decline in the Quantity of Great Timber, corresponded with ours; and we obtained the Perusal of the Answers which had been returned to them, by their Purveyors, and Correspondents. That Board having made some Progress in a similar Enquiry, and having at all Times had the Charge of providing the Timber requisite for the Construction of the Navy, their Opinion, founded on so much Experience, and such numerous and extensive Transactions, is undoubtedly intitled to the greatest Consideration.

Titled Report, N^o 3.
Opinion of the Navy
Board of a Decrease of
Timber.

The Purveyors employed by the Navy Board, who survey and mark every Piece of Timber before it is sent to the Dock Yards, having the best Opportunities to be minutely acquainted with the State of the Great Timber in every Part of the Country, we thought it right to question them still more particularly; and their Answers tend to confirm the Opinion given by the Commissioners of the Navy.

Opinions of Purveyors.

Appendix, N^o 7.

We applied also to some of the most extensive Dealers in Timber, to Land Surveyors, and to some of the principal Ship Builders; and they all concur in representing the Timber to be in a declining State through the Whole of this Kingdom.

N^o 8, 9, 10.
Of Dealers in Timber,
Land Surveyors, Ship
Builders.

But though the Testimony of so many well-informed Men, in different Situations, and whose Interests are also different, seemed to afford a very strong Presumption that the Apprehensions of a Scarcity were too well founded, we wished to have still more particular and local Information; and, with this View, we wrote to the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions of every County in England and Wales, addressing to them such Questions as we thought best calculated to bring out the full Information we wished for. To these we earnestly requested that the Attention of the Gentlemen of the County might be called, and that their collective Sentiments might be transmitted to us.

From the Answers we have received from each County, which are given at length in the Appendix, it will be found, that there has been within Memory a great Decrease of Oak Timber, of all Sizes, in every Part of England, but that great Naval Timber has decreased more than any other; and Timber in Hedge Rows, which is the most valuable for Naval Uses, in a still greater Proportion than Timber growing in Woods; that the Stock of Great Timber is now so much, and so generally diminished, in most Counties, that they will not be able to continue to furnish so large a Supply as they have done of late Years; that Foreign Fir Timber is now much more used than formerly, particularly in House Building; that the Price of Underwood has risen, notwithstanding the more general Use of Coal for Fuel; and that in some Counties it is not uncommon to fell the Oak Trees when young, not suffering them to stand so long as to be of Use to the Navy, for fear of their overshadowing and destroying the Underwood; that notwithstanding the Advance in the Price of Timber, Tillage is gradually extended, and the Quantity of Woodland lessened; and that the Plantations which are now made, are more generally for Ornament than Use, and of quick-growing Trees, in preference to Oak for the Navy.

Appendix, N^o 11.
Of the Quarter Sessions
in every County.

This Mass of concurring Evidence from every Part of England, and from Men of every Description, who have any Dealings in Timber either as Buyers or Sellers, or who are likely to have any Information, concerning either its Growth or Consumption, we spread can hardly leave a Doubt in the Mind of any Person, that there is a great and general Decrease in the Quantity of large Naval Timber, notwithstanding the additional and growing Demand: And this Decrease is the more alarming, and calls the more for the Attention of the Public, from its being occasioned, not by any temporary Causes, but by such as will probably render it in future still more general and rapid. It is owing to an Extension of Tillage, rendered necessary by an Increase of Population; to an improved System of Farming, in consequence of which

Causes of the Decrease.

Fields are enlarged, and Hedge Rows are grubbed up; to the quick Returns of the Profits of Agriculture, and the very remote Prospect of Advantage from planting with a View to Naval Timber; to the Facility with which this Country is supplied from other Countries, with Fir Timber, which at less Expence answers for House Building, and many of the Purposes to which Oak was formerly applied; to the increased Demand and present high Price of Bark, which appears to have been no more than 2*s*. the Cart Load in the Time of James the First, and is now from 50*s*. to £.3 per Coppice Load, weighing from 7 to 11 Hundreds, according to the Quality of the Bark; to the great and constant Consumption of Oak Timber before it reaches the large Sizes necessary for the Navy; to the additional Demand for smaller Timber, occasioned by the vast Increase of Shipping for the Merchant Service, and the Prohibition of the Use of American-built Ships; to the general Habits of Dissipation and Expence, which render it unlikely that what can be sold with Advantage at any Time, will in many Instances be allowed to remain unsold for 100 Years; to the Practice of Land Jobbers and Adventurers in buying Estates on Speculation, and stripping them of their Timber and Wood, to repay Part of the Price; and to a Variety of Causes, which must be expected to increase, while this Country continues to advance in Commerce, Population, and Wealth,

Perniciousness of Prices
paid by the Navy Board.

Appendix,
N^o 8, 9, 10, 11.

How to be accounted for.

Appendix, N^o 12.

One Circumstance only, in the Account we have given, appears to us still to require particular Explanation, and that is, that notwithstanding the Decrease in the Quantity of Great Timber, which is so fully proved, the *Contract* Prices given by the Navy Board have not been raised since 1756. This must seem the more extraordinary, from its being also proved, by every Information we have received, that the *Current* Prices of Timber, of all Kinds and Dimensions, have risen within that Time, for it cannot be supposed that Government has really been supplied on better Terms, than well-informed Individuals, acting for themselves; and the Difference between the *Contract* and the *Current* Prices of Great Timber, we apprehend, can hardly be accounted for in any other Way than by supposing, that notwithstanding all the Care taken by the Navy Board, to procure Timber on low Terms for the Public, some extraordinary Advantage is obtained by the Contractors, on some Articles, in consequence of the complicated Nature of the *Contracts*, which at least makes up for this apparent Difference.

It may, however, still seem surprising, that if there has been a great Decrease in the Quantity of Oak Timber, the Prices should not, in the last Thirty-four Years, have risen even more than they have done; especially since there undoubtedly has been, within that Time, a great Addition to the Demand for Naval Timber, both from an increased Navy, and a more extended Commerce; but this is, perhaps, to be accounted for by the following Circumstances.

Planted during the last
Century.

It appears that soon after the Restoration a Spirit for planting was excited and diffused, by the Writings of Evelyn*; and the Ministers at the Time, alarmed by the Devastation which had been committed during the Civil Wars, gave great Attention to the Increase and Preservation of Timber in the Royal Forests, particularly the Forest of Dean; and as it is almost universally allowed that Oak Trees, to grow to a Size fit for the Navy, require from 80 to 150 Years, according to the Quality of the Soil, it is probable that the vast Quantities of Great Timber consumed by our Navy, during the present Reign, were chiefly the Produce of the Plantations made between the Restoration and the End of the last Century, on private Property in

* "I need not acquaint your Majesty how many Millions of Timber Trees, beside infinite others, have been propagated and planted throughout your vast Dominions, at the Instigation, and by the sole Direction of this Work."

Evelyn's Dedication to Charles II.
5th December 1678.

almost

almost every Part of England, as well as in the Royal Forests. Unfortunately, however, the Spirit and Attention which then prevailed, did not last beyond that Time; and there is, perhaps, too much Reason to apprehend that when that Source shall be exhausted, the Quantity required for the Supply of our Navy will not easily be found in this Country.

The Improvements in Roads and Navigable Canals, within the last 40 Years, tend also to account for the Supply of the increased Demand for Naval Timber, without any considerable Addition to the Price. By lessening the Expence of Carriage, they have enabled the internal Parts of the Country to send Timber to the Dock Yards, which, prior to those Improvements, could only be made Use of near to the Places where it grew. It is the Quantity brought to Market, not the Stock existing in the Country, which must regulate the Price; and if there are Circumstances which render that Quantity for a Time greater than can be permanently supplied, if the Wants of the Country, not satisfied with the Supply of Timber which can be Annually furnished from its present Resources, are every Year encroaching on the Stock, though the immediate Demand be answered, we may be in Danger of future Want, and may not feel our Necessities till it is too late.

Consequences of the Improvements in Roads and Navigable Canals.

What we have stated are Circumstances which must have tended to keep down the Price of Timber, even at a fair Market, and where a Competition existed; but the Commissioners of the Navy, having no considerable Competitor in the Purchase of Great Naval Timber, except the East India Company, they must necessarily have it in their Power, in a great Measure, to regulate the Price; and their Conduct has been well calculated to obtain the Naval Timber, for the Public, at a low Rate. Having gradually stored up, during Peace, a great Quantity in the Dock Yards, and continuing at all Times to purchase what was offered, without varying the Price, they have avoided the Danger of being obliged, on any Emergency, to raise it; and by paying a Part of the Expence of long Carriage, they have greatly widened the Field of Supply.

Little Competition for Great Naval Timber.

Measures of the Navy Board to prevent a Rise in the Price.

But though these Measures have, during the last Thirty-four Years, occasioned a considerable Saving to the Public, it may be doubted whether they have a Tendency to provide a permanent Supply for the Navy; for, though well contrived for obtaining Great Timber at a reasonable Price, as long as the present Stock shall last, it is in Part owing to them that the Price of Oak is not as high, when compared with the Price of Corn, as it naturally should be, in Consequence of the Lateness of the Return. It is in Part owing to them, therefore, that Woodlands are diminished, and Tillage extended; they must, in some Degree, prove a Discouragement to the planting of Oak; and they have an obvious Tendency to prevent more from being allowed to reach the large Sizes required for the Navy, by making it the Interest of every Person who has any Timber, to cut it while it is of a Size for which there is a Competition.

Consequences of these Measures.

We know it is not an uncommon Opinion, nor unsupported by Writers of great Authority, that a Decrease of the Quantity of Timber, in Proportion to the Demand for it, supposing it were proved, is an Evil which must produce its own Cure; and that, as the Quantity lessens, the Price must rise, and give Encouragement to new, and more extensive Plantations, which must again supply the Demand.

Smith's Wealth of Nations.

But though the natural Consequence of a temporary Scarcity of Corn, or of any other Produce of Land, of which a Supply can be obtained in One Year, is, that more Land is immediately converted to the Production of those Articles, by which the Evil is soon remedied, there are many Circumstances which prevent a similar Effect from a Scarcity of Great Naval Timber. The Expence of planting and fencing against Injury from Cattle, the Fashion of the Day in Favour of Improvements in Agriculture and Pleasure Ground, and the remote Prospect of a Return of Profit,

Increase of planting not to be expected.

never to be expected during the Life of the Planter, counteract the Inducement to plant; and Men are naturally driven to other Resources, which are more immediate. The Deficiency is supplied, by gradually importing a greater Quantity from other Countries, in which Cultivation is not so far advanced, and where some of the best of the Soil is still covered with Wood; and this foreign Supply, by preventing the Price from rising so high as it would otherwise do, in consequence of the Decrease at Home, lessens, at the same Time, the Expectation of Advantage to be derived from planting, especially of Ground already profitably employed in Agriculture.

Tillage extended, and Woods neglected, in consequence of the Prosperity of the Country.

On the most attentive Consideration of the Subject, and of all the Materials we have collected, we think ourselves warranted in forming this Conclusion, That in Consequence of the Prosperity of this Country, and of its progressive Advancement in Population and Industry, there has been, from early Times, a gradual Extension of Tillage and Pasture, and a gradual Diminution of the Wood and Timber; and that this is an Effect naturally to be expected in every future Stage of its Improvement.

P A R T II^d.

Of the Laws relative to Timber on private Property, and to the Royal Forests.

IN reviewing the State of Timber in this Country from the earliest Times, and perusing the Acts of Parliament which have been passed relative to it, there appear to be Three distinct Periods.

Three Periods.

The First Period comprehends the Time preceding the Year 1535, when Henry the Eighth seized the Possessions of the Monasteries:

The Second Period may be reckoned from that Time to the End of the last Century:

And the Third from thence to the present Time.

First Period, prior to 1535.
Timber of late Value.
10 Hen. III.
13 Ed. I. c. 6.
Continued by 3 & 4 Ed.
1. l. c. 3.

During the First of these Periods Timber appears to have been of little or no Value; and though various Acts of Parliament were passed, empowering the Owners of Woods and Waste Lands in which others had Common of Pasture, leaving sufficient for the Commoners, to "inclose and approve" the Residue, we do not find any Laws for encouraging the Growth of Timber until after the End of the Period first mentioned.

Second Period,
From 1535 to 1700.
Laws for the Increase of
Timber.
1: Hen. VIII. c. 17.

During the Second Period, the Quantity of Timber having been considerably diminished, various Laws were enacted, which had for their Object its Increase and Preservation, but which, according to the mistaken Policy of those Times, imposing Restraints on the Use and Management of private Property, have been attended with no beneficial Effect, and have long been very generally disregarded. By these Acts, the Owners of Woods in which others have Common of Pasture are prohibited from felling such Woods, until a Fourth Part of them has been set out, divided, and inclosed; and those Inclosures are required to be preserved for Nine Years. Penalties are inflicted for injuring, destroying, or carrying away, any Timber Trees or Underwoods. The Owners of all Coppices felled at 24 Years Growth, or under, are required to leave on every Acre 12 Standards or Storers, which are not to be cut before they become Ten Inches square, Three Feet from the Ground. The

12 Hen. c. 24.
3: Hen. VIII. c. 17.
25 Hen. c. 7.
1: Hen. VIII. c. 17.
15 Hen. II. c. 2.
12 & 13 Hen. III. c. 7. f. 3.

6

Owners

Owners of Woods or Coppices set with great Trees, above the Age of 24 Years, are to leave 12 Trees of Oak on every Acre, to remain 20 Years after the felling of such Woods; the turning into Tillage or Pasture any Coppices or Underwoods of more than Two Acres, was prohibited, under heavy Penalties; and the Exportation of Wood without Licence, or the converting any found Timber Tree, of One Foot square, into Coal for the making of Iron, are strictly prohibited.

1 & 2 P. & M. c. 3.
3 Eliz. c. 15.
27 Eliz. c. 5.
27 Eliz. c. 15.

Among the Acts which impose Restraints on the Management of Woods on private Property, may also be considered that, by which the felling of Oak Trees at any other Time than between the first Day of April and the last Day of June, was prohibited, in all Places where Bark was worth 2 s. a Cart Load, over and above the Charges of barking and piling, except Timber to be employed in building or repairing Houses, Ships, or Mills; and among the Laws for the Encouragement of the Growth of Timber, we must reckon that by which Timber and Bark are exempted from the Payment of Tythes; and also the several Acts by which Duties are imposed on the Importation of Foreign Timber.

1 Jo. I. c. 22.

Third Period,
1700 to 1779.

By many Acts passed during the Third Period, Penalties are imposed for injuring, destroying or carrying away, any Timber Trees or Underwood; and the King, and all other Owners of Wastes, Woods, and Pastures, wherein there is Right of Common, are enabled, with the Assent of a Majority in Number and Value of the Commoners, to inclose any Part of such Wastes, Woods, and Pastures, for the Growth and Preservation of Timber or Underwood, upon such Conditions as may be agreed on between the Parties interested.

1 Geo. I. c. 48.
2 Geo. I. c. 16.
3 Geo. I. c. 22, d. 1.
29 Geo. II. c. 38.
31 Geo. II. c. 41.
6 Geo. III. c. 56 & 48.
9 Geo. III. c. 42.
Laws for the Protection of Timber.

During the Course of our Enquiries, many Plans have been suggested to us for promoting and increasing the Growth of Oak. A more strict Execution of the Act of Henry the Eighth, by which every Proprietor of Woods is required to leave Twelve Standards on every Acre, at the Cutting of the Underwood, has been recommended by some;—and others have advised that Premiums should be given by Government.

Plan suggested for increasing the Growth of Timber.

But with regard to the first of those Propositions, we cannot believe that the Interference of Government, to put Restraints on the Disposal or Management of any particular Kind of Produce, would be a likely Way to promote its Increase; nor should we suppose that much Security of a Provision of Timber for the Navy, in future Times, would be derived from allowing Premiums for the planting of Oaks, which must stand 100 Years, before they become fit for Naval Use, and which must be, all that Time, at the free Disposal of the Proprietor.

Objections.

This, however, is not the only Objection we have to this Mode of encouraging the Growth of Oak.

It appears from a late Report of the Committee of the Privy Council on the Corn Laws, that, for the last 18 Years, all the Land hitherto cultivated in this Country does not produce a sufficient Supply for the Inhabitants; and that large Quantities of Corn are Annually imported. Under such Circumstances, Premiums to extend the Wood, and lessen the Quantity of Tillage, can hardly be thought advisable: But if Means could be found to encourage the Improvement of uncultivated Land, some Addition to the Quantity of Timber, as well as to the Corn, would probably be derived from it. Under the Acts of 29th and 31st George II. enabling the Owners of Wastes, Woods, and Commons, by Agreement with the Commoners, to inclose any Part thereof, for the Growth of Timber, some Benefit has arisen; but the Difficulty of obtaining the Consent of a Majority of the Commoners, prevents the good Effects of it from being very general; and any Law which would render the Division of Wastes, Woods, and Pastures, on which

Report of Committee of Council 1779, Lands in Tillage not sufficient for the Production of Corn.

Division of Wastes and Commons.

there are Rights of Common, more easy to be obtained, and at less Expence than at present, would, we apprehend, be the most effectual which could be passed for the Increase of Timber on private Property, particularly of Hedge Row Timber, which, as we have before observed, is the most valuable for Naval Purposes.

Royal Forests. Laws concerning them.

9 Hen. III. c. 2.
33 Ed. I. c. 1.
34 Ed. I. c. 5.
1 Ed. III. c. 2.
25 Ed. III. c. 5.
45 Ed. III. c. 1.
46 Ed. III.
7 Ric. II. c. 9.
12 Ed. IV. c. 7.

The Royal Forests were formerly considered and maintained chiefly as Places of Sport for our Kings, and have always been subject to Laws and Regulations peculiar to themselves. The Acts concerning them, passed during the first-mentioned Period, like those relative to private Property, do not appear to have had the Increase or Preservation of Timber for their Object; but were intended principally for the Protection of the Deer, or the Regulation of the Rights of Common enjoyed by the Inhabitants, within the Regard of the Forests. "Much of these," says Evelyn, speaking of the Forest Laws, "concerned the Royal Game, when, as to the Timber Trees, the whole Island was almost but one vast Forest, and Wood so abounding, that what People might have had almost for carrying off the Ground it grew on, is now so scarce in those very Places, as that Fuel is sold by Weight."

Restrictions on Rights of Common in the Forests.

Manswood, Pa. 129.

* From 15 Days before to 15 Days after Michaelmas Day.

† From 22 November to 4 May

31. H. VIII. c. 13.

‡ From 15 Days before to 40 after Michaelmas Day.
Chart. Forest. Art. 5.

The Rights of Common were exercised under such Limitations as rendered them by no Means inconsistent with the Purposes for which the Forests were then kept. The Cattle of the Commoners were entitled only to the Surplus Herbage, above what was necessary for the Deer. They were not allowed to be in the Forest during the Fawning * Month, in Summer, nor during the Time of Winter † Haining; and no greater Number were to be sent from any Estate than that Estate could maintain, *levant and couchant* thereon, at all Times of the Year. No Sheep or Goats were allowed to be admitted at any Time; nor any Stabled Horses under a certain Size, and Swine were admitted only during the Time of Pannage ‡. For Fuel, the Commoners could only take dead Wood, bearing no Green Hue; and though the Timber, from its great Plenty, was of little Value, the Trees were protected, as affording Covert and Sustainance for the Deer. The Laws were extremely severe; and the Officers in every Forest so numerous, that an Offence could hardly escape Detection.

Under such Management, little Prejudice to the Property of the Crown could arise, from Rights of Common so limited. They appear, indeed, to have been no more than a fair Compensation for the Injury done by the Deer to the private Estates within the Perambulation of the Forest; and in that Light they were considered, for when any Estate became disafforested, and no longer subject to the Range and Haunt of the Deer, it was, by Law, deprived of the Privilege of Common in the Part of the Forest belonging to the Crown.

33 Ed. I. c. 5.

1335 to 1700.
Timber a Source of Revenue to the Crown.

As Timber increased in Value, during the Second Period, and became a Source of Revenue to the Crown, the Royal Forests were, on that Account also, an Object of the Care and Protection of Government; and the Laws passed within that Period, for the Improvement of Dean and New Forests, contain very wise Regulations for the Increase and Preservation of the Timber.

Act for the Improvement of Dean Forest, 20 Cha. II. c. 3.

Act for New Forest 9 & 10 Wm III. c. 35.

5th Report.

In consequence of the Act for Dean Forest, passed in 1668, Eleven thousand Acres were speedily inclosed, and planted, and the Trees in them regularly thinned, and protected, 'till they were past Danger from Cattle; and in New Forest, immediately after the passing of the Act in 1698, One thousand Acres were also inclosed and planted. But so sudden was the Change in the Management of the Forests, after the Commencement of the present Century, that the Inclosures which had been made in New Forest were neglected, and the Trees suffered to grow up so close, for Want of proper Thinning, that few of them are likely ever to be fit for the Use of the Navy; and though

though the Acts provided that 2,000 Acres should be inclosed within Two Years, and Two hundred Acres more, Yearly, for 20 Years following, making 6,000 Acres within that Time, no other Inclosures besides the first 1,000 Acres, were made for more than 50 Years afterwards. Both these Acts contained Powers for making farther Inclosures, on throwing open those first planted, when the Trees should be past Danger from Deer and Cattle, and, under those Powers, the Whole of Dean Forest, containing 23,000 Acres, might, before this Time, have been successfully inclosed, and completely covered with Great Timber, and not less than 24,000 Acres planted in New Forest, in Addition to the former Woods: Yet these valuable Powers have been so far neglected, that there are now, in Dean Forest, only Four small Inclosures, containing about 660 Acres; and the Whole of the Plantations in New Forest, since those first made, contain only 2,274 Acres, of which about 800 Acres are entirely destroyed by Rabbits, bred by the Keepers for their own Profit.

Perfect Inclosures in
Dean and New Forests.

But what relates to the careful Management of the Forests in former Times, and particularly during the latter Part of the last Century, when various Officers co-operated in the Superintendence of them; the unfortunate Change which took Place at the Beginning of the present Century, when the Forests were left under the sole Management of a Surveyor General, without any *effectual* Check or Control; the subsequent Relaxation, and Neglect, in the Officers in the Department; the unwise and improvident Mode of paying them by *Fees, Perquisites, and Poundages*, instead of Salaries; the Waste of the Timber, and Profusion in the Expenditure, on all Works done in the Forests, which have been the natural Consequences of that absurd System, are all so fully taken Notice of in our former Reports, that we shall forbear to make any farther Observations on them, or to suggest the Alterations which we shall think it our Duty to propose in the general Management of the Forests, until we have had the demised Estates fully under Consideration; thinking it probable that we may judge it expedient for the Public to recommend that the Whole of the Landed Property of the Crown should be under the joint Superintendence of One Set of Officers.

System of Management
of the Forests.

3d, 5th, 6th, and 7th Re-
ports.

At present, therefore, we shall only observe, that the Limitations on the Rights of Common in every Forest seem to have been lost Sight of; that numerous Encroachments have been made, and Intrusions and Claims, originally ill founded, suffered to gain Strength, from long, and in many Cases, uninterrupted Possession; and that unless some Plan shall be speedily adopted for the Prevention of those Abuses, the Rights of the Crown in the Forests will become of little Value: That from the Year 1730 to 1787, the Whole of the Forests, Parks, and Chaces belonging to the Crown furnished to the Dock Yards only 77,256 Loads of Oak Timber, being, on an Average of 57 Years, no more than 1,356 Loads Annually; that instead of yielding any clear Revenue to the Public, the Value of all they have produced has been expended on them, and a great Sum besides, taken from the Revenue of the demised Estates, so that they have hitherto been a Source of Expence, and not of Profit; and yet that they now contain much less Timber than in former Times.

Appendix, N^o 12.

A more striking Picture of the Decrease of Timber in the Forests cannot, perhaps, be given, than by a Comparison of the Survey in 1603, mentioned in the former Part of this Report, with another Survey taken by Order of the House of Commons in 1783, as to such of the Forests under our Consideration as were surveyed at both those Periods.

	In 1608.		In 1783.	
	Timber fit for the Navy.	Decayed Trees.	Timber fit for the Navy.	Decayed Trees.
	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>Loads.</i>
See Appendix, No. 14, and the Notes subjoined.				
New Forest	115,713	118,072	33,666	1,713
Alicholst and Woolmer	13,208	23,934	6,985	5,924
Beze Forest	4,258	8,814	161	175
Whitewood Forest	45,568	1,472	4,820	7,200
Salcey Forest	23,902	1,673	2,497	5,653
Sherwood Forest	31,580	111,180	2,326	14,889
	234,229	265,145	50,455	35,554

So that the Quantity of Timber in 1783, in those Forests, was little more than One-sixth Part of what it was at the former Period.

In our Reports on the several Forests, we have proposed such Plans of Settlement with those who now enjoy Rights of Common, as we judged would be of Advantage to them, as well as to the Public. We have proposed that the Deer should be removed; and the Estates subject to the Burthen of the Forest Laws exonerated from every Forestial Right; that in Return for both those Advantages to the Commoners, the Inclosures for the Growth of Timber should be proportionably increased; and as these Objects could not be attained without some Alteration in the Property of the Parties interested, that the Equivalent to be given for every such Change should be determined by Commissioners, or Arbitrators, chosen by the Crown and the Commoners, and acting on Oath, if the Terms proposed on the Part of the Crown should not be acceded to by those interested.

Reasons for improving the Forests.

In our Sixth Report we have observed that those Acts which relate only to ordinary Waives and Commons, sufficiently shew the Desire of the Legislature to remove the Obstacles to Improvement; but that the Reasons for the Interposition of Parliament, in order to separate those mixed Rights, in the Royal Forests, are much more urgent than in other Property; for in ordinary Cases of Commons and Waste Lands, the Evil is confined to the Waste itself, but in the Royal Forests it extends much farther; the private Estates within the Perambulation suffer considerably from the Range of the Deer; and the unlimited Right of the Crown to increase the Number, not only subjects those Estates to still greater Injury, for which the Proprietors are at present without any Remedy, but puts it also in the Power of the Crown to render the Right of Pasture of little or no Value to them.

But besides these Reasons, which shew that the Settlements we have proposed are for the Advantage of the Parties interested, a far stronger Reason for the Interposition of Parliament remains: The Public Interest requires that such a Separation of Rights should be made, as will admit of the Improvement of the Forests for the Growth of Timber; and we have therefore ventured to give it as our Opinion, that even though, in some Instances, a Majority of those enjoying Right of Common in the Forests should not be prevailed upon to give their Consent to the Arrangements necessary for that Purpose, so great a National Object should not be lost or obstructed by the unreasonable Opposition of a few; but that such a Share of each Forest, as shall be found to be equivalent to the just Rights of the Crown, should be set apart, and inclosed as a Nursery of Timber for the Navy, leaving it in the Option of the Commoners still to enjoy the Residue in Common, if they shall think it more advisable than to agree to a General Division.

P A R T III^d.

Of the Consumption of Oak Timber, and particularly for Naval Purposes.

THE Consumption of Oak Timber in this Kingdom falls under Three General Heads.

Three Heads of Consumption of Oak Timber.

The First comprises the Quantity required for the internal Purposes of the Country, in which Timber of all Sizes is used :

The Second, which is confined chiefly to the Timber of middling Size, includes what is employed in building Ships for the whole Trade of the Kingdom, (except that of the East India Company) and for Transports and other Vessels employed in the Service of Government :

And the Third comprehends the great Timber used in the Construction of Ships of War, and of those employed by the East India Company.

Any Attempt to ascertain the Quantity of the Timber consumed in the internal Uses of the Country would, we apprehend, be found impracticable; and even if the Quantity could be ascertained, still, as no similar Estimate was ever made at any former Period, it would be impossible to give a comparative Statement, so as to shew the Increase or Diminution.

First Head.
Consumption for the Internal Uses of the Country.

In what relates to the First Part, therefore, an Opinion can be founded only on general Observation and Enquiry.

The Consumption of Oak Timber in House-building is certainly not so great as it was in the last Century. In re-building London, after the Fire in 1666, no other Timber than Oak was allowed to be used, in the Roof, Door, Window Frames, or Cellar Floor of any House; but in the great Additions which have lately been made to the Capital, and to many other Towns in this Kingdom, a very small Proportion of Oak Timber has been made Use of.

In House-building.

19 Cha. II. c. 3.

Probably even within the last Forty Years, the Consumption of Oak Timber in Buildings, in many Parts of England, has decreased. The Improvements in Roads, and Inland Navigation, which enable the internal Parts of the Country to send their Oak to the Dock Yards, afford them at the same Time the Means of importing, at less Expence, Foreign Fir Timber, which answers most of the Purposes of House-building perhaps as well as Oak. The annexed Account of Fine Timber and Deals imported into this Country, at Three different Periods, proves how rapid the Increase of the Consumption of Fir Timber has been within the last Seventy Years. The Books of the Custom House will shew that very little Foreign Oak is used in this Country. During the last Year, the Quantities imported were 3,393 Loads of Oak Timber, and 6,666 Loads of Plank. The Quantities cannot be given with Accuracy at any early Period, but appear never to have been considerable.

Foreign Fir Timber.
Appendix, N^o 15.
In 1722.
25,285 Loads Fine Timber,
5,971,518 Deals.
In 1773.
104,250 Loads Fine Timber,
3,932,413 Deals.
In 1790.
214,884 Loads Fine Timber,
5,775,478 Deals.
Little Oak Timber imported.

The same Improvements in Roads and Canals having also rendered the Use of Coal more general, less Wood or Timber is now probably consumed for Fuel; and the Art of charring Pit Coal, lately discovered, has prevented the Consumption of Wood and Timber in the smelting of Iron from being so very great, as, from the prodigious Increase of that Manufacture, it must otherwise have been.

11

E

But

Consumption of Oak in Mill Work, Machinery, internal Navigation, &c.

But, on the other Hand, the Consumption of Oak Timber in Mill Work, Engines, and Machinery of various Kinds, in Lighters, Barges, and Boats, Piers, Bridges, Wharfs, Locks, and Sluices, in Wheelwrights and Coopers Work, Park Pales, Posts, and Rails, and many other Articles which Fir Timber is not fit for, and which depend on the Population, Manufactures, Commerce, Agriculture, and Wealth of the Country, is increased to such a Degree, as we apprehend at least counterbalances the Saving occasioned by the Disuse of Oak for House-building, or other Domestic Uses.

Second Head.
Consumption in the Construction of Trading Vessels, &c.

In order to ascertain, as accurately as possible, the Consumption of Oak Timber under the Second Head, we have obtained from the Custom House an Account of the Total Number of Ships, and their Tonnage, belonging to the several Ports in Great Britain, in the Year 1755, and in every Fifth Year following, to the Year 1785, inclusive; an Account of the Number of Ships and Vessels, with their Tonnage, belonging to and registered at the several Ports in His Majesty's Dominions in the Years 1788, 1789, and 1790, distinguishing England, the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Mann, the British Plantations, Scotland, and Ireland; and an Account of the Number of Trading Vessels, with their Tonnage, which appear by their Registry to have been built in England and Scotland, the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Mann, and the British Plantations, in the Years 1787, 1788, 1789, and 1790; and we have also received from the Navy, Victualling, Ordnance, Customs, Excise, and Post Offices, Returns of the Tonnage of Vessels employed in those Departments: And the Amount of the Whole, on the 30th of September 1790, was no less than 1,480,990 Tons.

N^o 17, 18, 19, 20.

Whole Quantity of Timber used in building that Stock of Shipping.
Annual Consumption for maintaining it.

The Quantity of Timber, in its rough State, used in the Construction of Merchant Ships, in Proportion to their Burthen, being, according to the Information we have received, about a Load and a Half to a Ton, the Timber requisite for the Construction of that Quantity of Shipping is no less than 2,221,485 Loads; and the Medium Duration of Ships being about 14 Years, the Annual Consumption of Oak Timber, under this Head, cannot be stated at less than 158,679 Loads.

Tonnage of Trading Vessels in the Time of Queen Elizabeth.

Campbell, in his Naval History, after stating the Tonnage of the Ships of War at the Death of Queen Elizabeth at 16,915 Tons, which differs but little from the Account we have received from the Navy Board, adds that, "The Number of all other Ships, Merchant Ships as well as other, in all Places of England, of 100 Tons and upwards, was then One hundred and Thirty-five; and the Sum of all Barks and Ships of 40 Tons and upwards, to 100 Tons, Six hundred and Fifty-six."

Progressive Increase of Trading Vessels.

We wished to trace the progressive Advancement of the private Shipping from that Period, in order to shew the Increase of Consumption of Timber under this Head; but we found it impracticable by any other Means than by the Analogy which the Amount of the Tonnage bears to the Value of the Trade; for, prior to the Year 1787, when the Act, "For the further Increase and Encouragement of Shipping and Navigation," was passed, no such Accounts of the Tonnage of Trading Vessels were kept, as can be relied on. The Ships were not measured as they now are, by the Officers of the Revenue; and the Accuracy of the Accounts of the Tonnage depended on the Fairness of the Report of the Captains, who had an Interest in stating it differently from the Truth.

Medley Ad.
26. Gen. III. c. 6c.

Appendix, N^o 21.
Exports and Imports,
from 1700 to 1799.

Leaving, therefore, Accounts which must be erroneous, we shall, in the annexed Statement, give a View of the progressive Increase of Imports and Exports in every Tenth Year, from 1700 to 1790, from which it will be found that between the Years 1700 and 1750, the Annual Imports for England only had increased from £.5,907,175. 1s. 10d. to £.7,772,039. 12s. 5d. and the Annual Exports from £.7,302,716.

£. 7,302,716. 8s. 7d. to £. 15,132,004. 3s. 1d.; and that the Increase for Great Britain, from 1760 to 1790, is as follows:

	Imports.			Exports.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In 1760	10,683,595	10	4	16,665,278	5	1
1770	13,430,298	3	1	16,636,872	4	—
1780	11,714,967	7	11	13,689,073	12	6
1790	19,130,886	5	3	21,643,953	1	2

From 1760 to 1790.

From this Account it appears, that the Amount of Exports and Imports in 1790 was more than Three Times as great as that for England in 1700; and it is fair to suppose, that there has been a proportional Increase of Shipping. The Consumption of British Oak Timber for Trading Vessels is probably even greater at this Time, in Proportion to the Value of the Trade, than it has been at any former Period, because the Whole must now be carried on in British Bottoms; whereas, prior to the Loss of America, there were many American-built Ships employed in our Trade; and before the passing of the Manifest Act, Foreign-built Ships might be employed in some Branches of it.

26 Geo. III. c. 66.

We have endeavoured to discover what was the Amount of the Tonnage of American-built Vessels employed in the Trade of Great Britain, before the late War; but, owing to the loose Manner already mentioned, in which Ships were then registered, it cannot now be stated with Accuracy.

Vessels employed in the British Trade.

Mr. Irving, the present Inspector General of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain, who formerly held a similar Office in America for the Trade of that Country, informs us, in Answer to our Enquiries on this Subject, that Vessels, in order to evade the Payment of Light House Money, and various Port Charges collected upon Tonnage, were generally registered considerably under the real Burthen; that he has, in many Instances, compared the registered Tonnage, under the Act of King William, with the admeasured Tonnage of the same Vessels, under the late Act, and found the Average Proportion to be as Two to Three; and he has given us an Account, taken from the Books of his former Office, of the Ships built in Three Years, in the different Provinces in North America, of which the Totals are as follows:

	1769.	1770.	1771.
Registered Tonnage — — — —	21,370	22,174	26,150
Addition to make it equal to the admeasured Tonnage	10,685	11,087	13,075
Real Tonnage — — — —	32,055	33,261	39,225

Appendix, N^o 22.

Mr. Irving adds, that after having been at great Pains to form, from those Books, the best Estimates in his Power, of the Tonnage of American-built Shipping, prior to the Separation of the Two Countries, he is of Opinion, that about 210,000 Tons of such Shipping may be reckoned to have been constantly employed in the Trade of Great Britain, and that, to keep up this Stock, about 17,000 Tons of Shipping must have been Annually built in the Provinces which now form the American States. If this Opinion be well founded, and we conceive no Person has better Means of judging than that able and diligent Officer, the Addition to the Annual Consumption of Oak Timber in this Country, in Consequence of that Trade being now carried on in British-built Ships, must be about 25,300 Loads, that being the Quantity of Timber which it will appear, from what we shall state in the subsequent Part of this Report, is requisite for the Construction of 17,000 Tons of Shipping.

Additional Consumption of Oak Timber in Consequence of the Loss of America.

Mr. Irving states farther, that " We possess at this Time upwards of 350,000
" Tons more of Shipping than we did in the most flourishing Period before the
" late War."

Third Head.
Consumption for the
Royal Navy, and East
India Company's Ship-
ping.

Progressive Increase of
the Navy, from the Time
of Henry VIII.

Appendix, N° 23.

The Consumption of Oak Timber under the Third Head, has been increasing,
with very little Interruption, for a long Series of Years.

England could hardly be said to have a Fleet before the Time of Henry the Eighth. He laid the Foundation, and settled the Constitution, of the Royal Navy. The Amount of the Tonnage of the Ships of War of all Kinds, at his Death, was 12,455 Tons. During the Reign of Edward VI. it had declined to 11,065; and at the Death of Mary, it was only 7,110. The Navy was improved and increased by Queen Elizabeth; but even at her Death the whole Tonnage of the Ships of War was only 17,110 Tons. The State of the Navy is not exactly known at the Death of James the First, but it had been somewhat augmented; and even in the disturbed Reign of Charles I. a very considerable Addition took Place. A farther Increase and Improvement was made, during the Administration of Cromwell. At the Restoration, the Tonnage was 57,463 Tons. At the Death of Charles the Second, it had risen to 103,558. The Navy was put into much better Condition by James II.; but the Tonnage during his Reign was reduced to 101,892 Tons. By King William it was raised to 159,017. At the Death of Queen Anne, it contained 167,171 Tons; and at the Death of George the First, 170,862. The Tonnage of the Navy was somewhat lower at the Commencement of the Difference with Spain in 1738, than it was in 1727; but ever since that Time the Increase has been far greater, and more rapid, than at any former Period. At the Accession of His present Majesty, the Tonnage was 321,104, and at the End of the Year 1788, it had risen to no less than 423,667 Tons, as appears from the Statements in the Appendix.

Appendix, N° 24.

Whole Consumption of
Timber for the Navy from
1760.

Fifth Report, N° 49.

We have already stated in our Fifth Report, on the Au-
thority of the Commissioners of the Navy, that the Quantity
of Oak Timber of English Growth delivered into the Dock
Yards from His Majesty's Accession, in October One thousand
Seven hundred and Sixty, to the End of the Year 1788, was

Square Measures
768,676 Loads

And the Quantity of Timber estimated by them to be
used in the Construction of the Ships built in the Merchants
Yards, during the same Time

516,630	
1,285,306	
137,766	
36,288	
6,397	
1,465,757	

Appendix, N° 25, 26.

To which must be added the Foreign Oak Timber used within the same
Period, which is estimated to have contained, in its rough State

N° 27.	The Quantity of English Oak remaining in the Dock Yards in October 1760 was	—	—	—	—	36,288
N° 28.	And of Foreign Oak in estimated rough Contents	—	—	—	—	6,397

N° 27, 28.

From that Total is to be deducted, the Quantity of English Oak Timber
remaining in the Dock Yards on the 31st December 1788

45,232	
5,339	
50,571	

Annual Consumption for
the Navy.

The Remainder is the Consumption of British and Foreign Oak, for
the Navy, in those 28 Years

Being, one Year with another

1,415,186
50,542

The

The Increase of the Consumption of Timber, in the Construction of the Shipping of the East India Company, has been somewhat similar to that of the Royal Navy. From the Date of their First Charter, in the 43d of Queen Elizabeth, the General Tonnage of their Shipping increased, gradually, till the Year 1771, when it amounted to 61,000 Tons. By an Act passed in 1772, the Company was restrained from building any Ships until their whole Tonnage should be reduced to 45,000 Tons. This Reduction being effected in 1776, the Company began again, in that Year, to increase their Shipping; and the whole Amount of their English-built Ships at the present Time is 79,913 Tons, being about Seven Times as great as the Tonnage of the Royal Navy was, at the Time of the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, when it amounted only to 11,850 Tons; which, it may also be observed, is only about a 35th Part of the Tonnage of the Navy at the present Time.

Shipping of the East India Company.

It appears from the Examination of Mr. Snodgrass, the experienced and very intelligent Surveyor of Shipping of the East India Company, that the Quantity of Oak Timber, in its rough State, used in the Construction of their Ships, in Proportion to their Burthen, is about One Load and a Half to a Ton; and, consequently, that in the building of the Whole of the Ships now in their Service, 120,000 Loads of Oak Timber must have been consumed; that the Ships in that Trade, which formerly were broken up, and sold at the End of their Fourth Voyage, being now more carefully and substantially built, may be expected to go Six Voyages, but not more; and that those Six Voyages might be performed in 12 Years, but from the Ships being kept some considerable Time at Home between each Voyage, the whole Six Voyages are not performed in less than Fourteen Years; that after that Number of Voyages, they are deemed no longer fit for their Service, and are then sometimes sold, but more commonly broken up; and that of the last Eighteen Ships required to be replaced in their Service, Eleven were broken up, Two lost, One burnt, and only Four were sold, the India Ships being of too great a Size for any other Branch of the Trade of this Country.

Appendix, No. 29.

From this Information it follows, that the Whole of the Shipping of the East India Company must be completely renewed, or re-built, every Twelve or Fourteen Years, notwithstanding the late Improvements in the Mode of building their Ships; and that the Consumption of Oak Timber, in the Trade of that Company, is 120,000 Loads every 12 or 14 Years, or, on an Average, from 8,300 to 10,000 Loads, Annually, exclusive of what is consumed in the Repairs of those Ships.

From the preceding Statements it appears, that the Average Quantity of rough Timber required for constructing the Shipping at present employed in the Trade of this Country, and for Transports and other Vessels in the Service of Government, is, one Year with another	—	—	158,679
Exclusive of what is required for the Shipping of the East India Company, which is from 8,300 to 10,000 Loads Yearly, the Medium being	—	—	9,150
And for the Royal Navy	—	—	50,542

Square Measures, Loads.

So that the whole Consumption of Naval Timber in this Country is Yearly not less than

—

—

—

—

218,371

besides what is used in the Construction of Lighters, Barges, and other small Vessels, employed in the various Ports and Harbours, and upon the Rivers and Navigable Canals within the Kingdom, which must also be very considerable.

Total Consumption of Timber for the Navy and Trading Ships.

Though we have not the Means of ascertaining either the progressive Increase, or present Amount, of the Consumption of Oak Timber, for the internal Uses of the Country, yet, on a full Consideration of all the Circumstances we have stated, we apprehend no Doubt can remain of the whole Consumption of Timber, under all the

Three Heads, being immensely increased, while the Quantity growing, both in Woods and in Hedge Rows, has been very much diminished.

This Decrease in the Quantity of the growing Timber appears to have been more considerable in the great Timber fit for the Navy, than in Timber of a less Size; and all the Causes which have been assigned for the Decrease of Timber in general, are such as render it probable, that a smaller Proportion of the growing Timber will, in future, be allowed to stand so long as to reach the great Size which Ships of War require.

On the Whole, we are persuaded we shall not bethought to go beyond what is warranted by the Information before us, when we form this Conclusion, That if the Prosperity of this Country shall continue, the Consumption of Oak Timber for its internal Purposes, and for the Shipping necessary for the Whole of our Trade, including that of the East India Company, will, at no very distant Period, furnish an ample Demand for all that can be expected to be produced on private Property in this Kingdom; and that such is the present State of the growing Timber, and the Prospect of future Supply, that this Country will in all Probability experience a *fatal Want* of great Oak Timber, and become dependent on other Powers for the Means of supporting her Navy, if Care be not taken to provide a Supply in future, by the Improvement and better Management of the Royal Forests, and to reduce the Consumption of it, by the utmost Care and Frugality in the Expenditure.

P A R T IVth.

Of the Supply of Naval Timber, and other Advantages, to be expected from the Improvement of the Forests.

*Quantity of Land needed
first for the supply of Timber
for the Navy.*

THAT we might be enabled to shew what Security of a perpetual Supply of Timber for the Navy may be derived from the Improvement of the Royal Forests, we have endeavoured to ascertain the Extent of Ground which would be necessary to furnish the Quantity of Timber required for that Purpose.

The most prevailing Opinion among experienced Surveyors, and Persons conversant in the Management of Wood, appears to be, that on good Soil, where Great Timber is made the principal Object in the Management, and the young Trees are regularly thinned out, and the finest preserved for Timber, without Regard to the Underwood, 40 Trees may be expected to grow on the Acre; and that, at 100 Years Growth, those Trees may be computed to contain, one with another, Two Loads of Timber: But, in all Woodlands, of any considerable Extent, there are vacant Parts, where, from different Causes, the Trees have failed; and on referring to the Surveys taken in the Time of James the First, when we know there had been a very careful Management, though the Quantity of Timber was, in general, near Six Times greater than is now upon the same Ground, we find no Example, of so many as 40 Trees of Two Loads each *per Acre*, through the Whole of any Forest. Making Allowance, therefore, for such Defects, we think that 34 Trees, of One Load each, Girt Measure, may be expected on the Acre, in a fit Soil, and under proper Management; and 34 Loads of Timber Girt Measure being equal to 50 Loads Square Measure, the Produce of One thousand Acres, which would be about 50,000 Loads, would be sufficient for the Supply of the Navy for One Year, the Average Yearly Consumption being, as we have before stated, 50,542 Loads: Consequently, supposing

supposing 100 Years to be the Time necessary for an Oak to attain the Size of One Load of Timber, Girt Measure, and each 1,000 Acres to be re-planted, immediately after the Trees have been felled; 100,000 Acres would be the Extent of Ground requisite to furnish an Annual Fall of 50,000 Loads, Square Measure. That Quantity of Ground is, therefore, necessary to be set apart for the perpetual Supply of the Navy with Oak Timber, if the Consumption shall continue to be as great as it has hitherto been since the Commencement of the present Reign; and according to the same Computation, the Extent of Ground which is necessary for supplying all the Timber required for the whole Shipping of this Country*, both for the Royal Navy and private Trade, is 436,742 Acres (being somewhat more than 682 Square Miles) of which the Product of 4,367 Acres must be felled every Year †.

* See Page 21.

The Opinions of the Surveyors, and other Persons acquainted with the Growth of Timber, whom we have examined, vary much, as to the Age at which an Oak arrives at Maturity; and different Periods have been named by them, from 80 to 150 Years. This must depend very much on the Nature of the Soil; and though, in the foregoing Computation, we have supposed them to be felled at 100 Years Growth, we are inclined to believe, that, in most Soils, they continue much longer in an improving State; but as the Trees, if they are allowed to stand longer, will contain more than a Load of Timber on an Average, the Difference in Point of Time will be made up by the Increase in the Size and Value of the Trees.

Their Opinions differ no less as to the Mode of managing Woods; some recommending the bringing up of Trees of different Ages in the same Wood, and as often as any of them arrive at Maturity to fell those Trees, and leave the rest standing, to be cut in Succession; while other Persons of equal Skill advise, that when the greater Number of the Trees in the same Wood arrive at their full Size, the Whole should be cut down, and that the Ground should be completely cleared and re-planted, in the Manner we have proposed.

Different Modes of managing Woods for raising Timber.

In each of these Modes, nearly the same Quantity of Ground would be necessary for producing a given Quantity of Timber. Leaving it, therefore, to be determined by those to whom the Management of the Royal Forests shall be committed, which Mode of Cultivation is the most eligible, we have chosen to state our Computation from the last, as being not only recommended by the Majority of those whom we have consulted on the Subject, but appearing, likewise, to be the most simple, and best adapted to the various Wants of the Navy, which require Timber of all Sizes.

After ascertaining the Quantity of Ground necessary for the perpetual Supply of the Navy with Timber, the Objects which come next under Consideration are, First, the Extent of the Forests at present belonging to the Crown; and, Secondly, what Part of them, of a proper Soil for the Growth of Oak, may be expected, on a Settlement with those having Rights upon them, to be allotted to the Crown.

Quantity of Land in the Forests on which the Timber belongs to the Crown.

† Note.—Timber of 70 or 80 Years Growth may probably be of sufficient Size for building Trading Ships; but, on the other Hand, nothing is here allowed for their Repair. There can be no Pretence to great Accuracy in any Computation of this Kind, it is only intended to give some general Idea of the Extent of Ground which probably must be employed in the Supply of the whole Shipping of this Country; and the Principles on which the Computations are made being given, those who think differently from us, either as to the Age at which an Oak comes to Maturity, the Number of Trees to be expected on the Acre, the Duration of Ships, or any other Particular, may easily make the Calculation themselves, and draw a Conclusion on their own Principles.

The

The following Statement will shew the Extent of the Land in which the Timber belongs to the Crown, in each of the Forests which have been submitted to our Enquiry; viz.

	Acres.	R.	P.
In New Forest — — —	66,942	3	26
Dean Forest — — —	23,015	3	29
Aliceholt and Woolmer Forest — —	8,694	1	31
Whittlewood Forest — — —	4,850	3	32
Salcey Forest — — —	1,847	—	23
Whichwood Forest — — —	3,709	3	5
Waltham Forest — — —	3,278	3	2
Sherwood Forest — — —	1,466	3	10
Bere Forest — — —	926	2	13
Sulehay Walk in Rockingham Forest —	860	3	23
	115,594	—	34

Although any Computation which might be made, as to the Second Object, before an actual Settlement has taken Place with those who have Claims on the Forests, must be liable to Error, yet we are persuaded no extravagant Expectation is held out, when we suppose, that in the Whole of those Forests the Allotments to the Crown may, altogether, amount to 60 or 70,000 Acres, fit for the Growth of Oak.

Produce to be expected
from the Improvement of
the Forests.

If only 700 Acres, being One hundredth Part of the Quantity last mentioned, shall be inclosed and planted every Year, until the Plantation of the whole 70,000 Acres shall be completed, they will, if kept under proper Management, according to the Computation we have before given, furnish a perpetual Supply of at least 35,000 Loads of Oak Timber Annually, from the Time that the first planted Trees arrive at 100 Years Growth.

This, however, is only stated in order to give a clear and simple View of the Quantity of Timber to be expected from a gradual Improvement of the Forests, by planting every Year no more than that Quantity of Ground, and re-planting the same Quantity successively, when the Trees come to Maturity. But it is not necessary to proceed so slowly; nor is that the Plan we wish to recommend: The Crown has already, by the Acts of 20th Charles II. and 9th and 10th William the Third, a Power of inclosing 17,000 Acres in Dean and New Forests only, independent of what shall be acquired in those and other Forests, on a Settlement with the Commoners; and if the whole Quantity to be allotted to the Crown shall be speedily inclosed and planted, a much greater, and probably an earlier, Advantage may be derived from the Improvement. We have already mentioned that Persons acquainted with the Growth of Timber differ in Opinion as to the Length of Time in which an Oak Tree comes to Maturity, naming from 80 to 150 Years; and we think it probable that, if the Whole, or the greatest Part of the Crown's Allotments, were speedily planted, Parts would be found, in Woods of such vast Extent, where, from the Fertility of the Soil, the Trees might contain, one with another, One Load each in 80 Years; and as Oak Trees, protected from Injury, seldom begin to decay before they have stood a much longer Time, probably not in less than 200 Years, by cutting One hundredth Part every Year, after 80 Years, the Medium Age of felling would be 130 Years; and it may not be unreasonable to expect, if this Plan should be followed, that the Trees would contain a Load and a Half each, on an Average, at the Time of felling; in which Case the 700 Acres to be cut Annually would produce, One Year with another, 50,000 Loads; and the Value of that

†

Quantity

Quantity would be £. 175,000, estimating the Timber at £. 3. 10s. per Load Square Measure, including the Bark and Offal Wood, which, from the Prices they now bear, and the advantageous Situation of the largest Forests for Water Carriage to the Dock Yards, we do not think beyond the Value.

Nor is this the only Advantage which would arise from the Forests, under a proper System of Management: The Underwood and young Trees, as well as the Great Timber, are the Property of the Crown in all the Forests, except in Whittlewood and Salcey, where the Underwood belongs to the Duke of Grafton; and in the Part of Rockingham Forest where the Timber belongs to the Crown, the Underwood of which belongs to the Earl of Westmorland; and from the Estimates of our Surveyors, we apprehend, that an Annual Produce of 5s. per Acre is not more than may reasonably be expected, from periodical Cuttings of the young Trees and Underwood.

The Value, therefore, of the whole Annual Produce, in Great Timber, Underwood, and young Trees, would probably come to be worth £. 190,000 per Annum, without reckoning any Thing for the Produce of such Land as may not be fit for the Growth of Oak.

According to Offers which have been made, by Men of Character and Substance, the Expence of inclosing the whole Quantity by Contract, would be only 6s. per Acre; amounting, for 70,000 Acres, to — — — — — £. 21,000

And the Expence of planting the same Quantity of Ground with Acorns, 5s. per Acre — — — — — 17,500

£. 38,500

the Whole of which Sum would, as we have shewn in former Reports, be derived from the Forests themselves by the Sale of Trees now growing in them, not fit, and which never would become fit, for the Navy; from which a Sum of 50 or £. 60,000 might be raised in Three or Four Years; and the Removal of those Trees is a necessary Step to the making of new Plantations, as no young Trees would grow under their Shade.

The Benefits to be expected from the proposed Improvement of the Forests, we know cannot be raised to the full Value at which we have estimated them, until the Oaks come to be fit for Naval Use; but the Whole of the Advantages are by no Means so remote. The Quantity of the Timber which has been furnished from all the Forests during the present Reign, has not exceeded 2,000 Loads a Year, Square Measure; but so soon as a Settlement shall have been made with the Commissioners, or other effectual Means taken for increasing the Stock of Timber, we have no Doubt that the Annual Fall in the Forests may be raised to near 4,000 Loads, Square Measure, and be continued at that Rate, without Intermission, until the new Plantations shall be arrived at Maturity. Estimating the Timber, therefore, at £. 3. 10s. per Load, including the Bark and Offal Wood, an immediate Income of at least £. 14,000 per Annum would arise from the Timber Trees only, without endangering the Continuance of that Supply; and the Advantages to be derived from the Underwood, and the Thinnings of the young Trees, would also commence very soon, there being already a considerable Quantity of Underwood in some of the Forests, which, in their present State, could not with Propriety be cut, as that would remove the Protection which it now affords to the young Trees against the Deer and Cattle; but which might very properly be cut, if the Woods were inclosed.

Expence of making Inclosures for the Growth of Timber.

Appendix, No 30,

Immediate Advantage from the Improvement of the Forests.

P A R T Vth.

Of various Means of lessening Waste in the Consumption of Naval Timber, and providing Substitutes, in case of a Scarcity of Oak.

IN the preceding Parts of this Report we have shewn, that if the Plans we have recommended shall be carried into full Effect, the Supply of Timber finally to be expected from the Improvement of those Forests which have been under our Enquiry, will probably be sufficient for the Support of the Royal Navy, even though the Consumption shall continue to be as great as it has been during the present Reign.

But as this is only to be looked for after a considerable Space of Time, we have thought, it not unnecessary, nor foreign to the Object of our Appointment (though, perhaps, strictly speaking, not a Part of our Duty) to advert to the Nature of the Consumption of the Timber; and, to consider whether any Means could be devised to prevent Waste in the present Expenditure, so as to render the Supply in the mean Time less inadequate to the Demand.

Appendix, N^o 31.
Duration of Ships of War.

The Commissioners of the Navy, in Answer to our Enquiries concerning the Duration of Ships of War, give, as their Opinion, that Ships built in the Dock Yards last, on an Average, about Fifteen Years; and those built by Contract, in the Merchants Yards, about Ten Years. This Difference they impute, among other Causes, to the Timber used in the Dock Yards being better seasoned, and the Ships a longer Time in Building; which last Circumstance alone contributes greatly to their Duration. The Merchant Builders being employed to build Ships of War only in Cases of Emergency, are often, from the Urgency of the Service, pressed by the Navy Board to complete them in a shorter Time than is specified in the Contract; and not having a sufficient Stock of Timber on Hand, they are obliged, at a short Notice, to provide what is wanted, and to work it up before the Juices are sufficiently exhausted to render it fit for Use.

Fifth Report N^o 48.
Appendix, N^o 32.

If this Opinion of the Commissioners of the Navy be well founded (and no Persons can have better Opportunities of judging of this Matter) it follows, that as the Tonnage of the Ships built by Contract, or purchased during the present Reign, amounts to 256,656 Tons, and of those built in the Dock Yards, to only 131,852 Tons, the Medium Duration of the Ships which compose the present Navy, taken one with another, is only about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years.

Every Addition to the Duration of Ships being obviously a proportional Saving of Timber, if Means could be devised to make Ships of War last 18 Years, One Third Part of the present Consumption of the Timber for the Navy would be saved; and instead of 50,000 Loads being necessary for the Annual Supply, 33,333 Loads would be sufficient.

But it is not the Value of the Timber only, which would be saved, by making Ships last longer; the Workmanship, and all other Materials, as well as Timber, would also be saved.

Present Practice in felling and barking of Oak Timber.

It is at present the common Practice to fell Oak Timber in the Spring, for the Sake of the Bark, which can only be stripped off during the Rising of the Sap. It is, however,

ever, a general Opinion now, and was also in ancient Times, that Timber felled at that Season is not in the best Condition for Service; and that Oak felled in the Winter is more solid and durable. The Bark of Winter-felled Timber being lost, the Commissioners of the Navy allow for such Timber an advanced Price of 7½ per Cent. to compensate that Disadvantage; but Bark having risen very much in Value, no great Quantity of Winter-felled Timber is obtained.

Some Experiments have been made by the Navy Board, of the Effect of felling Timber in Winter; and the Montagu, of 74 Guns, was built of it, 1779; but that Ship not having come under such a Repair as required a complete Examination of her Condition, the Commissioners of the Navy say, they cannot yet speak, with Certainty, of the Effect.

Appendix, N° 36.

Instead of either of those Practices, it is strongly recommended, by Writers of great Eminence, to strip Oak Trees of their Bark in the Spring, and not to fell them during the same Summer, but to let them remain to season or dry standing.

Strippling of Trees before felling recommended. Dr. Plott, Buffon, Du Hamel, &c.

An Account of this Practice, which formerly prevailed very generally in Staffordshire, and some adjacent Counties, and is still in Use there, was written in the Year 1687, by Dr. Plott, for the Satisfaction of James the Second, by whose Command it was recommended to the Consideration of the Navy Board, by Mr. Pepys, then Secretary of the Admiralty. As this Paper, recommended by such Authority, and written by a Person of much Knowledge, has never, that we know of, been printed, and as it contains also an Account of all that is known of the Opinions of the Antients concerning the proper Season for felling Trees, we have thought it right to annex a Copy of it to this Report.

Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire.

N° 37.

In order that the Effect said to arise from this Practice may be perfectly understood, it may not, perhaps, be unnecessary to observe, that Trees, in growing, form every Year a new Circle of Wood, between that of the preceding Year's Growth and the Bark. Each Circle is, therefore, a Year older than the one immediately within it; and in a Tree of 100 Years Growth, the Timber in the Centre is 100 Years old, and that next the Bark is only One Year old.

Effect of that Practice.

Before.
Du Hamel.

The Timber at the Heart, in a thriving Tree, is, by many Experiments, proved to be the hardest, the heaviest, and the strongest. Its Strength lessens in proportion to its Distance from the Centre; and a considerable Part, nearest the Bark, is too young, and too full of Juices, to be fit for Use in Ship-building. This Part, which is called the Sap, varies in Thickness according to the Kind of the Oak, the Quickness of its Growth, the Age of the Tree, and Nature of the Soil. On fertile Soils, thriving Oaks of the best Kind (which are said to be those which bear Acorns of a large Size, growing singly, or in Pairs *) have commonly not more than from 12 to 15 of those Annual Circles within the Sap; but in Oaks of a worse Kind (which are distinguished

* Note.—Buffon and Du Hamel say, that having compared the Timber of the Oak bearing large Acorns with that of the Oak bearing the small, in a Number of Trees of the same Age, and from 15 to 100 Years Growth, they found that the first had always more Heart and less Sap. If the one had One Inch of Sap to Eight Inches of Heart, the other would have Two Inches of Sap to Seven of Heart; and so in Proportion in Trees of all Sizes: That they could not, therefore, sufficiently recommend the planting of that fine Kind of Oak, which has the great Advantages of a quicker Growth, and of the Timber being stronger, more elastic, and less apt to splinter, than the other. The Heart made by Six in Timber of this Kind, containing One Third more than in the other, are much more easily filled up. In general, they add, the quicker an Oak grows, the more Heart it found in the Timber, and the better it is for Use.—The Treasure of the Wood is closer, there are fewer Knots, and fewer of those Directions which separate the Annual Circles of Wood, and which are more open and porous than the rest of the Wood. Suppl. Vol. 2d.

by a browner Bark, and small Acorns growing in Clusters) and especially in unfavourable Soils, there are from 20 to 26.

The Whole of this Sap is always cut off in fiding the Tree, and moulding, or converting it into the Forms to which it is adapted, in Ship-building : But the stripping the Tree of its Bark, and allowing it to stand in that State Three Years, or Season, before felling it, is said to have the same Effect in converting the Sap into useful Timber, as the allowing the Tree to stand with the Bark on from 12 to 26 Years longer would have. If this shall be confirmed by Experience, it will be attended with very beneficial, and very important Effects. Trees of 60 Years Growth will be as fit for the Navy, and have as much useful Timber in them, as Trees of 72 to 86 Years Growth, felled in the common Way, with the Bark on. The great Discouragement to the planting of Oak, arising from the Lateness of the Return, will be lessened ; a smaller Extent of Ground will, from the Falls of Timber being made at shorter Periods, produce the Quantity required for the Supply of the Navy ; and a Remedy for the Scarcity which there seems Reason to apprehend may be sooner obtained.

Dr. Plott says, " It is found by long Experience, that the Trunk or Body of the " Trees, when barked in the Spring, and left standing, naked, all the Summer, exposed " to the Sun and Wind, are so dried and hardened, that the sappy Part, in a Manner, " becomes as firm and durable as the Heart itself."

Œuvres Complètes
de Buffon, Tom. 3. 125.

This is confirmed by Monsieur Buffon, who, in 1738, presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris, a Memoir, intitled, " An easy Method of increasing " the Solidity, Strength, and Duration of Timber;" for which Purpose, he observes, " Nothing more is necessary than to strip the Tree entirely of its Bark, " during the Season of the Rising of the Sap, and to leave it to dry completely before " it be cut down."

By many Experiments, particularly described in that Essay, it appears that the Tree should not be felled till the Third Year after it has been stripped of the Bark ; that it is then perfectly dry, and the Sap become almost as strong as the rest of the Timber, and stronger than the Heart of any other Oak Tree, which has not been so stripped ; and the Whole of the Timber stronger, heavier, and harder ; from which he thinks it fair to conclude, that it is also more durable. " It would no longer," he adds, " be necessary, if this Method were practised, to cut off the Sap ; the " Whole of the Tree might be used as Timber ; One of Forty Years Growth would " serve all the Purposes for which One of Sixty Years is now required ; and this " Practice would have the double Advantage, of increasing the Quantity, as well as " the Strength and Solidity, of the Timber."

Du Hamel.

Hunter's Evelyn, p. 208.

Du Hamel gives a very minute Account of many Experiments made by himself, for ascertaining the Effect of barking Trees in this Mode ; the Result of which was the same : And Dr. Hunter, in his Notes on Evelyn, says, that " by stripping off the " Bark, and allowing the Tree to stand and die, before it is cut, the sappy Part be- " comes as hard and firm as the Heart."

If these Authorities are to be relied on, a Practice from which such important Advantages may be derived should be immediately adopted, at least with respect to Timber felled for the Navy, in those Forests in which the Timber and Wood are the active Property of the Crown.

It may be thought extraordinary, that if it was found to have such beneficial Effects, the Practice should not have become more general.

This may, perhaps, be owing, partly to the Damage, which, in Coppices, must unavoidably be done, in either stripping the Trees Three Years before, or felling them Three Years after, the Time of cutting the Underwood; and, partly, to the additional Labour and Expence of stripping Trees standing; though this, probably, is not considerable; for Buffon says, that the Bark coming off with more Ease while the Tree is growing, than after it is felled, One Man can, in Two Hours, strip a great Tree completely; and, according to the Information we have received, the Expence is only One-third more than of stripping the Tree after being felled.

But these Disadvantages would not occur in the Forests, if the Plan we have proposed shall be adopted, because the Timber being the great Object of Attention, so many Trees should be allowed to stand, that the Underwood must become of little or no Value, even before the Trees are arrived at their full Size.

It must seem surprising that, in this Country, in which the Navy is an Object of so great Importance, no complete Trial has ever been made of the Effect of a Method of increasing the Duration of Timber, so easily practicable, so important in its Consequences, and recommended by such respectable Authorities.

Such Information as we have been able to obtain, of Trials which have been made, seems to be in favour of the Practice; but they appear by no Means to have been so complete in themselves, nor is the Account of them so well authenticated, as to be at all decisive of the Effect; and we have even lately heard that some Trials have been made in this Country, where the Result is said to have been different, with respect to the Sap of the Tree, which, it is said, was found to decay as soon as the Sap of Trees stripped after Felling; but of those Trials we have not yet obtained such certain Information as to enable us to state the Circumstances in this Report.

The Ship called the Royal Sovereign was built, very slowly, in 1635, 6, and 7. The Timber grew in the Northern Part of England, where this Practice prevailed, and is supposed by Mr. Pepys to have been stripped of its Bark, and Winter-felled; and Dr. Plott says, that at the Time he wrote, which was 50 Years afterwards, in the Reign of James the Second, the Timbers were still sound, and so hard that a Nail could hardly be driven into them.

Appendix, N° 33.

The Commissioners of the Navy, in 1687, were informed by Mr. Pepys that the King would be well content that a Trial should be made in the Royal Forests of the Efficacy of the Proposal of Dr. Plott; and in their Answer to Mr. Pepys, they say that if the Method used in Staffordshire, and other Northern Counties, of barking the Trees in the Spring, and felling them the ensuing Winter, after they have stood hardening all the Summer, could be introduced and put in Practice in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom, it would be very much for His Majesty's Service; but how to have it done any where, but in His Majesty's Forests and Parks, they humbly leave for Consideration; and in a subsequent Letter to Mr. Pepys, they give their Opinion in what Manner a Trial of this Method of treating the Trees should be made, in Busby Park. No farther Correspondence on the Subject, as we are informed by the Navy Board, is to be found in their Books; and they conclude that upon the Abdication of James the Second, which took Place in the ensuing Year, the Matter was dropped, and no Experiment whatever made of the Timber felled for that Purpose.

N° 34. C.

In Answer to our Enquiries concerning the probable Causes of the very long Duration of the Royal William, which was launched in 1719, never repaired 'till 1757, and was surveyed afloat in 1785, they inform us, that they cannot trace whether that Ship had been built of Timber stripped before felling; but that she was Five Years

Appendix, N° 34. B.

N^o 34. D.

in Building: And it appears from a Report of the Officers of Portsmouth Yard, that the Thickstuff and Plank had been *burnt*, instead of being *skidded*; and also that the Ends of the Beams, the Faying Parts of the Breast-Hooks, Crutches, Riggers, Knees, &c. had been gouged, in a Manner then practised, which was called *Subil Creeping*; by Means of which the Air was conveyed to the different Parts of the Ship, which they apprehend was very useful to her Preservation.

The extraordinary Duration of this Ship from the Year 1719, obviously suggests the Propriety of farther Trials of the Methods used when she was constructed.

Commons Reports, Vol. 3.
P. 83.

The Ship *Achilles*, of 60 Guns, built at Harwich in 1757, appears by the Examination of Mr. Barnard, before the Committee of the House of Commons, in 1771, to have been built by him, of Timber which had been stripped of its Bark in Spring, and not felled till the succeeding Winter. Though that was not a sufficient Time for the Timber to dry, or season, according to the Opinion of Buffon, and Du Hamel, yet when that Ship underwent a small Repair, in 1771, the Timber, Mr. Barnard said, was found to be very good, which is confirmed by a Report of the Officers of Portsmouth Yard; and she continued in the Service until after the Peace, in 1783, being then 25 or 26 Years old.

Appendix, N^o 34. E.N^o 35.

Some Trees in New Forest, which were felled about Seven Years ago, had stood so long without their Bark, that the Purpose for which they had been stripped was entirely forgotten, and no Information concerning them could be obtained from the Office of the Surveyor of the Woods, to whose Department the Matter belonged; no Accounts being kept of the Proceedings in that Office, to be transmitted to succeeding Surveyors General. Those Trees having been sent to the Dock Yard, and used, promiscuously with other Timber, no useful Information could be obtained from so imperfect an Experiment. It deserves Notice, however, that after standing many Years without the Bark, the Timber was found to be perfectly sound, and fit for Use.

Appendix, N^o 31.

The Navy Board, in Answer to our Enquiries on this Subject, in the Month of May 1789, informed us, that "they had then, standing, some Trees stripped of their Bark Two Years before, in order to try the Experiment of building One Half of a Sloop " of War with that Timber, and the other Half with Timber felled and stripped in " the common Way." This very judicious Mode of making the Experiment, if it be properly executed, will undoubtedly go far to ascertain the Effects of this Practice.

Report of Committee in
1771.Mode of keeping great
Timber in the Dock Yards.

From the Apprehension of a Want of Timber, on any sudden Emergency, the Commissioners of the Navy have judged it necessary to have a Quantity in Store in the Dock Yards, equal to the Consumption of Three Years. This may, perhaps, be a prudent Caution, in the present State of our Timber; and it may tend to give Confidence to the Country, that Care is not wanting to provide a sufficient Quantity of Naval Stores; but the Expence, and the Waste, attending this Practice, must be very great, not only in the Loss of Interest of Money on the Capital employed in keeping so great a Stock of Timber, but in the Waste of the Timber itself.

The greatest Part of the Timber is brought to the Dock Yards in its rough State, where it is laid up in great Piles: The Timber of each Year's Fall is kept by itself, that the first brought into the Dock Yard may be the first used.

Buffon.
Du Hamel.

The Part called the Sap, being full of Juices, soon begins to corrupt; and that Corruption spreads, not only to the rest of the same Tree, but to those lying next to it. To prevent this Waste, very proper Orders have been given by the Navy Board, "that if there be otherwise Room, there shall not be more than Three Heights, or " Ranges, of Great Timber;" but from a Want of Room those Regulations, necessary for the free Admission of Air, cannot always be followed; and so much is the Timber injured

injured from this Cause, that a very considerable Part of it is rendered unfit for Ship-building. The Proportion cannot be exactly ascertained, but Mr. Snodgrass is of Opinion that the Waste of Timber kept in such Piles, for Three Years, must be One Third Part, or more.

But if the Forests were improved, and put under a proper Course of Management, many Advantages might be derived from having Timber there, at all Times, ready for the Use of the Navy. As there could be no Ground for the Apprehension of a Want, so expensive a Provision of rough Timber would not be necessary. The Forests would serve as so many Magazines of Timber, of all Forms, which would remain there, in a State of Improvement, until it should be shipped of the Bark, if that Practice should be adopted; and need not be felled until it should be required for Use. By these Means the Waste would be prevented, and the Extremes of keeping the Timber too long, as is now frequently done in the Dock Yards, or using it too soon, like the Merchant Builders, both of which tend to accelerate the Decay of the Ships, might be avoided.

The Perquisite of Chips, allowed to the Shipwrights in the Dock Yards, is another Source of Waste of useful Timber, which ought, certainly, to be prevented.

Appendix, N^o 29.
Quantity wasted.

Under this Denomination of Chips, each Workman carries home, daily, a Burthen of Pieces of Timber, cut off in turning and moulding the different Parts of the Ship. In a Letter from the Navy Board to the Lords of the Admiralty, they say, that the Custom has been for the Men to leave off Work, perhaps an Hour before Bell-ringing, to cut up useful Pieces of Timber, to complete their Bundles; that these are often sold for 1 s. each; and probably cost the Public Three Times as much.

Waste in the Dock
Yards, arising from the
Perquisite of Chips.

Appendix, N^o 36.

It appears from the Journals of the House of Commons, that this Matter was under the Consideration of Parliament during the Administration of Cromwell; and it was then settled that an Addition should be made to the Wages, in Lieu of all Chips and former Perquisites whatsoever.

Journals, Vol. 6. p. 388.

In succeeding Times, however, of less Vigilance, this wasteful Practice was renewed, and, in Spite of many Attempts to put an End to it, still continues.

At the Close of the last War, the Navy Board, in order to lessen this Abuse, and prepare the Way for a Remedy, formed many useful Regulations, which they ordered to be strictly observed in each Dock Yard; and in Consequence of those Regulations Proposals were made by the Artificers in the Yard at Plymouth, to give up the Privilege of Chips for 5 s. per Day to Shipwrights and Ship Carpenters. The Navy Board laid those Offers before the Admiralty, and earnestly recommended that the Matter should be enquired into, and that a Settlement, on that Footing, should take Place. "By seizing this Opportunity (they observed in the Letter before referred to) the Public will have the full Advantage of the common Working Hours, incredible Quantities of useful Timber will be preserved from Waste; no Copper Nails, or other valuable Stores, will be secreted, or carried off in the Bundles; the undue Advantage arising from which is too apt to introduce a Spirit of Extravagance among the People, very hurtful to the Public Service."

We are sorry, however, to add, that notwithstanding this Representation, nothing effectual was done. After what we have so fully stated from the Letters of the Office which has the Superintendence of the Dock Yards, no Reasoning of ours can be necessary, to shew that an End should speedily be put to this wasteful Practice. Having, however, in the Course of our Enquiries, seen many Examples where an Increase of Wages has been given in Lieu of Perquisites, but where the Perquisites have been, after a short Time, resumed, and the Wages tantum as a Compensation have proved in

the End only an additional Loss to the Public; we cannot too strongly recommend that this may not happen in the Case now under Consideration; and for this Purpose, nothing seems to us more likely to be effectual, than what is suggested in the same Letter from the Navy Board, that "the additional Wages should be granted, as an *extra* Sum, always to be entered separately on the Pay Books, as in Lieu of Chips." And we would add, that the Chips should every Day be collected into Heaps, by Labourers employed for that Purpose, and sold by Public Auction, at a particular Time fixed, once in every Week, from which a Fund might arise to defray a Part, at least, of the Expence of the additional Wages.

Expence of Carriage of Timber.

The Expence of the Carriage of Timber from the Forests to the Dock Yards, forms a very considerable Part of its ultimate Cost to the Public, except in what is brought from New Forest, which is situated so near to Portsmouth, that the whole Charge of Land and Water Carriage is only 15s. 11d. per Load. The Expence of Carriage from the other Forests is as follows:

From Aliceholt	—	—	—	£. 1 8 —
Dean	—	—	—	2 10 —
Whichwood	—	—	—	1 5 —
Whittlewood, by Way of Oxford	—	—	—	3 12 —
And by Hertford	—	—	—	3 15 —
Salcey	—	—	—	3 18 —
Bere	—	—	—	8 6 —

and from Waltham Forest somewhat less than from Bere.

We have already mentioned that by fiding and converting the Timber, One Half, or more, is cut off, and not used for the Purposes of Ship-building; consequently, by squaring and moulding in the Forests, One Half of the Expence of Carriage would be saved, on all the Timber, except that from New Forest; and we are informed that this may be done with great Advantage in the Forests, under the Direction of proper Persons from the Dock Yards.

Appendix, N^o 29.

Saving proposed in the Carriage.

The Commissioners of the Navy have, with great Propriety, already adopted the Plan of fiding the Timber in the Forests of Whittlewood and Salcey, from which the Expence of Carriage is the highest; and we are humbly of Opinion, that if the Forests were improved, a very great Saving to the Public would arise from adopting this Practice in all of them, except New Forest, Bere, and Waltham. There are some Uses to which a Part of the Timber cut off in the Conversion is applied in the Dock Yards; the rest is commonly sold, in Lots, by Auction; but we apprehend there cannot be such superior Advantage from selling in the Dock Yards what is not used there, instead of selling it in the Forests, as to make up for the Expence of the Carriage from any of the more distant Forests.

Modes of building Ships so as to render them more lasting.

Appendix, N^o 31.

The Commissioners of the Navy say, in Answer to our Enquiries, "that letting the Ships stand in Frame a sufficient Time for seasoning the several Parts, during the building, and the late Introduction of Fire Stoves to air the Ships building, and those lying up in Ordinary, contribute greatly to their Duration; that if Ships were built under Cover, and Roofs over them while they remain in the Slips, it would be a Means of rendering them still more lasting; and that the Value saved by these Methods, they think would far exceed the Expence of putting them in Practice."

N^o 10, 29.

These Opinions are confirmed by those of Mr. Soodgrafs, and of the most eminent Merchant Builders.

In Venice, Ships have for a long Course of Time been built and preserved under Cover. That Practice has been introduced also in Sweden; and is mentioned with Approbation by Monsieur Neckar, in his Treatise on the Finances of France.

x

By

By Shipping and felling, in the Manner we have recommended, a sufficient Quantity of Timber in the Forests, to keep up the Naval Force deemed necessary for this Country in Time of War, the Mischiefs occasioned by building with green or unseasoned Timber, which not only renders the Ships less durable, but is extremely prejudicial to the Health of the Seamen, would be prevented.

It appears from the Answers of Mr. Snodgrass, that in the Ships built for the East India Company, Iron Knees have for many Years been used instead of Oak, and are found to answer better than Oak, being lighter, cheaper, and stronger. They have also been adopted in the Construction of Ships of War, in France, for a great while past; and it seems extraordinary that, notwithstanding the Apprehensions of a Scarcity of Oak Timber in this Country, and though the Difficulty of procuring Knees has been such as to induce the Navy Board to make Trial of Cbeifint and Ash, yet Iron has been very little used in the Construction of our's. It would undoubtedly prove a great Saving of Timber, and of that Kind which it is already most difficult to procure; and in which, by the grubbing of Hedge Rows, in Consequence of the Extension of Tillage, and Improvements in Agriculture, a still farther Decrease is speedily to be apprehended. This is, therefore, a very important Suggestion; and, being founded on Experience, well deserves Consideration.

Iron Knees.

Falconer's Dock. Iron Knees.

In the Answers of Mr. Snodgrass in particular, and in those also of the Merchant Builders, whose Opinions we have obtained, on the Means of preventing Waste, and increasing the Duration of Ships, many Alterations, besides those which we have mentioned, are suggested, as Improvements in the Form and Construction of Ships. Our View, in the Enquiries we have made of Persons in that Profession, has been to discover whether any Alteration in the present Practice would be likely to contribute to the Saving of Timber, by tendering Ships more lasting; and whatever appeared to us to have that Tendency, being connected with the Object of our Appointment, is inserted in this Report: But we have not here detailed the other Improvements which have been suggested, in the Form and Mechanism of Ships, not from thinking them of little Importance, but because they are Matters which do not fall within the Limits of our Duty. They, however, appear to us to be so well deserving of the Consideration of those whose Province it is to seek for Improvements in Naval Architecture, that we have inserted them at Length in the Appendix; and annexed a Section, drawn by Mr. Snodgrass, of a 74 Gun Ship, and a Frigate, as built in His Majesty's Dock Yards, and another upon a Plan recommended by him, not thinking it right, in a Matter of so much Importance to this Country, to keep back Alterations suggested by very intelligent Men, possessed of great professional Skill, and long Experience.

Appendix, N^o 10, 29.

We cannot, indeed, help remarking, that though this Nation excels all others in Extent of Commerce, and in Naval Power, and though there have been great Improvements in every other Art, yet hardly any of those lately made on the Construction of Ships have originated in our Dock Yards, but have generally been copied from Ships taken in War.—It would seem as if some Public Encouragement were wanting for Inventions in this most important Art. Perhaps this Defect may in some Degree be supplied, by the late Establishment of a Naval Society, instituted for this Purpose; and as there are many Men of Genius, and practical Knowledge, Members of it, it is to be hoped that this Reproach will not long continue.

But though a great Saving in the Consumption of Oak Timber might undoubtedly be made, by the Means we have pointed out, and the Royal Forests probably may, under a proper Management, come to produce a sufficient Quantity for the Supply of the Navy, it remains still an Object well deserving the Attention of Government, to discover some other Kind of Tree, which may be expected to answer instead of Oak, at least in the Construction of Trading Ships, and which will grow to sufficient Size

Other Species of Trees
as Substitutes for Oak.

on Soil not fit for Tillage. Such appears to be the rapid Advancement of the Commerce and Population of this Country, that not only all the Land at present in Cultivation is already found insufficient to produce Food for the Inhabitants; but if the present Prosperity shall continue, all that is capable of Culture must, at no very distant Time, be required for that Purpose. The Soil fittest for Oak is the best also for Wheat; and the Woods of Oak cannot be increased, without encroaching on the Soil necessary, or which may soon become necessary, for the Subsistence of the People. It appears to us, therefore, advisable, that the British Consuls and Governors should be instructed to procure Seeds of all Trees which fall within that Description, and of all such as are used in the Construction of Ships in Foreign Countries.

Larch or Larix.
Fifth Report.

Appendix, No 36.

We observed in a former Report, that the Larch, or Larix, was by far the most likely to answer this Purpose, of any Kind of Tree of which we had obtained any certain Information; and we shall annex to this Report a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Yeams, late Principal Ship-builder to the Empress of Russia, at Peterburgh, communicated to us by Mr. Thomas Mitchell, late First Assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy, in which he says, that "at Archangel the Crown Ships are built of Larch, a Wood rather preferable to Oak in Point of Duration, but in respect of Moulding " Stuff the same as the Oak." We have other Information to the same Effect; but the Empress is said to be anxious to prevent the Exportation of the Seed of this Tree, or the Timber itself, which is kept entirely for the Use of her Navy; and One Gentleman, who is connected with Russia, and who has given us the Information we requested concerning that Tree, has, at the same Time, desired his Name to be concealed.

No 36.

In an Account of the Arsenal at Venice, given by John Strange, Esquire, the late Minister to that State, it is said, "that the Bottoms of the Ships of War are sheathed " with Larch, which makes an excellent strong Sheathing."

Evelyn's Sylva.

Many Circumstances are mentioned by Evelyn, to shew that the Larch in former Times was very generally used, where lasting and substantial Timber was required, or where it was to be sometimes under Water, and sometimes dry. "A Ship found in " the Numidian Seas, which had been 1,400 Years under Water, consisted of Larch " and Cypress. The Bridge to his *Nauvadia* was built of it, and various other " Bridges, by Tiberius. *Vetruvius* regrets that they had not more of that useful " Timber, and says it will hardly burn*. It was used in Ship-building at Venice, " and at Naples; and seems to excel for Beams, Doors, and Masts of Ships. It re- " sists the Worm, and being driven into the Ground, it becomes almost petrified, and " will support an incredible Weight. It makes everlasting Spouts, Penthouses, and " Featheredge, which need neither Pitch nor Painting to preserve them; and also ex- " cellent Pales, Posts, Rails, Pediments, and Props for Vines; and in Switzerland " (Dr. Hunter adds) they cover the Roofs of their Houses with Shingles of Larch, " and that it is remarked that those Trees which have been planted in the worst " Soils, and most exposed Situations, have thriven the best."

Fifth Report.

The Larch is well known to grow very fast, notwithstanding its Strength and Hardness. The Seed was brought to this Country from the Alps, where it grows higher up in the Mountains than any other Tree. It is the natural Produce of Russia, a Climate colder than ours; and it grows luxuriantly in the most Northern and Mountainous Parts of this Country. We have before observed, that we do not mean to recommend that the Larch Timber should be used in building Ships of War in this Country, while Oak can be had. The Russian Oak, to which it is preferred, is much inferior to the British. Indeed there is no Foreign Timber produced in any

* *Ex robusta Larix, usui impenetrabile Legnum.*

of the Northern Parts of Europe, or which can be brought to this Country without very great Expence, which is nearly equal in Quality to what grows in this Island. We only mean that the Larch is the best Substitute for Oak, that we have heard of, if the Scarcity should become so great, as that our Dock Yards cannot be supplied with British Oak, and perhaps equal to any Foreign Oak produced in the North of Europe.

Its Hardness, Strength, and Durability, may, perhaps, all be increased, by the Means of stripping off the Bark, which has such beneficial Effects on the Oak. Buffon says, that "he caused Pines, Firs, and other Species of Evergreens, to be barked standing; and as he found them live longer, after being stripped of their Bark, than Oaks, on which the same Operation had been performed, so their Wood acquired, proportionably, greater Hardness, Strength, and Solidity. It would therefore," he adds, "be very useful to bark, standing, such Fir Trees as are destined for Ships Masts, and to let them stand Two, Three, or Four Years to dry, whereby they would acquire a Degree of Strength and Hardness much greater than in their natural State."

Tern. 3. 199.

There are many Parts in the Forests, particularly in New Forest and Woolmer, where the Soil is not of a Quality fit for the Growth of Oak, in which the Larch, the Fir, and the Pine, might be planted with great Advantage; and as the Larch is of far quicker Growth than the Oak, it may become very useful, if the Supply of Oak Timber in this Country should fail, before the Plantations which may be made in Consequence of the Plans we have suggested shall come to Maturity.

Before we conclude this Report, we cannot avoid mentioning, among the Causes of the Scarcity of Timber, the high Price of Coal, which undoubtedly tends to increase the Consumption of Wood for Fuel, as well as the burning of Turf; for though it is not large Timber which is consumed in that Way, but Underwood, and the Branches of Trees, yet the additional Demand for Underwood renders it more valuable, and the Growth of great Trees, by which it is injured, is the more discouraged. The Inducement to the wasteful Practice of lopping Trees, is, by the same Means, increased; and the Rights which the neighbouring Inhabitants have, in many Instances, acquired, to be supplied with Firebote and Turf, from the Forests, are rendered somewhat more valuable, and less easy to be redeemed.

Effect of the High Price of Coal on the Consumption of Wood.

The Quantity of Ground employed in the Produce of Underwood for Fuel cannot, without an actual Survey, be ascertained. A common Cottager's Family, according to the Information we have received, will, in a Year, consume from a Quarter to Half an Acre of Underwood of 20 Years Growth; and, if this be true, from Five to Ten Acres of Ground must be required for the constant Supply of such a Family with Fuel.

This is as much Ground as would be necessary to produce, in Oats or Wheat, Food for at least two Families, or in Potatoes for Six Families. It is true, that, in Consequence of the Improvement of Roads, and Increase of Inland Navigation, the Use of Coal has, of late, become more general than it formerly was; yet as Wood and Turf are still commonly used in many Parts of England, the whole Quantity of Land employed in furnishing those Kinds of Fuel must be very considerable; and in this Country, where all the Land hitherto cultivated is found to be insufficient for the Produce of Corn for the Sustainance of the Inhabitants, and where there is so much Danger of a Scarcity of Timber, it cannot but be lamented, that any considerable Part of the Soil should be so employed, while there is, under the Surface, an inexhaustible Store of Fuel of a much better Kind.

Smith's Wealth of Nations.

The Duty on Coal adds to this Evil, by increasing the Price, and consequently the Inducement to burn Wood; and it is unfortunate that the Public Exigencies should have required that Supply. This would naturally lead to an extensive and important Field of Enquiry, concerning the Effect of that Tax on Industry and Population, on the one Hand, and on the Public Revenue, on the other; but which lies beyond the Limits of what is committed to us. What we have said, however, seemed necessary, that it might not be supposed we had overlooked the Tendency which the high Price of Coal has to increase the Scarcity of Great Timber; and that the Effects we have pointed out might not escape Attention, if any Alteration or new Arrangement, concerning that Duty, should at any Time come under the Consideration of the Legislature.

Candlish.

We have now given, at considerable Length, as just an Idea as we are able, of the progressive State of the Timber in this Country, down to the present Times. We have given a Computation of the Consumption for Naval Purposes, founded on Official Information; and have shewn, as we apprehend, that there has long been a gradual Decrease in the Quantity of Timber, and an Increase in the Demand for it. We have endeavoured to point out the Causes of that Decrease; and to shew that those Causes must remain, while this Country continues to prosper. We have given a View also of the Supply which may be expected, and the Advantages which may be derived, from the Improvement, and proper Management of the Royal Forests; flagging, at the same Time, various Means which we think should be adopted, to lessen the Danger to be apprehended, from a Scarcity of Timber for the Support of the Navy.

In the Investigation of those Subjects, and in the Conclusions we have formed, we have not allowed ourselves to be influenced by popular Opinions, on the one Hand, nor by theoretical Arguments of Writers, however respectable, on the other; but have drawn our Information from Official Documents, and real Transactions; and have given the greatest Attention to the Testimony and Sentiments of Men, whose Situations or Employments enable them to judge, from their own Experience and Observation. We have guarded against the Effect of any Misrepresentation, from those who may, perhaps, be prejudiced, or partial, by the great Variety of the Sources from which we have derived our Information, by consulting Men whose Interests and Objects were different, and whose Character and Situation put them above Suspicion; and in order that a Judgment may be formed how far our Conclusions are supported, and the Measures we have proposed are prudent or necessary, we have added the Authorities and Evidences on which our Opinions have been founded.

	CHA ^s MIDDLETON, (L. S.)
Land Revenue Office,	JN ^o CALL, (L. S.)
Scotland Yard,	JOHN FORDYCE, (L. S.)
6th February 1792.	

APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

2000

A P P E N D I X.

N ^o		Page
1.	A NOTE of the Distribution of the several Shires of England, for a Survey to be taken of His Majesty's Woods throughout the Realm, Anno 1608 —	41
2.	Articles and Instructions to be observed and kept for the better effecting and Execution of His Majesty's Service, in the surveying of His Highness's Woods and Underwoods, 1608 —	42
3.	A Breviate of the Woods surveyed in the Forests, Parks, and Chases belonging to His Majesty, 18th January 1608 —	42
4.	A Breviate of the King's Woods upon Manors and Tenements, 18 January 1608 —	47
5.	An Abstract of the Two preceding Accounts of Woods surveyed in 1608; and a Computation of the Number of Loads of Timber and Firewood therein comprized —	48
6.	Account of the Contract Prices paid by the Navy Board for British Oak Timber, Plank and Thick-stuff, and Sided Timber, shewing how long the Prices have continued as they are at present —	49
7.	Questions proposed by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue to be answered by the Purveyors of His Majesty's Dock Yards; with their Answers —	49
8.	Questions proposed by the said Commissioners to sundry Timber Merchants; with their Answers —	57
9.	Questions proposed by the said Commissioners to several Land Surveyors; with their Answers —	65
10.	Questions proposed by Thomas Mitchell, Esquire, late First Assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy, at the Desire of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, to several eminent Ship Builders and others; with their Answers —	75
11.	Questions sent by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue to the Chairmen of the General Quarter Sessions of the several Counties in England and Wales; with the Answers returned thereto —	86
12.	Copy of a Contract with a Timber Merchant for the Supply of Timber to His Majesty's Dock Yards, and State of the Proportions of the several Articles usually inserted in Contracts for Oak Timber, whether rough or sided —	104
13.	Account of the Quantity of Timber supplied from each of His Majesty's Forests for the Use of the Navy, from 1730 to 1787 —	127
14.	State of the Quantity of Timber in several of His Majesty's Forests, in the Years 1608 and 1783 —	128
15.	Account of the Quantities of Pine Timber and Deals imported into Great Britain in 1721, 1771 and 1790 —	129
16.	Account of the Quantity of Oak Timber and Plank imported into Great Britain in the Year 1790 —	130
17.	Account of the Number and Tonnage of Ships belonging to the several Ports of Great Britain, in the Year 1755, and in every Fifth Year following, to 1785 inclusive —	130
18.	An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Trading Ships built in England and Scotland, the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Man, and the British Plantations, in 1787, 1788, 1789, and 1790 —	131
19.	An Account of the Number of Ships and Vessels, with their Tonnage, belonging to, and registered at, the several Ports in His Majesty's Dominions, on the 30th of September 1788, 1789, and 1790 —	132
20.	An Abstract of Returns of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels employed in the Departments of the Navy, Victualling, Ordnance, Customs, Excise, and Post Office, on the 30th of September 1790 —	134
21.	Account of the Total Value of Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain, in every Tenth Year, from 1700 to 1780, and in each Year from 1780 to 1790 —	134
	22. Account	

N ^o .		Page
22.	Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels built in the several Provinces of North America, therein mentioned, during the Years 1769, 1770, and 1771 —	135
23.	Account of the Tonnage of the Royal Navy, at the End of each Reign, from that of Henry the Eighth to the End of the Reign of George the Second —	137
24.	An Account of the Tonnage of all the Ships or Vessels belonging to the Navy, at the Time of His Majesty's Accession, in October 1760; and also on the 31 st December 1788 — — — — —	137
25.	An Account of the Quantity of Foreign Oak Timber, Plank, and Thick-stuff, received into each of His Majesty's Yards, from the 25 th of October 1760 to the 31 st December 1788 — — — — —	138
26.	An Account of the Foreign Plank (as nearly as it can be estimated) used by Merchant Builders, in the Construction of Ships of War for His Majesty's Service, from the 25 th October 1760 to the 31 st December 1788 — — — — —	138
27.	An Account of the Stock of English Oak Timber and Knees (in rough Contents) at the several Dock Yards, at the Time of His Majesty's Accession, in October 1760; and also on the 31 st of December 1788 — — — — —	139
28.	An Account of the Stock of Foreign Oak Timber, Plank, and Thick-stuff, remaining in the several Dock Yards, on the 25 th October 1760, and also on the 31 st December 1788 — — — — —	139
29.	Questions proposed by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue to Mr. Gabriel Snodgrass, Surveyor of Shipping to the East India Company, with his Answers; to which is annexed a Section of a 74 Gun Ship, and a Frigate, as built in His Majesty's Dock Yards, and another on a Plan recommended by Mr. Snodgrass —	140
30.	Letter from Messrs. Abraham and William Driver, relative to the Expence of making Inclosures in the Forests for the Growth of Timber — — — — —	147
31.	Extract of a Letter from the Navy Board to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, concerning the Price of Oak Timber, and the Building and Duration of Ships — — — — —	147
32.	Account of the Number of Ships of War built in His Majesty's Dock Yards, between the 25 th October 1760 and 31 st December 1788, with their Rates and Tonnage — — — — —	149
33.	Extract of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Pepys to the Navy Board, with a Discourse of the most feasible Time of selling Timber, written for the Use of his Majesty (King James the Second) by Robert Plot, LL. D. 1687; and Sign Manual, directing an Experiment to be made of the Method recommended by Dr. Plot —	150
34.	Copy of a Letter from the Commissioners of the Land Revenue to the Navy Board, relative to Experiments made with Oak Timber peeled standing, and Winter-felled; with their Answer — — — — —	153
35.	Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Nicholls, Purveyor of Portsmouth Yard, to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, relative to stripping Trees of their Bark standing — — — — —	156
36.	Letter from the Navy Board, respecting the Abuses arising from the Perquisite of Chips taken by the Artificers of the Dock Yards — — — — —	156
37.	Copy of a Letter from Mr. Yeama, principal Ship Builder to the Empress of Russia, at Petersburg, to Mr. Mitchell, late First Assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy — — — — —	158
38.	Questions proposed to John Strange, Esquire, late British Minister at Venice, at the Desire of Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy; with his Answers — — — — —	159

N^o 1.

A PARTICULAR Note of the Distribution of the severall Shires of England, for a Survey to bee taken of his Ma^{ty} Woods throughout the Realme,

To the L. Chanocellor are assigned the Countyes of	—	—	{ Buckingham. Salopp. Derbigh. Flynt.
To the L. Tresurer, the Countyes of	—	—	{ Suffex. Southampton. Cornwall.
To the L. Admirall, the Countyes of	—	—	{ Surrey. Berke. Devon.
To the L. Chamberlayne, the Countyes of	—	—	{ Dorset. Wiltes. Somerset. Suffolk.
To the Earle of Shrewsburye, the Countyes of	—	—	{ Darby. Nottingham. Rutland.
To the Earle of Worcester, the Countyes of	—	—	{ Gloucester. Worcester. Hereford. Monmouth.
To the Earle of Northampton, the Countyes of	—	—	{ York. Norfolk.
To the Earle of Salisbury, the Countyes of	—	—	{ Essex. Hartfordshire. Middlesex.
To the Earle of Exeter } the Countyes of	—	—	{ Northampton. Huntingdon. Bedford.
To the Earle of Downbarre, the Countyes of	—	—	{ Cumberland. Northumberland. Westmorland. Durham.
To the L. Zouch, the Countyes of	—	—	{ Cambridg. Leycester. Brecknock. Cardigan. Radnor.
To the L. Knollys, the Countyes of	—	—	{ Stafford. Oxon.
To the L. Wotton, the Countyes of	—	—	{ Kent. Warwick.
To S ^r John Herbert, are assigned the Countyes of	—	—	{ Pembroke. Caermertzen. Merioneth. Glamorgan. Montgomery. Caernervon.
To S ^r Julius Caesar, the Countye of	—	—	Lincolne.
To S ^r Thomas Parrye, the Countyes of	—	—	{ Cheshire. Lancashire.

N^o 2.

ARTICLES and Instructions to be observed and held for the better effecting and Execution of his Ma^y Service, in surveying of his Highness Woods and Underwoods

ITM. You shall survey and certify all his Ma^y Woods and Underwoods, in and upon all his Ma^y Forests, Parks, & Chases, and in and upon all his Ma^y Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as well in his Ma^y own Hands and Possession, as in the Possession of any of his Farmers, by Demise or otherwise, and in the Possession of any of his Ma^y Tenuants by Court Roll, either for Lives, Yeares, or Inheritance, lying and being in the said County, not formerly surveyed by his Highness Commission; and the same you shall certify accordingly.

Item. You shall number and value severally by themselves, and certify accordingly all Tymber Trees in and upon the Premises respectively; and you shall likewise certify the Qualitie of the said Timber Trees; and you shall make every One of the said Timber Trees.

Item. You shall number and value as aforesaid, and certify accordingly, all decaying Timber Trees, in and upon the Premises respectively; and you shall likewise certify the Qualitie of the said decaying Timber Trees.

Item. You shall number and value as aforesaid, and certify accordingly, all great Trees, that be no Timber Trees, and all dead and decayed Trees, in and upon the Premises respectively; and you shall certify likewise the Qualitie of the same.

Item. You shall number and certify all Saplings in and upon the Premises respectively.

Item. You shall measure and plot out all his Ma^y Coppices in and upon the Premises respectively, and the Measure for Quantity of Acres, and the Plot, you shall certify as before accordingly.

Item. You shall enquire of the present Growth of the said Coppices respectively, and at what Growth they have bene usually cut, and what the Woods present upon them be worth to be sold, and what they be worth communibus Annis to be left; and whether the said Coppices be in continuall Severalty, (yea) or (noe); and the Reason why they bee not fire.

Item. You shall enquire and certify what Wood Grounds his Ma^y hath w^{thin} the Premises respectively; what Grounds hath bene heretofore Wood, and now converted to other Use, how long since, and by whom; what Waits and Spoiles have bene made of his Ma^y Woods, how long since, by whom, and of what Value; also what Trees or Coppices have bene sold or delivered to any Persons or Persons w^{thin} these Tenne Yeares now last past, when, and for what Summes, by whom, to whom, and by what Warraunt.

N^o 3.

13 Jan. 1608.

A BREVIA TE of the Woods surveyed in the Forests, Parks, & Chases, belonging to his Ma^y; gathered by Jo. Thorpe, and Rob. Trefwell, Surveyors.

EXCHEQUER.

FORESTS, PARKS, CHASES.

		Numb.		Value.	
				£	s. d.
Bedford	— Ampthill Parks	Tymber Trees	— 25,112	7,722	3 4
		Decayinge Trees	— 1,013	329	—
			Acres. R.	£	s. d.
		Coppices out of Lease	— 123 2	14	7 — 3 rd Annu.
Berk	— Windsor Forest	Tymber Trees	— 3,147	1,490	10 —
		Decayinge Trees	— 1,541	482	13 4
			—	42	—
		Coppices	—		

Parks

			Number.	Value.			
				£.	s.	d.	
Parks	—	East Harrell	Tymber Trees	7,596	4,265	12	4
		Sunning Great	Decayinge Trees	7,270	1,456	1	8
		Little Moat	Coppices	15		17	6 4 th Annu.
Buckingham	—	Barnwood } of Forest	Tymber Trees	21,613	14,119	17	—
			Decayinge Trees	408	185	15	2
			Coppices in Lease	1,562	100	—	4 th Annu.
			Coppices & Wooded out of Lease	238	47	—	4 th Annu.
Canterbury	—	Eltham Parkes	Tymber Trees	4,927	4,551	11	—
			Decayinge Trees	15,918	2,341	3	6
Caermarthen	—	Pensin } of Forest	Tymber Trees	6,542	817	17	6
			Decayinge Trees	17,296	1,271	5	6
			Coppices				
Ridggs Parke	—	—	Tymber Trees	727	90	17	6
			Decayinge Trees	3,054	223	12	—
			Coppices out of Lease	197	15	—	4 th Annu.
Denbigh	—	Parkes	Tymber Trees	50	20	—	—
			Decayinge Trees	1,595	54	5	4
Dorset	—	Gillingham Forrest	Tymber Trees	4,651	1,224	18	—
			Decayinge Trees	19,816	2,747	—	—
			Saplings	1,871			
Gillingham Park	—	—	Tymber Trees	408	180	6	—
			Decayinge Trees	2,427	363	8	—
			Saplings	14			
Eborum	—	Galtres Forrest	Tymber Trees	2,797	901	7	—
			Decayinge Trees	14,360	2,291	3	8
Wandas Parke	—	—	Tymber Ashes	257	51	6	—
			Decayinge Trees	2,494	607	5	—
			Coppices				
Coverdale Chase	—	Coppices	Acr.	204	Wasted.		
Essex	—	Havering Parke	Tymber Trees	78	71	8	—
			Decayinge Trees	860	667	16	—
			Other decayinge Trees	8,176	759	20	—
Huntingdon—Somerſam Parke	—	—	Tymber Trees	3,485	380	13	4
			Decayinge Trees	20	7	6	8
			Coppices out of Lease	230	24	—	4 th Annu.
Somerſam Chase	—	—	Tymber Trees	14,425	1,077	—	—
			Decayinge Trees	Null.			
			Coppices out of Lease	Acr.	541	54	2
Leicest ^r	—	Forrests	Tymber Trees	163	16	—	—
			Decayinge Trees	9,570	478	10	—
			Coppices				

Parks

		Number.		Value.		
				£.	s.	d.
Parks	{ Timber Trees	—	2,753	1,524	—	—
	{ Decaying Trees	—	2,103	160	—	—
	{ Coppices	—				
Montgomery - Park	{ Timber Trees	—	640	96	—	—
	{ Decaying Trees	—	3,290	246	13	—
Nottingham - Sherwood Forest	{ Timber Trees	—	23,370	15,790	—	—
	{ Decaying Trees	—	34,900	9,338	6	8
Northampton - Forests	{ Timber Oaks	—	93,942	46,354	17	6
	{ Timber Ashes	—	50	50	—	—
	{ Decaying Trees	—	712	242	16	8
	{ Coppices out of Lease	—	6,342			
Parks	{ Timber Oaks	—	14,198	4,608	17	6
	{ Timber Ashes	—	180	60	—	—
	{ Decaying Trees	—	119	34	16	8
	{ Coppices out of Lease	—	348	43	9	11 4 th Ann.
Oxon - Forests	{ Timber Oaks	—	58,936	25,542	—	—
	{ Timber Ashes	—	2,678	237	17	8
	{ Decaying Trees	—	3,722	846	10	4
	{ Coppices in Lease	—	1,663	212	18	9 4 th Ann.
	{ Coppices out of Lease	—	1,981	257	11	4 4 th Ann.
Pembroke - Forests	{ Timber Trees	—	2,665	327	15	—
	{ Decaying Trees	—	22,884	1,331	9	6
	{ Saplings	—	21,032			
	{ Coppices out of Lease	—	786	71	—	4 th Ann.
Rutland - Lough Forests	{ Timber Trees	—	6,955	3,610	14	—
	{ Decaying Trees	—	2,326	826	5	—
	{ Coppices sellable	—	1,152	96	19	1 1/2
Park	{ Timber Trees	—	3,361	1,962	11	—
	{ Decaying Trees	—	1,017	335	4	—
	{ Coppices	—	697	33	13	4 4 th Ann.
Salop - Forests	{ Timber Trees	—	6	1	16	—
	{ Decaying Trees	—	142	10	14	8
Parks	{ Timber Trees	—	154	51	6	8
	{ Decaying Trees	—	699	29	10	—
Somerset - Forests	{ Timber Trees	—	1,362	398	9	—
	{ Decaying Trees	—	3,102	581	16	4
	{ Saplings Trees	—	1,524			
Southampton. Forests 3	{ Timber Trees	—	151,753	67,842	11	8
	{ Decaying Trees	—	154,252	13,030	6	8
	{ Coppices 18	—	1,304	1,194	9	3
	{ Aldermoores	—	96	73	13	8
	{ Loppes of Trees	—	25,000	1,766	13	4
Stafford - Wards and Lands	{ Timber Trees	—	36,372	15,714	6	4
	{ Decaying Trees	—	41,830	3,726	—	—
Parks	{ Timber Trees	—	5,981	2,108	18	4
	{ Decaying Trees	—	12,718	1,881	10	—

Sum

			Number.	Value.
				£. s. d.
Surrey —	Forests	{ Tymber Trees	6,157	2,730 14 3
		{ Decaying Trees	5,083	1,939 5 8
		{ Coppices	—	—
Parke	—	{ Tymber Trees	2,488	1,157 19 3
		{ Decaying Trees	3,267	1,082 13 5
		{ Coppices	Ac. 38	3 16 — 4 th Annu.
Worcestr.	{ Wyer and Feck-	{ Tymber Trees	12,520	6,099 12 —
		{ Decaying Trees	25,900	4,778 3 3
		{ Underwoods	—	134 — —
		{ Coppices in Lease	Ac. 603	41 15 — 4 th Annu.
		{ Coppices out of Lease	Ac. 447	19 14 — 4 th Annu.
		{ Coppices	—	—
Bewdley Park	—	{ Tymber Trees	1,887	1,943 15 —
		{ Decaying Trees	2,265	1,088 17 —
		{ Coppices	—	—
Wiltsh ^r	{ Pewham	{ Tymber Trees	41,792	28,651 — 8
		{ Decaying Trees	36,404	14,780 13 —
		{ Coppices in Lease	Ac. 320	—
		{ Coppices out of Lease	Ac. 89	276 — —
		{ Coppices	—	—

D U C H Y E.

FORRESTS, PARKS, CHASES.

			Number.	Value.
				£. s. d.
Buckingham = Oloey Parke	— {	Tymber Trees	1,012	355 15 9
		Tymber Affes	640	83 9 4
		Decayinge Trees	2,103	359 1 8
Derby — Wardes	— {	Tymber Trees	1,774	1,000 2 —
		Decayinge Trees	4,426	668 16 —
Mansfield	Parks — {	Tymber Trees	Null.	
Ravensdale		Decayinge Trees	4,217	76 19 —
Ebo ^{um} —	Knareborough Forest — {	Tymber Trees	1,384	482 6 8
		Decayinge Trees	7,534	313 13 6
		Coppies		
Parks.				
De la Hay Pontefract	{	Tymber Trees	1,776	727 3 8
Ackworth		Decayinge Trees	2,781	633 19 4
Cridling	{			
Altofts				
Edton				

Hatfield Chase—Utterlie walked.

Hartford —	—	{ Tymber Trees	1,281	1,513 4 8
		{ Decaying Trees	7,083	2,194 14 —
		{ Coppices	—	—

M

Leicester

			Number.	Value.		
				£.	s.	d.
Leicester	— Leicester Forrest	— { Tymber Trees	3,055	667	—	10
		Decaying Trees	1,170	214	7	4
	Tooly Parke	— { Tymber Trees	2,101	494	—	—
		Decaying Trees	1,036	204	1	—
		Small Beeches	270	252	12	4
		— { Tymber Trees	990	380	16	—
		Great Trees no				
Walter's	— Alborn Chafe	— { Timber	2,234	594	12	—
		Dead and decay-				
		ed Trees	3,128	971	17	—

EXCHEQUER.

Total of the said Tymber Trees	{ Forrefts	—	470,930	} 260,847	s. d.	2 3
566,179, whereof in	Parkes	—	80,824			
	Chafes	—	14,425			
Total of all the said decaying	{ Forrefts	—	395,018	} 69,496	s. d.	18 7
Trees, 455,259, whereof in	Parkes	—	60,241			
	Chafes	—	Null.			
Total of all the said Coppice	{ In Lease		—			
As Woodds, 18,035, whereof	{ Out of Lease		—			

D U C H Y E.

Total of the said Tymber Trees	{ Forrefts	—	6,213	} 5,691	s. d.	3 11
14,014, whereof in	Parkes	—	6,171			
	Chafes	—	990			
Total of the said decaying Trees	{ Forrefts	—	14,436	} 6,788	s. d.	9 2
36,032, whereof in	Parkes	—	16,134			
	Chafes	—	5,362			
Total of all the said Coppice	{ In Lease		—			
Woodds	{ Out of Lease		—			

N^o 4.

A BREVIA TE of the King's Woods upon Manours and Tenements, gathered by Jo. Thorpe, and Robert Trefwell, 16 Jan. 1608.

EXCHEQUER LANDS.

Demeafnes and Tenantes Landes.

	Timber Trees.	Value.	Decayed.	Value.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Demeafnes — — —	132,345	39,326 17 11	102,722	12,006 12 5
Coppyeholde of Inheritance — —	5,461	821 2 8	6,781	266 6 5
Cultomary Landes — — —	9,007	2,929 6 1	1,734	151 1 —
Coppyeholde for Lyves — — —	8,317	653 11 8	7,850	750 8 —
Coppyeholde for Yeares — — —	151	21 — —	6,908	636 13 6
Wailes — — —	20,071	4,246 16 —	20,200	2,080 10 —

Totlis of the Number of the Tymber Trees as afores^d is 175,352 Trees, £. s. d.
Val at — — — 47,978 14 4

Totlis of the Number of the decayinge Trees as aforesaid is 146,195
Trees, Val at — — — 14,891 17 4

Totlis of all the Coppice Woodes 20,166 Ac^t, whereof — { In Lease.
Out of Lease.

Demeafnes and Tenantes Landes Pcell of the Duchye of Lancaller.

	Tymber.	Value.	Decay.	Value.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Demeafnes — — —	24,875	8,235 14 6	40,613	4,862 17 10
Coppyeholde of Inheritance — —	595	96 — —	929	123 8 —
Coppyeholde for Yeares — — —	1,464	764 — —	400	30 — —
Wailes — — —	2,269	797 6 6	2,610	281 — —

Totlis of the Number of the Tymber Trees as aforesaid is 29,203
Trees, Val at — — — 10,493 1 —

Totlis of the Number of the said decayinge Trees as aforesaid is
44,572 Trees, Val at — — — 5,297 5 10

Totlis of all the Coppice Woodes { In Lease ^{Ac^t} 2,449, worth — 241 11 10 ^{d^o} Ann.
is 1,490. a. whereof { Out of Lease, ^{Ac^t} 41. a. — 8 5 — per Ann.

N° 5.

ABSTRACT of the foregoing Accounts of Woods surveyed, in Forests, Parks, and Chafes, and upon Manors and Tenements belonging to the Crown, in the Year 1603; and a Computation of the Number of Loads of Timber and Firewood therein comprised.

		Timber Trees.					Decayed Trees.				
		Number.		Value.			Number.		Value.		
				£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
Forests, Parks, and Chafes,	{ Exchequer	566,179	260,847	2	3	455,259	69,496	18	7		
	{ Duchy	14,014	5,621	3	11	36,032	6,788	9	2		
Manors and Tenements	{ Exchequer	175,352	47,978	14	4	146,195	14,891	17	4		
	{ Duchy	29,203	10,493	1	—	44,572	5,297	5	10		
Totals		784,748	324,940	1	6	682,058	96,474	10	11		

The Number of Loads of Timber, computed at 102. per Load, is — 649,880 Loads.
 The Number of Loads of decayed Trees, computed at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Load (vide Statement N° 14, and Notes subjoined) is — 1,148,660 Loads.

N° 6.

Navy Office, 12th May, 1791.

AN ACCOUNT of the Contract Prices paid by the Navy Board for British Oak Timber, Plank, and Thick-Staff.

TIMBER in a rough State.

For Straight of 100 Feet Meetings, and	—	—	—	—	—	£. 4 5 — per Load.
Compass of 96	—	—	—	—	—	and 3 — per Load.
in Addition thereto, in Consideration that no Tops are to be received, but what are definded in the Contracts.						
Straight from 100 to 190 Feet	—	—	—	—	—	Advances One Shilling in every Five Feet.
Compass — 96 — 182	—	—	—	—	—	
Straight — 190 — 270	—	—	—	—	—	Advances Six Pence in every Five Feet.
Compass — 182 — 259	—	—	—	—	—	
Straight — 100 — 90	—	—	—	—	—	Falls One Shilling in every Five Feet.
Compass — 96 — 86	—	—	—	—	—	
Straight — 90 — 80	—	—	—	—	—	Falls Two Shillings in every Five Feet.
Compass — 86 — 77	—	—	—	—	—	
Straight — 80 — 70	—	—	—	—	—	Falls Two Shillings and Sixpence in every Five Feet.
Compass — 77 — 67	—	—	—	—	—	
Compass — 67 — 53	—	—	—	—	—	Falls Three Shillings in every Five Feet.

The highest Contract Meetings are Straight — — 270 to 230 Feet
 Compass — — 259 — 220
 The lowest — — Straight — — 70 — 60
 Compass — — 53 — 45

N. B. Two Shillings per Load Advance is given for what is delivered at Shreene's Yard.

These Prices have continued as they are at present ever since the Year 1756, except that in 1772 a Reduction was made of 2 Shillings per Load for Plymouth Yard, which till then was the same as Shreene's now is. For such Timber as is Winter-felled a further Allowance is made of £. 7. 5d. per Cent.

PLANK,

PLANK OAK, English.

4	inch	—	—	—	—	£. 7	per Load	} For all the Years
3	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	

which have been the Prices ever since 1769.

THICK-STUFF OAK, English.

The Prices of this Article depend upon its Meetings, and what Uses it is qualified for.

If for Clamps, it is from — £. 10 — — to £. 8 1 — per Load.

Spirkettling — — 9 5 — — to 7 11 —

Wales — — 8 10 — — to 7 1 —

These Prices have remained the same from the Year 1777.

SIDED TIMBER.

The Prices of Sided Timber likewise depend upon its Meetings, and upon the Parts of a Ship, as well as the Class of Ships, for which, from the Nature of its Growth, it is adapted. Both the one and the other of these Particulars are very various; and the Prices are from £. 10. 10. to £. 6. 4. per Load, between which there are many intermediate Prices.

In Consequence of these Circumstances it is thought that a Copy even of the whole Scheme of the Sided Contract would not be more satisfactory than the above.

The Prices have continued the same ever since 1777.

Mem^o.—It may be necessary to add, that when it appears that the Expence to the Contractor of the Land and Water Carriage of Sided Timber, and of the Thick-stuff, Plank, and Knees that are to be delivered on his Contract for Sided Timber, exceeds £. 1. 19. per Load, One Half of the Exceeding is allowed him, provided that Half does not exceed 7 s. 6 d. per Load, not more than 7 s. 6 d. per Load being ever allowed.

N^o 7.

Navy Office, 6th May 1791.

Gentlemen,

WE herewith return the several Questions transmitted to us in your Letter of the 30th inst, with the Purveyors Answers noted against each, as you desired.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servants,

HENRY MARTIN,
GEO. MARSH.
GEO. ROGERS.

Comm^r Land Revenue.

QUESTIONS proposed by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, to be answered by the Purveyors of His Majesty's Dock Yards; with their Answers.

QUESTION 1.

Whether the Quantity of large Oak Timber in general, fit for the Use of the Navy, is increased or diminished within Memory, in that Part of the Kingdom with which you are best acquainted? naming the Counties.

ANSWERS.

1. By Mr. Thomas Nichols, Purveyor of Portsmouth Yard.

Greatly decreased in all the Woodland Counties, but more particularly in
Suffex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Kent,
Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Dorsetshire,
Somersetshire, and the Welch Counties.

N

2. By

2. By Mr. Thomas Harrison, Purveyor of Plymouth Yard.

Considerably diminished in the Counties of Devon, Somerset, Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Salop, Cheshire, and Part of Stafford.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Monmouth Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Brecon, and Radnor, And Montgomery</td> <td> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>South Wales.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Wales.</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	Monmouth Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Brecon, and Radnor, And Montgomery	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>South Wales.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Wales.</td> </tr> </table>	South Wales.	North Wales.
Monmouth Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Brecon, and Radnor, And Montgomery	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>South Wales.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Wales.</td> </tr> </table>	South Wales.	North Wales.		
South Wales.					
North Wales.					

3. By Mr. George Evens, Purveyor of Chatham Yard.

The Oak Timber fit for the Use of the Navy is diminished in general, and in those Counties that I have been mostly in, viz.

Kear, Suffex, Effex, Norfolk.
Parts of Northamptonshire, and Yorkshire.

4. By Mr. John Crofs, Purveyor of Woolwich Yard.

The Quantity of large Oak Timber in general, fit for the Use of the Navy, is diminished within Memory in the Counties of

Middlesex, Surrey, Effex, Suffolk, and Norfolk,
with many more Counties.

5. By Mr. Benjamin Slade, Purveyor of Deptford Yard.

The Counties I have principally been acquainted with are
Berkshire, Bucks, Northampton,
some small Parts of Hants, Suffolk, and Norfolk;
in all of which Counties large Timber is greatly diminished; and more particularly in every Maritime County which lay convenient for Water Carriage. In the Counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, 20 or 30 Years ago, many Thousand Loads of Timber were produced which do not now produce so many Hundreds; the Inland Counties of Hereford and Bedford are very near exhausted of large Timber, as being tolerably convenient for the River Thames.

QUESTION 2.

Whether, particularly, the Quantity of such Timber growing in Woods is increased or diminished?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—Decreased.

Mr. Harrison.—Diminished.

Mr. Evens.—The Quantity of Oak Timber in Woods in general is decreased in the Five Years I've been in the Employ.

Mr. Crofs.—The Quantity of such Timber growing in Woods is diminished.

Mr. Slade.—See his Answer to Question 3.

QUESTION 3.

Whether there is so Increase or Decrease of such Timber growing in Hedge Rows?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—Decreased.

Mr. Harrison.—Decrease.

Mr. Evens.—A very great Decrease.

Mr. Crofs.—A Decrease.

Mr. Slade.—In the Counties I am acquainted with, the Timber has been mostly in Parks or Hedges round Farms, which when felled is seldom re-placed, either by planting or saving the Acorn. The Birds sometimes drop an Acorn, a Plant will spring up, and if protected by other Shrubs from the Cattle, may grow to Maturity; such Timber which is felled in Woods, and the Root left in the Ground, may produce Underwood, but seldom any more Timber of Size, consequently Timber decreases in both Instances.

QUESTION 4.

Whether the Growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows is generally encouraged, or whether the grubbing up of Hedge Rows for the enlarging of Fields, and improving Arable Ground, is become common in those Counties?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—Generally encouraged. There are particular Instances of Hedge Rows being grubbed up, but it is by no Means a common Practice.

9

Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Harrison.—Not encouraged; the grubbing up of Hedge Rows, for the enlarging of Fields, and the improving of Arable Ground, is become common.

Mr. Evans.—The Growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows is discouraged for the enlarging of Fields and improving of Arable Lands; and in some Situations, where the Hedge Rows are not grubbed up, the Trees are so lopped as to render them generally defective when of full Growth, and the Hedge Rows in great Part of the County of Norfolk are Oak Pollards.

Mr. Croft.—The Growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows is in some Places encouraged, in others grubbed up for enlarging of Fields, and improving of Arable Ground, but not in general.

Mr. Slade.—Every Gentleman who has a Timbered Estate, will do all he can to protect it from Depredation, either by cutting off the Heads or Lambs, which is certain Destruction. The Tenant too frequently does it, if the Branches overshadow the Ground too much; I never knew an Instance where Oak Timber has been grubbed up for the Purpose of enlarging Fields, or improving Arable Ground; when the Tree has been felled, the Gap has been filled up to prevent Cattle from roving.

QUESTION 5.

Whether in such Oak Woods as are cut at stated Periods in Succession, it is customary to leave young Saplings at each Cutting? And if so, whether they are generally barked at the Second Fall, and cut down for Country Uses, or preserved for Timber?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—In cutting of the Underwood at stated Periods, it is usual in some Counties to leave young Oak Saplings to stand for Timber, where the Soil is suitable for the Growth of it; in others it has been a Practice to let them stand till a Second Cutting, and then fell them for Country Uses; but this Custom is not so common as it was some Years ago, particularly in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, and the Welch Counties, where this Practice mostly prevailed.

Mr. Harrison.—Saplings are left at each Cutting, but generally barked at the Second Fall, and cut down for Country Use.

Mr. Evans.—It is the Practice in some such Woods to leave Saplings at each Cutting, and frequently to cut down such Saplings as were left at the former Cutting of the Underwood.

Mr. Croft.—In such Oak Woods as are cut at stated Periods in Succession, it is customary to leave young Saplings at each Cutting, and in some Places (not general) all barked at Second or Third Fall, and cut down for Country Uses: In these Cases, the rising Oak Timber is for ever cut off.

Mr. Slade.—I think there is an Act which obliges every Person who cuts a Coppice to leave a certain Number of Tillers or Saplings on a Rood, with a View to encourage the Growth of Timber; and I believe, in some Measure, it is complied with, but on the Second Cutting, when these Saplings become valuable for Use, for Hop Poles, or other Purposes, and Bark, they generally are taken down, and the same Number of young Saplings again left, by which Means the Increase of Timber is prevented.

QUESTION 6.

Whether the Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals made during the last Thirty Years, have not, by reducing the Expence of Carriage, been the Means of bringing large Supplies of Timber to the Dock Yards, which could not otherwise have been brought there?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—The Improvements made in Roads, and the Navigable Canals, have been certainly the Means of getting Timber to the Dock Yards, from Places that were almost inaccessible before.

Mr. Harrison.—The Improvement of Roads has certainly been the Means of bringing large Supplies of Timber to the Dock Yards, out of the above-mentioned Counties, *but not the Canals.*

Mr. Evans.—The Improvement of Roads and Navigable Canals have been the Means of bringing large Supplies to the Navy Dock Yards of late Years, that otherwise could not have been brought.

Mr. Croft.—The Improvement of Roads and Navigable Canals, made during the last Thirty Years, have reduced the Expence of Carriage, and been the Means of bringing large Supplies of Timber to the Dock Yards, which could not otherwise have been brought there (without a very great Expence.)

Mr. Slade.—Undoubtedly opening the Country, by improving the Roads, and cutting Canals, has been the Means of bringing Timber to Hand, which otherwise would have either perished or been made Use of for Country Uses. But the Encouragement given by Government to the Timber Merchant, by allowing a certain Proportion of Carriage, has enabled them to bring Timber from a Distance which they would never have attempted; at first it was of great Use, when

when the Timber in the distant Counties was purchased much cheaper than it is now. Gentlemen are become better acquainted with the Value of Timber, as they find it more easy to be removed by the Country being more accessible.

QUESTION 7.

Whether of late Years, greater Quantities of Timber have not, in Consequence of this increased Facility of Carriage, been felled in those Parts of the Country which were before inaccessible, than they will be able to continue permanently to supply?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—In Consequence of the improved Roads and Navigable Canals, great Quantities of Naval Timber have been obtained from the Inland Counties, and the Stock is now much lessened, but the young Timber Trees and the Woodlands in general in those Counties are better attended to, as Timber is become of more Value, and will, I presume, afford a permanent Supply, though perhaps not of any great Quantities, for some Years, nor adequate to the Demand.

Mr. Harrison.—Yes.

Mr. Evans.—Most certainly; and in my Opinion, they will not be able to continue a permanent Supply from those Woods, as those I have seen within the Three last Years, they have felled the Whole both large and small; and some Woods are entirely grubbed up.

Mr. Croft.—Greater Quantities of Timber, in Consequence of this increased Facility of Carriage, have been felled in these Parts of the Country which were before inaccessible, but (from the great Consumption of Timber) a permanent Supply cannot possibly be expected.

Mr. Slade.—Within 20 or 25 Years great Quantities of Timber have been brought to the Dock Yards, and are now bringing from the Counties of Hereford, Monmouth, Worcester, Shropshire, and Montgomery, from the Improvement of the Roads, and Encouragement given; but I am of Opinion large Navy Timber becomes very scarce, and the Reason is obvious—some of those Counties grow great Quantities of Cyder, and large Timber made use of by the Coopers, for the making Vessels, and great Prices given for Timber, which not only diminishes the Timber, but takes it out of the Hands of the Timber Merchant, who cannot give the Prices of 3 Shillings, or 3s. 6d. a Foot on the Spot.

QUESTION 8.

Whether the general Consumption of Oak Timber, for building or other Uses within those Counties, is increased or diminished, and to what Cause, in your Opinion, is such Increase or Decrease to be ascribed?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—Greatly decreased, in Consequence of being supplied with Fir Timber, by the Means of the improved State of the Roads and the Canals.

Mr. Harrison.—Diminished: viz. There being many small Farms thrown into One, whereas One House and Appurtenance serve, where used to be an House and Appurtenance to each Farm.

1d. Less Quantity of Timber in the building of Houses than used to be, particularly so Oak.

3d. Since the Improvement of Roads and Navigable Canals made, great Quantities of Fir Timber have been brought into the interior Parts of the Country, which have lessened the Consumption of Oak Timber for House-building, &c.

Mr. Evans.—The general Consumption of Oak Timber in those Inland Counties is increased; the Cause in some Measure is, that in that Part of the Country the Navigable Canals are cut through, is become more populous, and an Increase of Buildings: Also conceive that a greater Quantity of young Timber is used for the Locks and Boats for the Navigation, &c. on such Canals.

Mr. Croft.—The general Consumption of Oak Timber, for Building or other Uses, within these Counties, is greatly increased by the Increase of the Navy, Trade in general, and Increase of Scantlings in East India Ships.

Mr. Slade.—In all Inland Counties, where Fir Timber and Deals are not to be had without great Expence, Oak Timber is generally made Use of for Building of every Description; Rooms are laid with Oak of the best Quality, Studies fixed. I do not know any Consumption of Oak Timber greater than Coopers Ware, particularly in the Cyder Counties. I have known Forty Guineas given for a Tree of Five Load; the Reason it does not increase, is Want of Attention in planting and nurturing the young Oaks.

QUESTION 9.

Whether the Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters, or Country Uses, is increased within the last 40 Years, and in what Proportion?

ANSWERS.

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—Much the same.

Mr. Harrison.—Increased One Third.

Mr. Evans.—By what Enquiries I have made, find, that for near Twenty Years past the Price of Carpenters Timber, or for other Country Uses, has been nearly the same.

Mr. Croft.—The Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters, or Country Uses, is greatly increased within these last Forty Years, but to what Amount am not able to say.

Mr. Slade.—As it becomes more scarce it increases in Price. I suppose within the Time mentioned it may have done so near One Fourth (this more from the Report of others than from my own Observation). I am pretty confident that large Oak Timber fit for the Navy is increased more than 30 per Cent. to the Purchaser.

QUESTION 10.

Whether the Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals, have not introduced the Use of Coal in Parts of the Country in which Wood was before generally used for Fuel? And whether in such Parts the Demand for Underwood, and the Value of it, have been increased or lessened?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—The Introduction of Coal by the Means of the Canals has lessened the Consumption of Fuel Wood in many Places, and lowered the Price of it.

Mr. Harrison.—The Improvement of Roads, and Navigable Canals made, have certainly been the Means of introducing the Use of Coal into many Parts of the Country where Wood was formerly used for Fuel; but Wood for Fuel is not totally exploded. In most Parts of the Country the Farmers and Cottagers lop the Hedge Row Trees, &c. by which Means the best formed Timber for Ship-building is very much injured. In some of the above-mentioned Counties Underwood is increased in Demand and in Value, owing to the Increase of the manufacturing of Iron, and the Demand for Hop Poles.

Mr. Evans.—Notwithstanding Coals are more generally introduced, I have found, on different Enquiries, that Underwood has advanced in Price within these few Years.

Mr. Croft.—The Improvement of Roads and the Navigable Canals have introduced the Use of Coals in Parts of the Country in which Wood was before generally used for Fuel. In such Parts the Demand for Underwood, and the Value of it, rather think is neither increased or lessened. (The Improvement of Roads, &c. opened other Markets, and general Rise of Necessaries has kept up the Price.)

Mr. Slade.—In the Counties of Stafford and Worcester, and others, where the Inland Parts have been made accessible by the Canals, and to which Coals have been introduced, has lessened the Consumption of Wood for Fuel, which is produced from the Heads of the Trees. Underwood is made Use of generally for Charcoal and Small Coal, and conveyed to Cities and manufacturing Towns, which require it. The larger Sort of Cordwood is consumed at the Iron Works; and bears more or less Prices, from 6 Shillings to 10 Shillings or 12 Shillings per Cord, on the Spot, as more or less wanted: Where there are many Forges, I have known it very eagerly inquired after, and fetch a great Price. Where Coal is to be had cheap for Family Use, I believe Cordwood or Chips are not in much Estimation.

QUESTION 11.

Whether, in those Parts of the Country in which Underwood is more valuable in Consequence of a Demand for Hop Poles, or from other Causes, it has become the Practice of late Years more than formerly, to cut down the Great Timber Trees on Account of the Injury they do to the Underwood.

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—It is a Practice in some Parts of the Country, but I believe not so much as formerly.

Mr. Harrison.—Yes, it has.

Mr. Evans.—In some Parts of the Weald of Kent and Sussex there is a Succession of Timber Trees left in those Woods; but in the higher Lands of Kent, the growing Timber Trees have been taken down of late Years more than formerly, as injurious to the Underwood, and generally managed as per Answer to Question the 9th.

Mr. Croft.—In those Parts of the Country in which Underwood is more valuable, it has become the Practice of late Years more than formerly to cut the Great Timber Trees, on Account of the Injury they do to the Underwood.

Mr. Slade.—I never knew an Instance of it; and I should esteem a Person deprived of Reason to do so. I have often seen very fine Oak Timber in Coppices which has been very thick of Underwood, and which has been improving. When Oak Trees are young, I am of Opinion the Underwood growing round them is a Protection, and draws them up to a Height. It is from Places of this Sort, and from Woods, all the Plank and Thick-stuff is produced; the Hedge Rows being generally crooked and stunted in their Growth, as not being so well protected when young.

QUESTION 12.

Whether there has been a greater Quantity of Woodland formerly producing Oak converted to Tillage within Memory, than of Land of a fit Soil newly planted with Oak.

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—I think much the same.

Mr. Harrison.—More Woodlands formerly producing Oak, converted to Tillage, than Land of a fit Soil newly planted.

Mr. Evans.—From what Observations I have made, it appears, that there was formerly a greater Quantity of Woodlands producing Oaks, which is now converted to Tillage, particularly in the Corn Counties. The new Plantations that I know of are principally for Hop Poles, in the Counties of Kent and Suffolk.

Mr. Croft.—I believe there has been a greater Quantity of Woodlands, formerly producing Oak, converted to Tillage within Memory, than of Land of a fit Soil newly planted with Oaks.

Mr. Slade.—I have not a Doubt but this Country formerly was much more woody than at present, particularly near Navigable Rivers; which Land has, many Years ago, been converted to Tillage, for as, on the One Hand, the Navy has greatly increased, both in Number and Size, so has Commerce likewise, which has occasioned great Consumption of Timber; so, on the other, Population has also increased, which has required more Land to be cultivated into Arable and Pasture, for the Support of the Inhabitants and Cattle. The finest Soil for the Growth of Timber also produces the best Corn; and as one more speedily makes a profitable Return than the other, I conceive it natural for any Man to take that which is most to his Advantage.

QUESTION 13.

Whether the Plantations which have been made within Memory have been chiefly of Oak, or of the Kinds of Trees not fit for the Navy?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—The Cultivation of Oak seems to have been the principal Object in making Plantations, unless they have been for Pleasure Grounds.

Mr. Harrison.—Chiefly of Oak and Beech.

Mr. Evans.—Those new Plantations have but few Oaks, and are chiefly of Ash, Chestnut, and Willow.

Mr. Croft.—The Plantations which have been made within Memory may be One-third with Oaks, and Two-thirds with Trees not fit for the Navy.

Mr. Slade.—In the Course of my Survey of the Counties of Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton, Hertford, and Berkshire, I observed many Plantations of young Oaks, from 5 Feet to 25 Feet in each (particularly in Berkshire and Bedfordshire); I saw also several Plantations of Beech and Ash (perhaps on a Soil best adapted); they grew fast, and made quick Returns, most to the Advantage of the present Owner, whilst the Oak, being of slow Growth, was not quite so much coveted.

QUESTION 14.

Whether there are any Commons or Commonable Woods of considerable Extent in those Counties? And whether the Quantity of Timber growing in such Woods or Commons is considerable?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—There are great Quantities of Oaks growing on Commonable Lands in many Parts of the Kingdom.

Mr. Harrison.—In several of the above-mentioned Counties, there are Commons of considerable Extent, and in some of them large Commonable Woodlands, producing Underwood, but very little Timber.

Mr. Evans.—I know of no Commons with Timber on them in Kent, Suffolk, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, which are the Counties I am most acquainted with; but there is a large Extent of Woodland in the Neighbourhood of Geddington and Beighton, in Northamptonshire, with large Oak Timber on it.

Mr. Croft.—There are many Commons; but do not recollect much Commonable Woods of considerable Extent in these Counties; the Quantity of Timber growing in such Woods or Commons is inconsiderable, but in general headed, and made Pollards, suppose by the Commoners, in Opposition to the Lords, the Planters.

Mr. Slade.—I am not acquainted with any (except the Royal Forests) of any Extent; but I should suppose many of the Common Lands might be converted to such a Purpose, where the Soil is friendly for it.

QUESTION

QUESTION 15.

Whether the Timber in such Commons or Commonable Woods is well preserved, or suffers great Depredation and Waste?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—Generally well taken Care of, being private Property.

Mr. Harrison.—In general not preserved; but much injured by lopping, or cut down before it arrives at its full Growth.

Mr. Evans.—The Mode practised in felling the Wood near Geddington is in separate Parcels, which, on their beginning to fall, is usually inclosed with a high Raddle Fence, so as to keep the Deer out, and all Kinds of Stock: Which Part, I am informed, is laid open again after Seven Years; which I conceive to be too short a Period, and ought to be extended to 14 Years at least.

Mr. Croft.—The Timber in such Commons or Commonable Woods is not well preserved; but suffers great Depredations, and others total Waste.

Mr. Slade.—In the Counties where poor People abound, and Woods are near, and Fuel dear, great Waste is made by bowing and cutting off the Branches and Limbs, to the utter Destruction of the Timber, especially when young.

QUESTION 16.

Whether on such Commons or Commonable Woodlands as have been divided and inclosed any considerable Quantities of Wood or Timber have been raised?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—Not much that I know of.

Mr. Harrison.—Commons that have been inclosed are, I believe, in general, cultivated for Tillage or Pasture: Commonable Woodlands inclosed, the greatest Part of them preserved for Underwood, and not so much for Timber.

Mr. Evans.—I know of no new Inclosures of Woodlands in those Counties, but all Inclosures are converted to Arable Lands.

Mr. Croft.—On such Commons or Commonable Woodlands as have been divided and inclosed considerable Hedge Rows have been planted, but in general do not stem in a thriving State.

Mr. Slade.—I know of none; and I am of Opinion no inclosed Land was ever intended to raise Oak Timber, except what may by Chance be raised in the Hedge Rows. Timber, instead of being the First Consideration, is generally the Last, as the Advantage arising from it being very remote.

QUESTION 17.

Whether a farther Division and Inclosure of such Commons or Commonable Woodlands would, in your Opinion, be the Means of increasing the Quantity of Wood and Timber?

Any other Observations or Information on the Subject of the preceding Questions will be very acceptable.

ANSWERS.

Mr. Nichols.—I am inclinable to believe that it would be the Means of increasing the Propagation of Timber.

Redbridge,
18th April 1791.

Thomas Nichols,
Purveyor of Portsmouth Dock Yard.

Mr. Harrison.—It certainly would, provided the Inclosures were properly fenced and looked after.

Lidacy,
28th April 1791.

Thomas Harrison,
Purveyor of Plymouth Dock Yard.

Mr. Evans.—In my Opinion the inclosing such Commonable Woodland as the Soil is proper for the Growth of Oaks, would be a great Means of increasing the Quantity of Oak Timber, provided the Inclosures were attended to so as to prevent the Bite of Cattle, Deer, or Sheep, and that none should be suffered to be cut down improperly.

N. B.—I am farther of Opinion, that another great Cause of the Decrease of Oak Timber, fit for the Use of His Majesty's Navy, is occasioned by the building Ships for the East India Company of such large Dimensions as they do at present.

Chatham Dock,
29th April 1791.

Mr. Croft.

Mr. Crofs.—Commons or Commonable Woodlands of a fertile Description, if inclosed, may be the Means of increasing Wood and Timber to a Certainty.

The setting Acrens in Woods, Hedge Rows, &c. where Timber is found to thrive, is the surest Made to raise good sound Timber. Millions of Pollards of Sorts now standing in Woods, Fields, Hedge Rows, &c. in said Counties, if a Part, or One Third, was taken down, and Acrens set inclosed, would make room for young Oaks, and do the Farmer less Harm for many Years to come than did Pollards. There are many good Nurseries in raising and preserving Oak Trees, but there ferns many to declare—Oaks, you are my Enemies, I will neglect you, I will destroy you Root and Branch.

Navy Office, 4th May 1791.

John Crofs.

Mr. Slade.—As per Answer to the 14th Question, I am of Opinion some Lands now lying Waste and Common, where the Soil is friendly to the Purpose of raising Timber, might be inclosed for that Purpose; the Acrens to be taken from some of the Royal Forests, as from Dean Forest, in Gloucestershire, which produces a fast-growing Timber, and found; as also the New Forest, from whence very good Timber is taken. A stiff Clay or Loam is the properest Soil to produce Timber of a close connected strong Texture, but is of slow Growth. A Sandy or Gravel, or Swampy Land will produce Timber of a fast Growth, but it will prove porous and shaley, and not so serviceable.

Honble. Gentlemen,

I have endeavour'd to answer your Questions in the best Manner I am able, or Time would admit. Oak Timber is become a very serious Enquiry to this Country, whose Preference greatly depends on a Navy and Opulence, and Support on Commerce, both of which consumes great Quantities of the Native Wood of the Country, more particularly of the large Sort. The Ships of War not only increase in Number, but also in Size; small Timber cannot do for Contractions of that Kind; East India Ships also increase in Magnitude, from 750 Tons to near 1,300 Tons, the Burthen of a 64 Gun Ship, and Scautlings as large. Where then is large Timber to come from to supply the Consumption? It is the Opinion of many Timber Dealers, there is not Growth sufficient to answer it now; and if a War was to happen, and continue a few Years, the Scarcity would become greater, and Consumption unanswerable. The Royal Forests are Yearly diminishing, on which must be great Dependence. From Experience the last War, the Dock Yards were very thin, and Supplies uncertain, because the Merchant Builders gave superior Prices; and although they built Ships of War, and the Timber was expended for that Purpose, they had a higher Price per Ton, which was unavoidable. As Oak Timber becomes more scarce, should not a Substitute be found to relieve the Consumption as much as possible? Chestnut, when young, is free from Shake, which it is too apt to be when old. Knees from that Tree may be used instead of Oak, which are become very scarce, more so since no Contracts have been made from the County of Stafford, from whence much Knee Timber used to be had. I am humbly of Opinion very excellent live Oak Knees may be procured from some Parts of America, which are almost everlasting, and may be produced at as cheap a Rate converted as those which are supplied by the converting Contractions. I know they are more ponderous, but as they are strong, they may be of less Scantling; and I suppose other Particulars might be produced from thence fit for building Ships of the Navy: Timber is brought from the Welch Counties at a heavy Expence. I know in Montgomery there is a large Quantity of large Maiden Oak Timber, which is the Property of a Gentleman who does not mean to fall it; it grows in Woods, and the Land Carriage not very great. There is Timber in other Parts of Wales, but having been inaccessible, is become old and decaying; Fuel being scarce in that Country, it has been bowed. Most of the Timber which grew on the Estates of Guy's Hospital, in the County of Hereford, has been cut down within 25 Years, and great Part sent into His Majesty's Yards. The Timber Merchants at present having no other Market for Timber than Government, and the Stores being well supplied, would it not be good Policy to husband the Royal Forests as much as possible against the Time of Necessity? Contractors for Timber are now become very few in Number, and from Scarcity of Timber they are obliged to go to distant Parts of the Kingdom, at a great Expence, to procure it. There has not been any Advance in the Price of Timber from Government since 1753, except a little in the Articles of Plank Knees and Free Nails, whilst the Contractor gives more than 30 per Cent. Advance Price. The best Method to remedy this Evil must be left to your Honours Consideration, to which it is most humbly submitted, by

Honble. Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

B^r Slade.

Dexford,
23d April 1791.

N^o 8.

QUESTIONS proposed by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue to

Mr. John Larking,	} Timber Merchants;
Mr. William Collins,	
Mr. Edward Layton,	
Mr. Henry Lewis,	
Messrs. Adams and Ayles,	
Mr. George Parsons,	
Messrs. Whitnifall and Long,	
Mr. Robert King,	
Mr. William Mutlow,	

With their ANSWERS.

Q U E S T I O N 1.

W H E T H E R the Quantity of large Oak Timber in general, fit for the Use of the Navy, is increased or diminished, within Memory, in that Part of the Kingdom with which you are best acquainted?—naming the Counties.

A N S W E R S.

By Mr. Larking.—The Quantity of large Oak Timber in every Part of England where I have had any Dealings, is very much diminished, particularly in the Counties of

Kent,	Bucks,	Lincolnshire,
Suffex,	Essex,	Leicestershire,
Hants,	Suffolk,	Staffordshire,
Berks,	Norfolk,	Derbyshire, and
Surry,	Nottinghamshire,	Yorkshire,

By Mr. Collins.—Decreased in general, and particularly in the Counties of Kent, Suffex, Essex, and Suffolk; and most other Counties that are convenient for Land and Water Carriage to His Majesty's Dock Yards.

By Mr. Layton.—The Quantities of Oak Timber, both large and small, are very, very much reduced in the Counties of

Suffex,	Gloucestershire,	Shropshire,
Surry,	Worcestershire,	Montgomeryshire,
Kent,	Herefordshire,	Denbighshire, and
	Cheshire,	

By Mr. Lewis.—Considerably diminished in the Counties in which I have been concerned; viz. Hereford, Salop, Brecon, and Radnor.

By Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—Our Dealing has been mostly in the County of Devon. We find that Timber fit for the Use of the Navy is much diminished.

By Mr. Parsons.—It is my Opinion large Oak Timber is diminished within these Forty Years nearly Twenty to One, and within these Ten Years more than Five to One, at Ten Miles round Burfledon, in that Part of Hampshire where I live.

By Messrs. Whitnifall and Long.—Diminished nearly One Half in the Counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Buckingham.

By Mr. King.—County of Devon diminished.

By Mr. Mutlow.—The large Oak Timber fit for the Navy Uses, and such as is likely to become fit, is alarmingly decreased since I first began to contract with Government, 15 Years ago, in the Counties of

Montgomery,	Shropshire,	Gloucestershire,	Breconshire,
Denbigh,	Warwickshire,	Monmouthshire,	Radnorshire, and
Cheshire,	Worcestershire,	Glamorganshire,	Herefordshire.

Q U E S T I O N 2.

Whether, particularly, the Quantity of such Timber growing in Woods is increased or diminished?

A N S W E R S.

Mr. Larking.—Very much diminished.

Mr. Collins.—Decreased, particularly in Kent and Suffex.

Mr. Layton.—Diminished in the above Counties.

11 P Mr.

Mr. Lewis.—Diminished.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—Diminished.

Mr. Parsons.—Timber in general growing in Woods is much decreased, both large and small: It is my Opinion greatly.

Messrs. Whitnifall and Long.—We seldom find much Timber in Woods fit for the Navy, except for Plank—the Quantity much the same.

Mr. King.—Diminished.

Mr. Mulrow.—All Timber, either in Woods, Hills, or Dales, Hedges, or elsewhere, is greatly diminished.

QUESTION 3.

Whether there is an Increase or Decrease of such Timber growing in Hedge Rows?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Larking.—A very great Decrease.

Mr. Collins.—A very considerable Decrease, and particularly in the Corn Counties.

Mr. Layton.—Very rapid Decrease.

Mr. Lewis.—Diminished.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—A Decrease.

Mr. Parsons.—Oak growing in Hedge Rows is likewise, it is my Opinion, decreasing.

Messrs. Whitnifall and Long.—A great Decrease.

Mr. King.—Decrease.

Mr. Mulrow.—(See his Answer to the preceding Question.)

QUESTION 4.

Whether the Growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows is generally encouraged; or whether the grubbing up of Hedge Rows for the enlarging of Fields, and improving Arable Ground, is become common in those Counties?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Larking.—Not so much encouraged as it might be; the grubbing up of Hedge Rows for enlarging Fields has not within my Observation been the Cause of much Destruction to Oak Timber, nor have I observed any considerable Quantity of Ground where Hedge Rows have been grubbed for enlarging Fields.

Mr. Collins.—Encouraged in the first-mentioned Counties, where the Land is in Pasture, but on the Arable Land, and the Two last Counties, very much destroyed.

Mr. Layton.—Hedge Row Timber in general is not encouraged, but on the contrary grubbing and clearing the Ground.—On most Countries where Timber grows kindly used to be about a Rod on each Side the Hedge, which was the finest Nursery for young Timber, but from the increased Value of Land are clearing and grubbing; and if not totally cleared to enlarge the Fields, only a narrow Fence is left to defend them from the Cattle.

Mr. Lewis.—When Hedges are grubbed for the enlarging of Fields, which is now become common, Timber, and Trees likely to become Timber, generally shares the same Fate with the Hedge.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—Not encouraged, but is often grubbed up for enlarging Fields.

Mr. Parsons.—The Growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows I think is not encouraged as it might be, and often grubbed up for to enlarge the Fields in this Part of Hampshire, as above mentioned.

Messrs. Whitnifall and Long.—It is not, and much is spoiled by the Tenants lopping the Trees. Very few Hedges are grubbed up in these Counties.

Mr. King.—The grubbing up such Timber for improving Arable Ground is common in this County.

Mr. Mulrow.—I do not think there is much Timber destroyed by such Alterations and Improvements, as they are much neglected, but it is cut down of late Years before it becomes of sufficient Size for the Service.

QUESTION 5.

Whether in such Oaken Woods as are cut at stated Periods in Succession, it is customary to leave young Saplings at each Cutting? And if so, whether they are generally barked at the Second Fall, and cut down for Country Uses, or preferred for Timber?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Larking.—Not so much preferred as it was formerly, when the Value of Underwood was not so great as of late Years. Though a great many Proprietors of Woodland make a Practice of preserving such Saplings as are most likely to grow to useful Timber, those Sap-

lings

lings that are cut down at the Second Fall are generally such as grow upon old Scrubs, and not fitting for Timber.

Mr. Collins.—This Method has been practised on the Hill in Kent, but is very much left off, and in these Woods little Timber is saved, or would come for Navy Timber. Know of no such Method in the Wild of Kent or Sussex.

Mr. Layton.—Woods, from the Nature of their Soil and Situation, are variously treated; some from the Nature of the Soil will never produce good Timber, and cannot be better managed than barking at the Second Fall, and cutting down for Country Uses. Very frequently there are very good Soils natural to Timber, but are destroyed for Country Uses, for no other Reason than a reserving Clause in their holding their Estates, that the Timber shall be preserved for the Crown, or the Lord of the Manor, and in Consequence are cut frequently by the Owners of the Estates, for their own Interest. Other Woods are grubbed up and cleared to improve their Estates, as the Land cleared is of more Value in general than it is in the rough State, exclusive of the Produce of the Timber that is felled. In general in all Woods young Saplings are left at every Cutting, and for want of such where One Shoot comes from an old Stem, that is preserved, and will make good Timber if growing on a good Soil.

Mr. Lewis.—It is customary to leave One Standard to every Square Perch, but they are usually cut down the Second Fall for Hurdles and other Country Uses, whereas if they were suffered to stand, and properly preserved, they would in Time make Navy Timber.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—It is customary to leave young Saplings, but believe sometimes when they are not flourishing is cut down afterwards for Country Uses.

Mr. Parsons.—It is customary with us, when the Underwood is cut, to leave all the Heirs they can to be preferred for Timber.

Messrs. Whitnifall and Long.—Young Saplings are left, but seldom stand to get larger than 20 to 30 Feet.

Mr. King.—Customary to leave young Saplings, but often cut down the Second Fall, where there is a good Growth of Underwood.

Mr. Mutlow.—In such Woods it is customary to leave young Saplings at each Cutting, but at the next Fall, which is generally in 15 or 20 Years, and in some Places 11 or 12 Years, they are cut down for Laths or Coach Spokes. After a Coppice has been several Times thus felled, should the Proprietor grove it from the Shoot of the Scrub (which has been the Case in many Places) very few will come to Timber fit for the Service.

QUESTION 6.

Whether the Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals, made during the last Thirty Years, have not, by reducing the Expence of Carriage, been the Means of bringing large Supplies of Timber to the Dock Yards, which could not otherwise have been brought there?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Luking.—Most certainly.

Mr. Collins.—No Doubt a great deal of Oak has been brought to Market by these Conveniences of late Years, where I have been concerned.

Mr. Layton.—There can be no Doubt, from the Improvement of the Roads, and Navigable Canals, a Supply of large Timber has been brought from such Places as could not be removed before, that were fit for Naval Uses.

Mr. Lewis.—There is no Navigable Canal in either of the above-mentioned Counties; and the additional Tolls upon Navy Timber only induces most of the Dealers to convey their Timber to the nearest Navigable River along the Bye Roads.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—We know of no Canal in this County of Devon, made within 30 Years; but no Doubt but the Turnpike Roads have been the Means of getting some Timber to the King's Yard, that otherwise could not have been carried there.

Mr. Parsons.—We have no Canals near us where much Timber is brought: There is a little brought down Winchelsea Canal by the Barges, and what is brought lessens the Expence on Carriage.

Messrs. Whitnifall and Long.—No large Supplies have been sent out of those Counties lately, nor ever will, at the present Prices given by the Navy.

Mr. King.—Larger Supply have been carried, as it could not otherwise have been brought there.

Mr. Mutlow.—I have always found the best Timber to grow in such Places as are not any ways calculated for Canals, nor had I ever a Piece of Timber carried by Canal. The Improvement of the Roads has been of great Service to enable us to get the heavy Timber to Navigable Rivers, and a great Means of the Dock Yards being so well supplied.

QUESTION 7.

Whether, of late Years, greater Quantities of Timber have not, in Consequence of this increased Facility of Carriage, been felled in those Parts of the Country, which were before inaccessible, than they will be able to continue permanently to supply?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Larking.—I am of Opinion that, owing to the Expence of removing Timber from the remote Inland Counties, before the Canals and Navigable Cuts were made, the Succession has not been kept up; and what has been brought away in Consequence of those Cuts has been chiefly very old Timber, and therefore a permanent and regular Supply cannot be expected from those Places.

Mr. Collins.—Am of Opinion a Supply will be found for some Years, but do not apprehend equal to what has been lately brought, from the Conveniences already made by Land and Water.

Mr. Layton.—It is very certain that a great Quantity of Timber has been felled in Consequence of reducing the Expence of Carriage, by which Means the Countries are draining and clearing the Estates, that there is every Reason to believe that a few Years will make Naval Timber very scarce.

Mr. Lewis.—The increased Price of Timber for Country Uses, and not the increased Facility of Carriage, has, in my Opinion, been the Cause of greater Quantities than usual having been felled of late Years; and I do not think this Country will be able long to supply such Annual Exports of Timber as it now does, and has for some Time past.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—Certainly has.

Mr. Parsons.—I am no ways acquainted about this, as our Place is a Sea Port.

Messrs. Whitnifall and Long.—Not on that Account, as the large Timber if not felled in too great Quantities, will fetch more for Country Use than the Navy will give for it.

Mr. King.—Greater Quantities have been felled, and, I think, cannot continue permanently to supply.

Mr. Muslow.—It is notorious, that greater Quantities have been felled of late Years than can possibly be permanently supplied.

QUESTION 8.

* Whether the general Consumption of Oak Timber for Building or other Uses, within those Counties, is increased or diminished? And to what Cause, in your Opinion is such Increase or Decrease to be imputed?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Larking.—I believe the Consumption of Oak Timber, for Country Uses, is nearly the same now as it has been for many Years. The Price of Fir Timber has been so much cheaper than Oak, that it has excluded the Use of the latter in most Cases.

Mr. Collins.—Apprehend a less Quantity of Oak Timber, by Carpenters, in Consequence of the general Introduction of Fir Timber and Deals.

Mr. Layton.—In all the Counties I have mentioned the Consumption has increased, from the great Demand for Buildings for Pleasure, and Manufactories, &c.

Mr. Lewis.—Increased, owing, in my Opinion, to the Spirit of Improvement in Building.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—Increased; by Reason of Building in Merchants Yards.

Mr. Parsons.—The Cause of the Decrease of Naval Oak Timber, it's my Opinion is, and I have heard Gentlemen say do not bear Price enough after they have let it grow and fit for Navy Uses, that many will cut it before.

Messrs. Whitnifall and Long.—It is increased, chiefly owing to the high Duty on Deals and Fir Timber.

Mr. King.—Increased on Account of Ship-building in Merchants Yards, who have had a great Demand for new Ships, but seems now to be at a Stand.

Mr. Muslow.—There is not so much Oak Timber used in Building as formerly. Fir, of late, is used as a Substitute. The Cause of the Decrease is clear, viz. Every Body is cutting down, and scarcely any Body nursing up.

QUESTION 9.

Whether the Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters or Country Uses is increased within the last Forty Years, and in what Proportion?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Larking.—Not in general, only where Fir Timber cannot easily be had (on Account of the Distance of such Places from Towns or Wharves on the Sides of Navigable Rivers) and in those Places the Price of Oak has increased nearly One Fourth.

Mr. Collins.—Do not consider Carpenters Timber increased in Price, in the Southern Counties. Mr. Layton.—The Value of Oak Timber for Carpenters Uses has risen, in my Knowledge, upwards of Twenty per Cent within that Time.

Mr. Lewis.—Increased Cent. per Cent.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—Increased, but not very considerable.

Mr. Parsons.—The Price of Oak Timber for all Country Uses is increased much, and the Increase depends on the Quality.

Messrs. Whitnifall and Long.—It is increased within these last Seven Years One Fourth.

Mr. King.—Increased One Sixth Part in its Value.

Mr. Mudlow.—Building Timber has increased in Value from 30 s. per Ton to 60, and such as is fit for Coopers Use from 1 s. 6 d. to 2 s. 6 d. per Foot, for whole Purpose much fine Timber, fit for First Rate Ships, is cut, by which the Service has sustained much Damage.

QUESTION 10.

Whether the Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals, have not introduced the Use of Coal in Parts of the Country in which Wood was before generally used for Fuel? And whether, in such Parts, the Demand for Underwood, and the Value of it, have been increased or lessened?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Larking.—These Improvements have introduced the Use of Coal where Wood used to be burned; but notwithstanding that, the Price of Firewood has kept very steady, except in Hop Counties, where it has of late increased in Price very much, on Account of the Quantity of Charcoal used in drying Hops.

Mr. Collins.—Coals are very generally introduced, notwithstanding Wood is considerably increased in Price in most Counties, and particularly in Kent and Sussex, where also Underwoods are greatly advanced.

Mr. Layton.—Where Forges and large Manufactories are carried on, Wood is dearer than it has been; but if the Conveyance of Coals had not been introduced, the Poor must have been greatly distressed.

Mr. Lewis.—Answered to the Sixth, respecting the Navigable Canals; therefore the Value of Underwood has been increased considerably.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—Few Canals in these Parts, but the Value of Underwood is increased.

Mr. Parsons.—I am not acquainted with these.

Messrs. Whittehall and Long.—We find Coals become more general; but yet the Price of Underwood advances; but not in Proportion to Timber.

Mr. King.—But few Canals in this County. The Demand for Underwood is increased full One Third in its Value.

Mr. Mudlow.—The Navigable Canals, and the Improvement of Roads, have most certainly introduced, almost generally, the Use of Coal, where Wood was usually used for Fuel; yet the Demand for Wood for the Use of Iron Works through the Kingdom (and for other Purposes which will follow) have increased the Value of that Article, viz. Cordwood, full One Third.

QUESTION 11.

Whether, in those Parts of the Country in which Underwood is more valuable in Consequence of a Demand for Hop Poles, or from other Causes, it has become the Practice of late Years, more than formerly, to cut down the Great Timber Trees, on Account of the Injury they do to the Underwood?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Larking.—It certainly is more the Practice now to cut down Timber in Woods where Hop Poles are raised than it used to be; and, in some Instances, Woods have been entirely stripped of the Oak Timber because of the Underwood, particularly in Kent.

Mr. Collins.—In general more Timber has been cut in the Underwoods from their Increase in Value, but still a Succession of Tellars are for the most Part preserved; and more Attention has been paid the last Twenty Years to saving young Timber in the Wield of Kent and Sussex than formerly.

Mr. Layton.—All Underwoods are more valuable the less they are shaded by great Trees, which may sometimes cause them to be cut down; but in general I have many Years observed that the greatest Part of the Hop Poles grow on very poor Soils, that would produce very little Naval Timber.

Mr. Lewis.—It certainly has, particularly in Hertfordshire, where there is a great Demand for Hop Poles.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—This is not a Hop Country, but large Timber is sometimes cut down where it injures the Underwood.

Mr. Parsons.—I do not think that Timber is cut down to preserve the Underwood, but they always cut the Timber at the same Year that they cut the Underwood, if they design to cut Timber, and then they do not destroy the Underwood.

Messrs. Whittehall and Long.—There are no Hops grown in those Counties; nor do we consider the Timber to be cut down in Consideration of the Underwood.

Mr. King.—But few Hops grown in this County. It is the Practice to cut down the Timber where it injures the Underwood.

Mr. Mudlow.—In the Countries where there is a Demand for Hop Poles, Coppices are felled at from 12 to 15 Years Growth; the nursing up of Timber in which (though certainly the proper Place, if reserved on their own Beds) much injures the Underwood. Can with Truth say, that

that of late Years it has been almost a general Rule to cut it down, though some few Gentlemen have considerable Quantities nursing up.

QUESTION 12.

Whether there has been a greater Quantity of Woodland formerly producing Oak converted to Tillage, within Memory, than of Land of a fit Soil newly planted with Oak?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Larking.—A great deal of Land where Timber grew has been converted into Tillage in many of the Inland Counties; and in Kent and Suffex a great deal of Tillage Land has been planted with Wood, but not for the Purpose of raising Oak Timber, but much for Hop Poles and Fuel.

Mr. Collins.—A great deal of Woodland, wherein Timber was growing, has been converted into Arable Land, in the Counties of Essex and Suffolk, and in those Parts few, if any, are planted.

Mr. Layton.—The grubbing up of Woods is very frequent for Tillage, and small Proportion planted: The only Instance of planting and improving their Estates for Timber of any Consequence, within my Knowledge, is by the Trustees of the Estates of the Hospital founded by Thomas Guy, Esquire, who have planted many Thousand Oaks at proper Distances, with great Success, in Herefordshire.

Mr. Lewis.—Much more converted to Tillage than planted with Oak.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—Certainly has.

Mr. Parsons.—There was certainly a greater Quantity of Woodland formerly than at present, for the Growth of Oak Timber, on Account of Land converted to Tillage.

Messrs. Whittinfall and Long.—We do not know of much Woodland being converted into Tillage; the fine large Timber is mostly found in Open Grounds or Hedge Rows, and the supplying the Place with young Timber is not attended to.

Mr. King.—A greater Quantity of Woodland converted to Tillage, than of a fit Soil newly planted.

Mr. Moulton.—Within my Memory there has been Twenty Times the Quantity of Land producing Oak cleared and converted into Pasture or grazing Ground, than has, within my Knowledge, been planted with Oak.

QUESTION 13.

Whether the Plantations which have been made within Memory have been chiefly of Oak, or of the Kinds of Trees not fit for the Navy?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Larking.—Answered in N° 12.

Mr. Collins.—Plantations of Wood in the Hop Counties have been chiefly of Chestnut, Ash, and Willow, for Poles, amongst which many Oaks come up spontaneously.

Mr. Layton.—The Plantations in general are of ornamental quick-growing Plants, of little Use for any Purpose, and very few planted of Oaks or Elm.

Mr. Lewis.—The chief Plantations I know of have been of Fir, Larch, or ornamental Trees, and very few of Oak.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—Mostly of such Trees not fit for the Navy.

Mr. Parsons.—Not acquainted with these.

Messrs. Whittinfall and Long.—Very little of Oak, mostly of quicker Timber.

Mr. King.—Of the Kinds of Trees not fit for the Navy.

Mr. Moulton.—Plantations made within my Knowledge are very inconsiderable, but have been chiefly of Oak. I know of but little of any other Kind, except in Pleasure Grounds, Shrubberies, &c.

QUESTION 14.

Whether there are any Commons or Commonable Woods of considerable Extent in those Counties? And whether the Quantity of Timber growing in such Woods or Commons is considerable?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Larking.—The large Timber on all the Commons that I have seen has been cut down, and but little left to succeed.

Mr. Collins.—Few Commons in the Southern Counties have Timber on them, nor are they so fit for such Production. In Northamptonshire there is a Quantity of Navy Timber, but Succession can come in future for the Deer and Stock.

Mr. Layton.—There are many Woods and Commons in almost every County in England, most of which have been very full of Timber, but much diminished, as the Consumption of Oak Timber, for Naval and other Purposes, greatly exceeds the Growth.

Mr.

Mr. Lewis.—There are several extensive Commons in those Counties, but very little Timber growing on any of them.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—Not very considerable.

Mr. Parsons.—There is a large Extent of Common or Heath, and Furze Land, round us, but very little Timber growing on it.

Messrs. Whitnifall and Long.—In Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire there is hardly any Commonable Wood. In Buckinghamshire a good deal, and some good Timber.

Mr. King.—But few Commonable Woods in this County.

Mr. Moulton.—I know of but few Common or Commonable Woods, except the Forest of Dean, that can produce any considerable Quantity of Timber, and that is well known to be lessening rapidly.

Q U E S T I O N 15.

Whether the Timber in such Commons or Commonable Woods is well preserved, or suffers great Depredation and Waste?

A N S W E R S.

Mr. Larking.—I do not know of any One Common where Timber is preserved as it might be, or that any Care whatever seems to be taken of it.

Mr. Collins.—Very badly preserved in general; some few Oaks are planted that are out of the Reach of Cattle.

Mr. Layton.—The Timber on all Commons must naturally be more liable to Waste than Inclosures, and those are not always safe from Depredations.

Mr. Lewis.—What little Timber there is suffers great Depredations and Waste.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—In some Places it is well preserved, and some Places not so.

Mr. Parsons.—(See his Answer to the preceding Question.)

Messrs. Whitnifall and Long.—Very much destroyed. You seldom see a young Tree get up, except in a thick Clump of Buthes.

Mr. King.—(See his Answer to the preceding Question.)

Mr. Moulton.—I know but few Plantations, and those in general much neglected, as to their Fences to keep off Cattle from biting and destroying the young Shoots.

Q U E S T I O N 16.

Whether, on such Commons or Commonable Woodlands as have been divided and inclosed, any considerable Quantities of Wood or Timber have been raised?

A N S W E R S.

Mr. Larking.—I do not know of any worth mentioning.

Mr. Collins.—Some few Trees are planted in the Hedge Rows of fresh Inclosures, but of many other Sorts of Wood besides Oak.

Mr. Layton.—The Inclosure of Enfield Chase, which is a fine Soil for Timber, clearly shows how little Regard or Attention is paid to the raising or encouraging the Growth of Timber.

Mr. Lewis.—Not any of any Consequence.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—No considerable Quantity.

Mr. Parsons.—If Commons were inclosed, Oak Timber may be raised, and in the Course of Time be fit for His Majesty's Navy, as I am certain it will be wanted, I think in a few Years.

Messrs. Whitnifall and Long.—We do not know of any being inclosed.

Mr. King.—(See his Answer to the 14th Question.)

Mr. Moulton.—It appears to me to be more the Intest of the Planter of such Woods to sell them as Coppices, than to grove them as Timber; and those that were groved 50 Years ago are now cutting down, before they become fit for the Service.

Q U E S T I O N 17.

Whether a farther Division and Inclosure of such Commons or Commonable Woodlands would in your Opinion be the Means of increasing the Quantity of Wood and Timber?

Any other Observations or Information on the Subject of the preceding Questions will be very acceptable.

A N S W E R S.

Mr. Larking.—I am of Opinion not: For when Commons are inclosed the First Object seems to be the clearing away the Timber; and as the Advantages arising from the planting of Oak Timber are so very remote, few People will give themselves the Trouble of raising what they themselves can reap no Benefit from.

East Malling, 30th April 1791.

Jⁿ Larking.

Mr.

Mr. Collins.—No Doubt but if many of the Chafes in Northamptonshire, and many other Commons, were preserved, they would grow Oak if planted, and most of the Woods produce sufficient young Oak without planting, if fenced in.

In regard to future Supplies of Timber, take the Liberty to observe, there are great Depreciations committed, by Deer and other Stock having Access into Chafes and Woods too soon after the Underwood has been cut; and if those Woods, &c. were well preserved, there would be Acorns grow to train up a sufficient Quantity of Tellars each Fall for Timber. On many Commons and Forests where no Oaks are standing great Improvement might be made, by inclosing and planting Acorns, which would in a few Years produce Buttes, &c. to protect the young Oaks. In respect to the present Scarcity of Timber, or Appearance thereof, beg Leave to observe, that from the Tonnage of the East India Ships lately built, they have required such Scamlings as have consumed a great Quantity of Timber fitting for the Navy; and I submit to your Honours superior Judgment, if the great Increase of Merchantmen (British-built) is not an Encouragement to the felling of small Trees, and thereby preventing its Growth for the Use of the Navy.

Will^{ts} Collins.
Breachley, May 15th 1791.

Mr. Layton.—I am of Opinion, that the Inclosure of Commons, or Commonable Woodland, might be made of the greatest Consequence in the Preservation and raising a continual Succession of Naval Timber, and for all Country Uses. If such Lands were divided in Inclosures not exceeding 10 Acres in each Field, clear from the Ditch which incloses the Field, and to leave a rough Land of at least Two Rods between each Field, and of One Rod in Breadth at the Extreme of each 100 Acres all round that Quantity, with a good Fence or Ditch to defend the Cattle from the rough Land on all Sides, with such Restrictions for the Preservation of the Timber as may be thought proper; and that a Reserve should be made to the Crown of all the rough Land so secured from Cattle, and all the Timber, and such Saplings as are likely to become Timber, on each Lot of Land, and to be kept regularly entered in a Book kept in each Parish Church for that Purpose, under the Inspection of a proper Person in each County, who should have a Duplicate of the Books Annually from each Parish; and that no Falls of Underwood should be without a proper Notice at Church, for a Survey to be made of the Underwoods; and that a Person should be chosen to mark out such Saplings as are likely to become Timber, that they may be reserved for the Crown, and not be suffered to be cut down at the Second Peeling, which has been a shameful Custom in many Places, to the Destruction of Thousands of fine Trees; which, had they been permitted to have stood, would have made capital Naval Timbers.

Edw^d Layton,
N° 143, Southwark.

Mr. Lewis.—As I understand similar Questions to this and the foregoing have been sent to the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions in the several Counties of England and Wales, where this Matter has been properly considered, I beg Leave to refer you to their Reports for better Information on the Subject than I am capable of giving. But my Opinion is, that most of the Commons in the Counties before-mentioned would produce good Timber, and that it would be of Public Utility if proper Parts of them were to be inclosed and allotted for such Purpose.

My Opinion is, that there should be a Person appointed, that is a Judge, in each County, so inspect that there shall be a sufficient Quantity of Stores left to each Acre when there is a Coppice felled.

Henry Lewis,
Kington, May 9th 1791.

Messrs. Adams and Ayles.—Most certainly would.

Mr. Parsons.—There is not the least Doubt but in doing so will cause a great Increase of Oak Timber in due Time.

I will give you my Opinion respecting Oak Timber, which I am certain there is a great Decrease, and particular on the large, such as is fit for the Navy; and if not some good Method taken, I am afraid in Time there will be a general Want. One Thing I would recommend is to give or advance the Price on large Timber, which will be a Means of not cutting till it is large, and fit for the Navy.

Messrs. Whitthall and Long.—Very much indeed, as the young Timber would then be able to get up in Succession.

We think cooching would produce a constant Supply of Navy Timber like encouraging the Growth of Oak in Hedge Rows, in the new Inclosures, particularly the Clay Ground.

Mr. King.—A Division of the Commons and Commonable Woodlands would, in my Opinion, increase the Quantity of Wood and Timber.

A great Number of Acres of the Commonable Land, which makes but little or no Return, would make a good Return by being planted to Oak.

Rob^t King.
Mr.

Mr. Mutlow.—In my Opinion, increasing the Plantation is the only Means that can be thought of (though I am afraid too late) to raise Timber to keep up a permanent Supply equal to the Demands of the Dock Yards. I can with Truth say, that Timber fit for the Service is at this Time very scarce.

I hope the foregoing Answers will be satisfactory; at the same Time beg Leave to observe, that unless some Ways and Means are by Law adopted to prevent Timber fitting for the Service being cut up for Coopers and Bendmen's Uses, or the Contractor enabled by Government to give a better Price, it will be impossible to procure such Timber.

W^m Mutlow.

Ledbury, 27th April, 1791.

N° 9.

QUESTIONS propoſed by the Commiſſioners of the Land Revenue to

Mr. John Crowder, Messrs. Abraham and William Driver, Mr. William King, Mr. Thomas Stone, Mr. Richard Davis, Mr. Joseph Pennington, Mr. Matthew Oddie, Mr. John Renshaw, Mr. James Wyburd, Mr. Robert Briant,	}	Surveyors of Land.
--	---	--------------------

With their ANSWERS.

Q U E S T I O N I.

WHETHER the Quantity of large Oak Timber in general, fit for the Use of the Navy, is increased or diminished, within Memory, in that Part of the Kingdom with which you are best acquainted?—naming the Counties.

A N S W E R S,

- Mr. Crowder.—Diminished in the Counties of
 York, Lancashire, Nottingham, Durham,
 and I believe in all the Northern Counties.
- Messrs. Drivers.—In general decreased, but more particularly in
 Kent, Berkshire, Dorsetshire, Norfolk,
 Surrey, Oxfordshire, Essex, and
 Sussex, Hampshire, Worcestershire, Suffolk.
- Mr. King.—Diminished in
 Southampton, Northampton, Leicesters, and Nottingham.
- Mr. Stone.—The Quantity of large Oak Timber fit for the Navy has decreased very considerably within my Memory in
 Norfolk, Huntingdonshire, Lincolnshire, Shropshire,
 Suffolk, Northamptonshire, Hertfordshire, and
 Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire.
- I am not so well acquainted with the other Counties in England; but I have understood, from Enquiries made in my occasional Journeys into them, that in this Point of Information there is a general Agreement.
- Mr. Davis.—It is an universal Opinion amongst those Persons I have conversed with, likely to be competent Judges, that the Quantity of Oak Timber is every where much decreased within Memory. My own Observations have been more particularly confined to the Counties of
 Berks, Buckingham, Gloucester, Hants,
 Northampton, Oxford, and Wiles.
- Mr. Pennington.—Diminished in those Parts of the Counties of
 Suffolk and Sussex
 with which I am acquainted.
- Mr. Oddie.—The Quantity of Oak Timber in general is considerably diminished within Memory. I shall speak chiefly of
 Lancashire, and the West Riding of the County of York.
- Mr. Renshaw.—Very much diminished.

R

Mr.

Mr. Wyburd.—The Quantity of large Oak Timber is diminished very much in the Counties of
 Middlesex, Huntingdon, Berks, Surrey,
 Essex, Bedford, Suffolk, and
 Hertford, Buckingham, Southampton, Kent.

Mr. Briant.—The Quantity of large Oak Timber in general, fit for the Use of the Navy, is very greatly diminished within Memory, in that Part of the Kingdom with which I am best acquainted; namely in
 Suffolk, Surrey, Hampshire, and Berkshire.

QUESTION 2.

Whether particularly the Quantity of such Timber growing in Woods is increased or diminished?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—Diminished.

Messrs. Drivers.—Certainly decreased.

Mr. King.—The Woods are felled oftener than formerly. I think Timber is now in general cut as soon as it can be sold for a convenient Sum of Money, consequently the Timber fit for the Navy is diminished.

Mr. Stone.—The Quantity of large Oak Timber is diminished.

Mr. Davis.—Decreased.

Mr. Pennington.—The Woods in the Counties of Suffolk and Suffolk do not promise a Supply in future equal to what they will now, and have within Memory afforded.

Mr. Oldie.—I believe the Quantity of large Timber growing in Woods is much diminished.

Mr. Renshaw.—Diminished.

Mr. Wyburd.—Decreased. Many Woods having been grubbed up, and few planted.

Mr. Briant.—The Quantity of such Timber growing in Woods is greatly diminished.

QUESTION 3.

Whether there is an Increase or Decrease of such Timber growing in Hedge Rows?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—A great Decrease.

Messrs. Drivers.—Decreased.

Mr. King.—By the Words "Hedge Rows" in Hampshire is understood the Divisions between Fields from 6 to 20 Yards wide, set with Hazels and Oaks, the latter not much inferior to those in Woods; but in Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire, the same Words signify any single White Thorn Quickset Hedge, the Timber in which is inferior. Tenants often nail Rails to the Trees in the last described, and sometimes I have seen them mortised to make the Fence good. I think the Timber fit for the Navy in both Hedge Rows and Hedges is diminished.

Mr. Stone.—Decreased very considerably.

Mr. Davis.—Decreased.

Mr. Pennington.—Decreased.

Mr. Oldie.—I believe there is a Decrease of Timber growing in Hedge Rows in general.

Mr. Renshaw.—Since Land hath been much increased in Value it hath been the general Aim to remove every Impediment to its Production. From that Cause only much large Timber hath been cut out of the Hedge Rows, when frequently taken to a bad Market, some ready Money is produced, and the Rent Roll increased, which many Land Owners wish for.

Mr. Wyburd.—A Decrease, as Timber in the Hedge Rows damage the Fences, and injure the adjoining Lands.

Mr. Briant.—There is a great Decrease of such Timber growing in Hedge Rows.

QUESTION 4.

Whether the Growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows is generally encouraged, or whether the grubbing up of Hedge Rows for the enlarging of Fields and improving Arable Ground is become common in those Counties?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—Very much discouraged, and the grubbing up Hedge Rows for enlarging Fields and better Cultivation of Land and Fences is generally practised.

Messrs. Drivers.—The Enlargement of Fields, and the Improvement of Pleasure Grounds, have reduced the Hedge Rows, and of course the Timber growing therein; and in general the Timber in Hedge Rows is not so well preserved as it ought, owing to a Disadvantage arising therefrom to the Tenant.

Mr.

Mr. King.—The Growth in Hedge Rows in Hampshire is as much encouraged as formerly; no considerable Quantity has been grubbed, so as to decrease the national Produce of Timber. In Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, planting of any Kind of Trees to Hedges is discouraged, and the Trees already standing in them are taken out as Opportunities serve.

Mr. Stone.—Discouraged. Hedge Rows are grubbed up to enlarge Fields, whereby the Sun and Air are let in for the better Health of the Cropping, and the Convenience of the Occupiers.

Mr. Davis.—From the Observations I have been able to make in the different Parts of the County I travel through, the Growth of Timber in Hedge Rows is paid too little Attention to by Landlords; and it is not the Interest of Tenants to nurse up Trees to damage their Corn. There appears to be a greater Regard paid to the Produce of Corn than to the Growth of Timber. In various Places I observe Trees cut, and Hedge Rows grubbed, to prevent them from doing Injury to the Corn.

Mr. Pennington.—Encouraged in neither of the Counties of Suffolk and Sussex. The grubbing up of old Hedges is not a general Practice in Suffolk, but in Sussex much Work of that Kind has been done, and in neither County are the Hedge Rows Nurseries for Timber.

Mr. Oddie.—The planting of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows, and the Encouragement given to the Growth thereof, are by no Means equal to the Quantity grubbed up or cut down.

Mr. Renshaw.—When Land was of small Value Hedge Rows were permitted to grow very broad. Timber sprang up spontaneously, and was protected by the Hawthorns which encompassed them; but since a better Cultivation hath taken Place the Fences are brought into the narrowest Compass, and where Fields are very small many of them grubbed up.

Mr. Wyburd.—The Growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows is in general discouraged.

Mr. Briant.—The Growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows is not generally encouraged; for the grubbing of Hedge Rows for the enlarging of Fields, and improving Arable Ground, is become common in those Counties.

QUESTION 5.

Whether in such Oak Woods as are cut at stated Periods in Succession, it is customary to leave young Saplings at each Cutting? And if so whether they are generally barked at the Second Fall, and cut down for Country Uses, or preserved for Timber?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—It is customary to leave young Saplings at each Cutting, but they are usually taken down at the Second Fall, and few or none preserved for Timber.

Messrs. Drivers.—It is customary to leave young Saplings at each Cutting, and frequently Stems from the Stools are also preserved till the next Cutting, when it is usual to cut them down, they being the Property of the Tenant. It is not very common to cut Saplings down at the Second Cutting, unless there are more than can properly stand upon the Ground.

Mr. King.—It is customary to leave Saplings, and enough of them; I do not suppose they are in general barked at the Second Fall, but they are cut younger than formerly.

Mr. Stone.—It is customary to leave young Saplings in Woods when the Underwood is cut in the Counties I have mentioned, and to reserve them for Country Uses at various Growths, but with very little Judgment as to the Choice of the Species of Wood best adapted to the Soil, or of the Health of the Plants; this Business is generally left to the mere Cutters of Wood. Gentlemen of landed Property have generally fallen into the Habit of employing Country Attornies for their Agents, or those who can best serve them upon Election Matters, without considering their Abilities as to the proper Management of their Estates; and it is now a Practice for such Agents as above alluded to (avoiding Trouble) to sell the Underwood standing for the Purchasers to cut it, of course the worst (if any) Saplings or Standards are left. This Mode has been practised upon the Estates of the great Bedfordshire Duke, and many others.

Mr. Davis.—Except in the Forests I surveyed I have had few Opportunities of making Observations on Oak Woods. The Woods in this Part of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire consist chiefly of Beech, with a little Oak and Ash Timber dispersed about. These Oaks seldom arrive at any great Size on account of the Poverty of the Soil; though sometimes, when they grow in Vallies, are very long, and are cut down for Country Uses when they are judged to have come to Maturity, and often before when Money is wanted.

Mr. Pennington.—It is usual to preserve Saplings when the Underwood is cut, with a View to their becoming Timber, but the Woods that contain any considerable Quantity of old Timber with which I am acquainted contain but a poor Stock of healthy young Trees for Succession.

Mr. Oddie.—In such Oak Woods as are cut at stated Periods it is customary to leave young Saplings, but they are mostly cut down at the Second Fall, and in many Places very young.

Mr. Renshaw.—I do not know any Woods that are cut periodically, where there are left any Oak Trees with a View to stand until they shall be large enough for Ship Timber.

Mr. Wyburd.—Has not answered this Question.

Mr. Briant.—In such Oak Woods as are cut at stated Periods in Succession, it is customary to leave young Saplings at the First Cutting very thick; at the Second Cutting they are generally thinned.

thinned, and they are barked, and in general converted to Coach Spoke; ^{the larger ones are} generally left too thick, whereby they hinder each other's Growth, and ^{the smaller ones are} Compuls Timber can arise from them.

QUESTION 6.

Whether the Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals made during the last Thirty Years, have not, by reducing the Expence of Carriage, been the Means of bringing large Supplies of Timber to the Dock Yards which could not otherwise have been brought there?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—The Improvement of Roads, but particularly the Increase of Inland Navigations, have contributed greatly to the Supply of the Dock Yards, and large Quantities of Timber have in Consequence been conveyed from interior Parts of the Kingdom to distant Markets for that and other Purposes.

Messrs. Drivers.—Most certainly.

Mr. King.—They have.

Mr. Seane.—The Improvement in Canals and Roads have certainly been a Means of bringing Timber to the Dock Yards from the interior Parts of some of the Midland Counties, from whence otherwise it never could have been conveyed there.

Mr. Davis.—I cannot speak to this precisely, it is most probable to suppose it has happened: would not the Account of Timber brought to the Dock Yards give some Light to this Question?

Mr. Pennington.—The Improvements of Roads in the Counties of Suffolk and Suffex, within my Memory, has not reduced the Expence of Carriage; in both the Timber is principally carried in Summer, I may say almost wholly in the latter.

Mr. Oddie.—I believe the Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals lately made, have been the Means of bringing larger Supplies of Timber than formerly to the Port of Liverpool.

Mr. Rendshaw.—The making of Canals and Turnpike Roads hath had that Effect, but the Effect hath been sudden, and not gradual. A great Number of the Canals and Roads have been made within a short Period of Time, consequently many fresh Supplies reached about the same Time. Every Owner of large Timber wished to avail himself of a new Market, and the Demand at that Instant not so proportionably extended, the great Decrease of the Wood kept down the Price of it.

Mr. Wyburd.—Improvement of Roads and Navigable Canals have certainly reduced the Expence of Carriage, and been the Means of bringing large Supplies of Timber to the Dock Yards.

Mr. Briant.—The Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals made during the last Thirty Years, have, by reducing the Expence of Carriage, been the Means of bringing large Supplies of Timber to the Dock Yards, which could not otherwise have been brought there.

QUESTION 7.

Whether of late Years greater Quantities of Timber have not, in Consequence of this increased Facility of Carriage, been felled in those Parts of the Country, which were before inaccessible, than they will be able to continue permanently to supply.

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—The Falls of Timber have greatly increased; and from the present Demand, and the easy and quick Mode of Conveyance, I do not suppose a regular Succession can be kept up.

Messrs. Drivers.—There has been great Quantities of Timber brought to the Dock Yards in Consequence of the Canals, and Improvements of Roads, particularly of old Timber; and we do not think a constant Supply can be kept up, equal to what it has been of late Years.

Mr. King.—Greater Quantities have been produced by the Facility of Carriage than such Countries will be able permanently to produce.

Mr. Seane.—I affirm the Whole of this.

Mr. Davis.—I cannot say.

Mr. Pennington.—All Parts of the Counties of Suffolk and Suffex have been accessible in the Summer.

Mr. Oddie.—I understand that the Supply of Timber of late Years, on Account of the Navigable Canals in the Neighbourhood of the Port of Liverpool, has been greater than the Country in future will be able to continue.

Mr. Rendshaw.—The Quantities of large Timber fallen, in Consequence of the Facility of carrying it to Market, cannot be supported Annually hereafter.

Mr. Wyburd.—Greater Quantities of Timber have certainly been felled than the Country will be able to continue permanently to supply.

Mr. Briant.—Greater Quantities of Timber have, in Consequence of this increased Facility of Carriage,

Carriage, been felled in those Parts of the Country, which were before inaccessible, than they will be able to continue permanently to supply.

QUESTION 8.

Whether the general Consumption of Oak Timber, for Building or other Uses, within those Counties, is increased or diminished? And to what Cause, in your Opinion, is such Increase or Decrease to be imputed?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—Oak Timber is not used in Buildings so much as formerly: Fir Timber where it costs as cheap as preferred, because it is less expensive in working up, and, when kept dry, is looked upon as good as Oak. But as there is a great Increase in all Kinds of Buildings, and particularly in Engines, Mills, Machines, &c. &c. in all which Oak, more or less, is necessary, I am inclined to think this Consumption is as great as heretofore.

Messrs. Drivers.—The Consumption of Oak Timber in Buildings is much reduced in those Counties where Fir can be conveyed by Water Carriage.

Mr. King.—Turnpike Roads, and the numberless Waggon, Carts, and other Carriages upon them, Canals, and Inland Navigations, with their Locks, Weirs, Boats, Bridges, &c. Fire Engines, Carriages, and Implements of Agriculture, have increased beyond Conception within the last Sixty Years. I suppose more foreign Timber to be used in Buildings now than formerly, but there are more Buildings erected at this Time, which, together with the Extension of Manufactures, have, in my Opinion, increased the Consumption.

Mr. Stone.—The Consumption of Oak Timber, within those Counties I have mentioned, has increased on account of the necessary Quantities used in and about Canals, Locks upon Rivers, Wind and Water Mills, Steam Engines, Breweries, and, lastly, on Buildings upon Farms.

Query. If the Duty upon Bricks should be repealed, as far as relates to Buildings built side for side.

Mr. Davis.—Diminished: On account of the Scarcity of Oak, other Kinds of Timber are now substituted for Building and other Uses, which were formerly of Oak, as may be seen by the great Quantity of Oak found in pulling down ancient Buildings.

Mr. Pennington.—The Consumption of Oak Timber for Building is diminished in the Counties of Suffolk and Suffolk, but more particularly in Suffolk, where Carriage is paid for at an higher Rate than in Suffolk. The latter consumes much Oak yet in Building. The Difference in Value, at a Distance from Port, would not carry small Timber away, and bring back Fir.

Mr. Oddie.—The general Consumption of Oak Timber in the Counties I have named is diminished, because the present Supply is not equal to what the Demand was formerly, and the Demand being greatly increased, foreign Deal Timber is of course substituted.

Mr. Readshaw.—The Consumption of Oak Timber, for Buildings and other Uses, within the County of Nottingham, is considerably diminished, owing to the lower Price of foreign Wood, and the much greater Facility with which it may be worked.

Mr. Wyburd.—The general Consumption of Oak Timber for Building is diminished, Deal being more used.

Mr. Brint.—The general Consumption of Oak Timber, for Building or other Uses, within those Counties, is diminished, by Reason that Fir Timber and Deal are very frequently used for those Purposes; whereas Oak Timber used formerly to be so employed.

QUESTION 9.

Whether the Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters or Country Uses is increased within the last Forty Years, and in what Proportion?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—The Price, generally, is increased at least One-third, and for many Purposes is double or more.

Messrs. Drivers.—In most Counties the Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters Use is increased, which may, in a great Measure, be attributed to considerable Quantities being conveyed from those Parts by the Canals and Improvement of Roads, of course, therefore, a greater Scarcity.

Mr. King.—Increased One-third in Price.

Mr. Stone.—According to the best Calculation I can form, the Value of Oak Timber for Carpenters or Country Builders, has increased at least 20 per Cent. within the last Forty Years.

Mr. Davis.—Forty Years ago, in this Part of Oxfordshire, such ordinary Oak Timber, which was sold at 2s. 6d. per Foot, is now worth 1 s. 3d.; but large fine Oak will fetch 2 s. per Foot at this Time.

Mr. Pennington.—Increased 20 or 25 per Cent.

Mr. Oddie.—The Price of Oak Timber, within the last Forty Years, for the Purposes here mentioned, is increased more than One-third.

Mr. Wyburd.—Increased nearly double.

Mr. Readshaw.—Notwithstanding a much smaller Quantity of Oak is used by Carpenters or

in Country Uses, yet the Supply narrowing much quicker, has caused the Price to increase id a small Degree.

Mr. Briant.—The Price of Oak Timber, for Carpenters or Country Uses, is increased within the last Forty Years almost double.

QUESTION 10.

Whether the Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals, have not introduced the Use of Coal in Parts of the Country in which Wood was before generally used for Fuel? And whether, in such Parts, the Demand for Underwood, and the Value of it, have been increased or lessened?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—The same Conveyance by which Coal is brought, may carry back a great Part of the Underwood, which is converted to various Purposes, for the Use of Collieries, Forges, Potteries, Fences, &c. &c.; and from the Increase of Population, as well as the Increase of Luxury in the Article of Fire, I should imagine the Value of those Underwoods was rather increased than otherwise.

Messrs. Drivers.—In general, where Coal has been introduced, the Demand for Firewood has decreased, though we do not always conceive that to be the Case, as great Part of Underwoods is used for other Purposes than Fuel, particularly in the Hop Countries.

Mr. King.—Coals have been introduced in numberless Instances, by these Improvements, into Countries in which Wood was used for Fuel. I do not know an Instance where the Price of Fuel Wood is absolutely lowered; but there is an Instance near Belvoir Castle, where the Price is the same as Forty Years ago, and a large Quantity cannot now be sold by any Means, which I am informed would formerly have been readily disposed of.

Mr. Stone.—Certainly Coals are conveyed into the interior Parts of the Country by Means of Canals, where Wood was formerly the general or only Fuel; but this Measure has had but little or no Influence upon the Value of Underwood, that Species of Wood not being much used for Fuel, except the Bathy part; and the supposed cheapening of Underwood by the Introduction of Coals has been counterbalanced by the grubbing up of Underwood, and converting the Land to Tillage; and upon the Whole the Price of Underwood remains upon a Par with its Price Forty Years ago.

Mr. Davis.—These Circumstances have introduced the Use of Coal more generally instead of Wood, and it has occasioned a Rise in the Price of Underwood; but I cannot say in what Proportion. There are very few Coppices of Underwood left abouts.

Mr. Pennington.—Coal is much used as Fuel, both in Suffolk and Suffex, where Wood was formerly the only Article, yet the Demand for, and Value of, Underwood has been increased.

Mr. Oddie.—Wood is little used for Fuel in this Part, except in the Iron Foundries; and though Pit Coal has of late been commonly used in those Works, yet I understand the Value of Underwood, &c. for their Use, is greatly increased.

Mr. Wyburd.—Where Coal has been introduced, the Use of Wood for Fuel has decreased, and of course the Demand lessened.

Mr. Renshaw.—By the Improvements of Roads and Canals, Coal hath been kept lower in Price; but the great Cause of its Consumption becoming more universal, is owing to the increased Abilities of the Consumers, its Superiority over Underwood as Fuel, and the very increased Price of Underwood, owing to the great Quantities of Land cleared for Cultivation.

Mr. Briant.—The Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals, have introduced the Use of Coal in Parts of the Country where Wood was before generally used for Fuel; and in such Parts the Demand for Underwood, and the Value of it, have, notwithstanding, been greatly increased.

QUESTION 11.

Whether in those Parts of the Country in which Underwood is more valuable in Consequence of a Demand for Hop Poles, or from other Causes, it has become the Practice of late Years, more than formerly, to cut down the great Timber Trees on account of the Injury they do to the Underwood?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—The large Trees are generally taken down because they produce a great present Price to the Owner; and, for future Growth, the Spring or Pole Woods are chiefly encouraged, as they are fallen every 20 or 25 Years, and looked upon more profitable than cultivating large Timber.

Messrs. Drivers.—It is very common in the Hop Counties, particularly in Kent, to encourage the Growth of Underwood in Preference to Timber, on account of the great Demand for Poles, more especially Woods in Hand.

Mr. King.—About Farnham Hop Poles are much encouraged, and a great Number of Timber Trees are not suffered to grow; but I think the same Caution was observed formerly.

Mr.

Mr. Stone.—It is a common Practice to cultivate and preserve Underwood wholly in Situations where there is a Demand for Hop Poles, or Props for Miers, which large Timber would overshade, drop upon, and destroy.

Mr. Davis.—I cannot say.

Mr. Pennington.—Attention to the Underwood at Times occasions the cutting down the large Timbers; but it is not a general Practice.

Mr. Oddie.—There being no Hop Poles grown in this County (Lancaster) that I know of, or any Thing of that Kind, I cannot satisfactorily answer this Query.

Mr. Readshaw.—It is not customary to permit large Timber to stand in Plantations kept for the Production of Hop Poles, by reason of the great Injury to the Growth of the Poles, and causing them to be of very unequal Lengths.

Mr. Wyburd.—The Demand for Hop Poles has occasioned the Practice of cutting down the great Timber to encourage the Growth of Underwood for Hop Poles, as more valuable to the Owners.

Mr. Bryant.—In those Parts of the Country in which Underwood is more valuable in Consequence of a Demand for Hop Poles, or from the Extravagance of the Age, or from the Consideration that Underwoods pay better or quicker than Timber, it has become the Practice of late Years, more than formerly, to cut down the great Timber Trees.

Q U E S T I O N 12.

Whether there has been a greater Quantity of Woodland formerly producing Oak converted to Tillage, within Memory, than of Land of a fit Soil newly planted with Oak?

A N S W E R S.

Mr. Crowder.—I think more converted to Tillage than newly planted.

Messrs. Drivers.—We do not apprehend that considerable Quantities of Woodland have been cleared of late Years; neither do we apprehend that considerable Quantities of Land have been planted with Oak for the Purposes of raising Timber.

Mr. King.—There has been more planted than grubbed; but it often happens that Noblemen will have a Cloathing of Oak on barren Hills, which will never grow them large enough for Timber.

Mr. Stone.—I have known an immense Quantity of Woodland, producing Oak Timber and Underwood, grubbed up, and converted to Tillage; but upon private Property I never saw Land appropriated for, or planted for the Production of Oak Timber and Underwood, as a profitable Mode of occupying Land. It is a Practice with me (but not generally adopted) whenever I make a Fall of Timber and Underwood, to survey the Scalls of Underwood and the Saplings, and to fill up the vacant Places with Plants for Underwood, of Sorts best adapted to the respective Soil, and to dibble in Acorns at proper Distances.

Mr. Davis.—More Woods have been grubbed than Land planted since Corn has borne so great a Price.

Mr. Pennington.—Much Land, formerly producing Oak, both in Suffolk and Suffex, is now converted to Tillage. In the first I have seen little planted; in the latter not an Acre where I have travelled.

Mr. Oddie.—A greater Quantity of Woodland in general has certainly been converted to Tillage, within Memory, than Land of a fit Soil newly planted.

Mr. Readshaw.—The Expense of converting Oak Woodland into Tillage is so great, that I know few Instances of it. If the Oak be wholly cut down, it is generally kept as an Underwood or Coppice, and cut periodically; so that there are, I am of Opinion, more Acres of Land planted with Oak or sown with Acorns, than of Oak Woods converted to Tillage.

Mr. Wyburd.—Large Quantities of Woodland producing Oak have been converted into Tillage, and very little fresh Soil planted with Oak, on account of the Slowness of its Growth.

Mr. Bryant.—There has been a greater Quantity of Woodland formerly producing Oak converted to Tillage, within Memory, than of Land of a fit Soil newly planted with Oak.

Q U E S T I O N 13.

Whether the Plantations which have been made within Memory have been chiefly of Oak, or of the Kinds of Trees not fit for the Navy?

A N S W E R S.

Mr. Crowder.—The Plantations made consist of many different Sorts of Trees, and as they are generally intended as Objects of Ornament to the Mansion of a Nobleman or Gentleman, are as much variegated as possible; and though a Quantity of Oak is included, yet, for the Reason I have before stated, it is not probable many would be taken down when they arrive at Maturity.

Messrs. Drivers.—New Plantations, in general, chiefly consist of those Kinds of Trees which are of quicker Growth than Oak; but in most Parts some Oak is planted with them.

Mr. King.—I think the Balance is against the Oak.

Mr. Stone.—The Plantations made within my Memory have been chiefly with a View to the ornamenting

ornamenting of Parks and Pleasure Grounds. Oaks and Forest Trees have generally been planted amongst Firs; this Mixture of Plants have been nursed up in Company with each other, and continued so for a great Length of Time, so that when it became absolutely necessary to clear away a Part of them, those which were considered least beautiful were first assigned to the Axe, and the cold Air has been let in too rapidly for the Oaks to endure without Injury, by which Means they became stunted and unthrifty.

Mr. Davis.—Plantations are mostly made of Firs, Beech, Ash, and other Trees coming quicker to Maturity than Oaks, and not fit for Navy Uses.

Mr. Pennington.—Most of the Plantations which I have known have been for Underwood or Ornaments, not with a View to their producing Oak Timber.

Mr. Oddie.—The Plantations which have been made within Memory have been chiefly of Fir, Larch, or other quick-growing and ornamental Wood, rather than of Oak.

Mr. Renshaw.—Excepting the Plantations of Oak made by a few Noblemen, the others are principally of Wood not calculated for the Navy; but pay a better and more speedy Rent for the Land than Oak.

Mr. Wyburd.—New Plantations are in general of the Kinds of Trees not fit for the Navy.

Mr. Briant.—The Plantations which have been made within Memory, have been more of the Kinds of Trees not fit for the Navy, than of Oak.

QUESTION 14.

Whether there are any Commons, or Commonable Woods, of considerable Extent in those Counties; and whether the Quantity of Timber growing in such Woods or Commons is considerable?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—I believe there are very few, and the Quantity of Timber inconsiderable.

Messrs. Drivers.—There are some Commons, particularly in Hampshire and Berkshire, which are planted with Oak; but it is not so well preserved as in Inclosures, being so frequently lopped and cut by the Cottagers for Fuel.

Mr. King.—Forests in this Question I suppose to be excepted, having already been examined. I know Three Common Woods in Hampshire, and One in Leicestershire; but there is no considerable Quantity of Navy Timber in them.

Mr. Stone.—There are immense Commons in the Counties I have mentioned, and but very small Portions of them are productive of Wood; for upon Land subject to Commonable Cattle, very little young Wood can escape their fatal Jaws.

Mr. Davis.—Very little Navy Timber in this Part of the Country, either in Woods or otherwise.

Mr. Pennington.—I know of none.

Mr. Oddie.—There are Commons of very considerable Extent in the Counties I have mentioned, but no Wood growing therein worthy of Notice.

Mr. Renshaw.—There are no considerable Quantity of Commons or Commonable Wood the County of Nottingham (except Sherwood Forest.)

Mr. Wyburd.—There are Commonable Woods in Suffex of large Extent, with considerable Quantities of Timber, but very little fit for the Navy.

Mr. Briant.—There are not any Commonable Woods of considerable Extent in those Counties I have mentioned; but there are large Wastes, and considerable Quantities of Oak Timber have been growing on those Wastes, but such Timber is now also greatly decreased.

QUESTION 15.

Whether the Timber in such Commons or Commonable Woods is well preserved, or suffers great Depredation and Waste?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—The Timber upon all Commons is subject to great Abuse, particularly when the Commoners have a Right of cutting; but where it belongs to the Lord of the Manor only, Means are taken to preserve it.

Messrs. Drivers.—It is not well preserved, but suffers great Depredation and Waste.

Mr. King.—Common Right in Woods is very injurious to them; and so are Deer.

Mr. Stone.—The Commoners in such Situations consider the Growth of Timber and Underwood as a Delay of their Interest in the Herbage, and therefore they commit every Kind of Depredation upon it, as well as on Account of the immediate Gain, by converting whatever Wood they can lay hold of to their own Use.

Mr. Davis.—See Answer to Question 14.

Mr. Pennington.—See Answer to Question 14.

Mr. Oddie.—See Answer to Question 14.

Mr. Renshaw.—See Answer to Question 14.

Mr. Wyburd.—The Timber on the Commonable Woods in Suffex is well preserved, it being the Custom to shut up certain Proportions, and draw Saplings at different Periods, for giving the Air free Circulation.

Mr.

Mr. Briant.—The Timber on such Commons, or upon such Wastes, is not well preserved, but suffers great Depredation and Waste.

QUESTION 16.

Whether on such Commons or Commonable Woodlands as have been divided and inclosed, any considerable Quantities of Wood or Timber have been raised?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—The Inclosures within my Knowledge have not tended to the raising of Wood, but rather the contrary; when the Land is of any tolerable Quality, it is always cleared and converted into Arable. But where from Situation or Inferiority of Soil, such Cultivation is impracticable, or not an Object, then such Ground is inclosed for the Purpose of growing Wood; it seldom produces large Timber, but is principally appropriated to the Growth of Spring or Pole Wood.

Messrs. Drivers.—We do not apprehend that considerable Quantities of Wood or Timber have been raised upon new inclosed Commons.

Mr. King.—No considerable Quantity. I know but of One Instance, where, by inclosing, the Thorns were suffered to grow up, and foster a young Oak Wood, which had hitherto been kept down by the common Stock.

Mr. Stone.—In the Inclosures in which I have been concerned, not one of the Proprietors interested have considered the Appropriation of any Part of their Allotments to the raising of Timber and Underwood. Trees have not generally been planted with the young Quicks in Hedge Rows, they being considered detrimental to the Growth of the Quicks, and as a Means of preventing the Admission of the Sun, and a free Circulation of Air upon cultivated Land.

Mr. Davis.—Those Commonable Lands that have been inclosed within my Observation are chiefly converted, either to Arable or Pasture, and not to the Growth of Wood and Timber. Planting is chiefly confined to opulent Men, with a View of making Pleasure Grounds. The Medals given by the Society of Arts would point out the most considerable Planters.

Mr. Pennington.—See Answer to Question 14.

Mr. Oddie.—Many Commons have of late been inclosed, but I do not know of any considerable Quantity of Timber having been raised or planted on such Inclosures.

Mr. Renshaw.—Any Commons, or Commonable Woods, that have been inclosed, have been generally cleared, and converted to Tillage.

Mr. Wrbard.—Has not answered this Question.

Mr. Briant.—I know of no such Divisions or Inclosures, as here mentioned.

QUESTION 17.

Whether a farther Division and Inclosure of such Commons or Commonable Wood Lands would in your Opinion be the Means of increasing the Quantity of Wood and Timber?

Any other Observations or Information, on the Subject of the preceding Questions, will be very acceptable.

ANSWERS.

Mr. Crowder.—I think not.

In this Part of the Country large Oak Timber is likely very soon to be a scarce Article. The Number of Mills, Engines, and Machines of different Sorts, employed in both the Woollen and Cotton Manufactories, and which every Day increase astonishingly, consume a large Quantity of the largest and best Timber, and for those Purposes Price does not seem to be an Object, as I have known Trees sold this Season, standing, at 4 s. per Foot, or £. 8 per Ton.

John Crowder,
Brotherton, near Ferrybridge.
April 30th, 1791.

Messrs. Drivers.—If Commons, or Commonable Woodlands were properly inclosed and planted, and afterwards Care taken of them, great Quantities of fine Timber might be raised, as well for the Navy as for Country Uses, and Fuel, which in future would afford a constant Supply, and of course a great Benefit to the Nation; for the Management of which we must beg you to refer to our Report upon the Growth of Timber.

We will just take the Liberty to hint, that if some Method could be found out, that would prevent the falling of young Oak in full Vigour, it would be of great Service, as we have known many Instances of that Kind, particularly of one lately, where 2,000 Trees were sold for £. 1,000. Perhaps if Government were always steady to advance Money upon growing Timber, by Way of Bounties, it might be accomplished. In that Case the Trees might be marked, and their future Value valued when cut down.

A. and W. Driver.

Mr.

Mr. King.—Inclosing of Common Woodlands is right, without Doubt; but inclosing of Common Fields and Commons will not increase the Quantity of Timber in any considerable Degree; but whatever Alteration takes Place from inclosing will be towards the Increase of Timber. More Trees are generally to be seen in an inclosed Parish than in an open one.

The Consumption of Timber in this Kingdom has increased enormously since the Memory of Man.

Planting of Oaks on proper Soils should be recommended strongly, which cannot be done in a better Way, than to point out a Method of performing the Business that will not be expensive, and to demonstrate from Facts, that Plantations raised by such Method will pay as much or more than leaving the Land to be occupied in the usual Way.

Plantations of Oak may be raised for much less Expence than Plantations of any other Kind of Trees.

W^m King,
Belvoir Castle,
May 3^d, 1791.

Mr. Stone.—The farther Division and Inclosure of such Commons and Commonable Woodland would not, in my Opinion, tend to increase the Quantity of Wood and Timber in England, unless by some Effort of the Legislature, whenever Inclosures take Place, the Proprietors were either compelled or encouraged to it.

Thos Stone,
April 27th, 1791.

Mr. Davis.—Certainly; because in those Woods where Cattle constantly depasture, few young Trees come to Perfection, unless they are preserved from the Cattle by growing in Thickets of Bushes, and the Buihes in Commonable Woodlands are cut and stolen by the Poor.

There are considerable Tracts of Waste Land near this Place, consisting of Sheep Downs on the Sides of Hills, and other Places where Timber might be planted to Advantage; but the usual Custom is, with only a few Exceptions, to cut down as much as possible, and to plant few or none.

A Reference to my Report of Whittlewood Forest, under the Head of Timber, would shew my further Opinion on the Growth and Preservation of Timber in general.

R. Davis,
Lewknor, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Pennington.—The dividing of Commonable Woodlands, and apportioning it to Individuals, would not, in my Opinion, be the Means of increasing the Growth of Timber. In general the Land will be turned to those Uses that yield immediate Profit. I recollect no Instance of a large Extent of such a Soil as will produce fine Navy Timber being made a Nursery for Oak.

Joseph Pennington.

Mr. Oddie.—As there does not appear to be much Timber growing on the Commons or Wastes, a farther Division and Inclosure might tend to the Increase of Timber, if Plantations were made on such Parts of the said Commons as are most suitable for that Purpose. And I am of Opinion, that considerable Quantities of Land are Annually inclosed, some Parts of which are better adapted to the Growth of Timber than to the Purposes of Agriculture. Perhaps a Mode might be fixed upon for encouraging the planting of such Grounds, by allowing a Premium, or a Bounty per Acre, under particular Regulations.

M^{rs} Oddie,
Colne, 30th April, 1791.

Mr. Rendshaw.—A farther Division of the Open Lands would be the Means of converting it to a more useful and profitable Purpose by Cultivation; and probably some of the most barren Parts would be planted and preserved, which would tend to the Increase of Wood, as at present upon such Land the Wood is not increasing, but very much the contrary.

Perhaps a Bounty for the planting of Oak, under proper Restrictions, might be ultimately a National Benefit.

Jⁿ Rendshaw,
Oathorpe, Feb. 20th, 1791.

Mr. Wyburd.—It would certainly increase the Quantity of Wood and Timber.

Within the Perambulation of the Forests of Aliceholt and Woolmer, it was formerly the Custom to grant Licences for cutting Timber when fit for the Navy, and without such Licences none could be cut; but that has been very improperly discontinued, greatly detrimental to the Growth of large Timber, and it is now cutting very small. If Portions of these forests were divided and inclosed in the Way the Commons are in Sussex, they would produce large Quantities of Timber; and it is absolutely necessary that some Steps be taken for the Preservation of Timber for the Navy, as otherwise there will not be any for that Purpose in a very few Years, and the Deer should not be suffered to remain in the Forests, as they destroy the young Shoots.

Jaques and Wyburd,
Hatton Garden, 4th May 1791.

Mr. Briant.—Divisions and Inclosures of such Common or Commonable Woodlands, would, in my Opinion, be the Means of increasing the Quantity of Wood and Timber.

His Majesty's Forests have, from Time to Time, been very greatly neglected, as there are large Extens of Waste Grounds therein, which if inclosed and properly planted would afford in a Series of Years a great Succession of valuable Timber, and the same may be said of almost all the Waste Lands elsewhere with which I am acquainted.

Rob^t Briant.

N^o 10.

QUESTIONS proposed by Thomas Mitchell, Esquire, late First Assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy, at the Desire of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, to

Mr. Wells,	} Merchant Ship Builders;
Mr. Barnard,	
Mr. Hildhouse,	
Mr. Nowlan,	
Mr. Blomer, late Second, and now First Assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy;	
and	
Mr. Poore, Timber Merchant.	

With their ANSWERS.

QUESTION 1.

HAS the Price of great Oak Timber increased? and, if it has, how much, since the Year 1771?—The same Question as to Timber of middling Size; and the same as to what is only fit for the Use of the Carpenter.

ANSWERS.

Mr. Wells.—The Price of large Oak Timber, in the Years 1771 and 1772, was higher than ever was known, owing to a sudden Demand for Timber. From 1772 to 1774 it fell in Price from Five to Ten Shillings per Load; since that Time it has not varied much, nor has the middling Size Timber.

Mr. Barnard.—Large Timber has increased in Price from 1771 to 1785, Ten Shillings per Load. Middling Size Timber within the same Period, Six Shillings per Load. That which is fit for Carpenters Use within the same Period, One Shilling and Six Pence per Load.

Mr. Hildhouse.—The Price of large Oak Timber has increased to the Consumer at the Rate of about 5s. per Ton; middling Size Timber has increased in nearly the same Proportion.

Mr. Blomer.—There is no Doubt but the Price of large Oak Timber has increased since 1771, not a great deal in His Majesty's Service, but to the Merchant Builder it may, from Five to Seven Shillings per Load; but indeed they are best qualified to answer this Question. A Merchant contracting with Government for building a Capital Ship or Ships is of course immediately to look out for Timber to enable him to launch the Ship in the Time contracted for; if for a short Time, the Timber Merchant takes an Advantage, by raising the Price, knowing the Merchant's Necessity. It may again happen the Timber Merchant has a very handsome Lot of Compass or Crooked Timber; he here again takes another Advantage, well knowing this Timber must be had, and that it is always Marketable; so that to a Merchant Builder it would be somewhat difficult to say the Advantage, without taking the Whole of the Timber used in the Ship, and striking the Average. This Method of course would take in large, middling, and small; and with respect to Thick-Plank, from 4 to 5 Inches, together with Knees, which they have purchased separate from other Timber, they have given great Prices for. This and Plank is the only Article the Navy Board has advanced the Price on since 1771.

Mr. Nowlan.—The Price for large Naval Timber, as received in His Majesty's Dock Yards in the Year 1771, remains unaltered; but Contractors to build Ships of War, and Ships for the East India Service, pay from Five to Seven Shillings per Load more than the Price given to Timber Merchants, to supply His Majesty's Dock Yards. The Reason in my Opinion is, the Timber Merchant has a Certainty both in Payments and a continued Demand for Naval Timber. But the Merchant Builder's Demand is uncertain, after their present Engagements, and a Possibility of Failure in Payments, which too often is occasioned from unforeseen Disappointments, such as Defects, opening in the Timber Knees, &c. &c. After repeated anxious and expensive Journeys, the Individual who has not Fortune sufficient to support such repeated Losses, must fall in a wide Field of Speculation; for such is Ship-building, on a large and extensive Scale. Every other Business is almost reduced in their Dealings to nearly a Certainty in Calculation. Timber of middling Size for Frigates, and other small fringing Ships, is advanced on an Average about Five Shillings per Load; and the Quality of such Timber much inferior, relative to its Conversion,

sion, than what it was before, and some Time since 1771. The Reason I will give in Answer to the 4th Question. The small Timber fit only for the Carpenter is nearly the same Price as in 1771; the Reason, I suppose, from Numbers stopping in their Growth before they arrive to Size sufficient for the Use of Ship-building; and I fear too many thriving young Oaks fall by an equally hurtful Order, from Motives of Covetousness, or extravagant Effects; which, if it was possible, should be prevented, as the Preservation of such Oaks is of the greatest Importance to His Majesty's Dominions for future Dependence.

Mr. Poore.—The Price of large Timber continues the same at the King's Yards as in 1771; when King's Ships were building in Merchant's Yards, Five Shillings per Load was in general given, more than at the King's Yards. Small Timber has been fluctuating sometimes more and sometimes less, is now nearly the same.

QUESTION 2.

Do you think the Quantity of each of those Kinds, now growing in England, has decreased? And if so, in what Proportion within the same Time?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Wells.—The Quantity of Timber of all Kinds has decreased since the Year 1771, but the larger Sort in a greater Proportion.

Mr. Barnard.—The large Timber, from the great Consumption from 1774 to 1785, has decreased in the Counties within my Knowledge (*viz* Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire) One-tenth Part; the middling Size within the same One-twentieth; the small, as sooner coming to Growth fit for Carpenters Use, has been decreased only in Proportion as Woodlands have been stubbed up.

Mr. Hulhouse.—I think the Quantity of each has decreased very considerably, the Proportion of such Decrease I am not competent to determine.

Mr. Binner.—To judge the Proportion of Decrease would be somewhat difficult: That it has decreased, there is not a Doubt, as I apprehend an Increase in Price must shew a Decrease of Timber; the Decrease I suppose to be in Proportion as from the Timber used in a First Rate to that of a Sloop.

Mr. Nowlan.—Naval Timber, growing since 1771, has decreased full Half, from the great Demand, last War, for Ships of all Classes built for His Majesty's Service, in the Royal Dock Yards, and by Contract. The middling Size, from the late Demand, until the Conclusion of the War has decreased about One-third; and since the Conclusion of the War to this Time, but little Decrease has taken Place. As Storeships, Transports, &c. have, since the War, returned from Government Service into Trade; consequently less Occasion for the Consumption of middling Size Oaks in the Merchants Service. The Death of Merchant Ship-building, at this Time, is a sufficient Proof that the Number of Trading Vessels are equal to the Commerce of the First Commercial Nation in the World. The Decrease of small growing Oak Timber, since 1771, is about One-fifth.

QUESTION 3.

Has the Consumption of Timber for Naval Use increased in that Time?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Wells.—The Demand for Timber for Naval Use has been greater in that Time than ever I remember.

Mr. Barnard.—The Consumption of Timber for Naval Uses increased, from 1774 to 1785, beyond what this Country ever experienced, in Three Times the Number of Years.

Mr. Hulhouse.—The Consumption of Naval Timber has very much increased during that Time.

Mr. Binner.—That the Consumption of Timber has increased since that Time there cannot be a Doubt; as to my Knowledge there has been not less than 40 Ships of the Line, and 130 from 50 Guns to Sloops, built in the Merchants Yards, for His Majesty's Service; and that planting has not been equal to the Consumption few will doubt. Indeed the Building in the Royal Dock Yards, particularly Portsmouth and Plymouth, has not been great, as the continual fitting of Fleets to Sea has been at those Places the principal Object, this must have occasioned a great Quantity of Timber and Plank, but mostly the latter.

Mr. Nowlan.—The Consumption of Naval Timber, since the Year 1771, is full Half more.

QUESTION 4.

If you should be of Opinion that the Quantity growing has decreased very much, that the Consumption for the Navy and for Trading Ships is greater, and yet that the Price is not much higher than it was in 1771, to what Cause do you impute there not having been a greater Rise in the Price?

5

ANSWER

A N S W E R S.

Mr. Wells.—Timber, like every other Article of Trade, the greater the Demand for it the more will be brought to Market: Add to this, the great Necessity many Gentlemen of Landed Property were under to fill their Timber, and also the very amazing and rapid Improvements in Roads and Navigation within the Time mentioned, which brought many Thousand Loads of Timber to Market, that before no one would have attempted to move, as the Expence of Carriage would have been too great.

Mr. Barnard.—The little Fluctuation of Price of Oak Timber has been principally owing to the Secretinels of Government's Contract Prices.

Mr. Hilhouse.—I am of Opinion that the Quantity growing has much decreased; that the Consumption for the Navy and Trading Vessels is greater; and that some of the Causes why the Rise in the Price has not been greater, are the great Demand there was for Money among the Country Gentlemen; the great Increase of the Value of Land after it has been cleared, which in many Places has been from Seven Shillings per Acre to Thirty-five Shillings; the Navigable Cuts, which have rendered the Communication with the inland and interior Parts of the Kingdom so much easier than formerly for Carriage, by which Means Capital Timber, that otherwise never would or could have been brought to a Naval Market (owing to the great Expence of Land Carriage attending it) has been rendered to the Consumer at a less Price than the Carriage alone would have cost before those Cuts were made.

Mr. Binner.—I am of Opinion there has been a Decrease, as by my Answer to the Second Article; and that the Consumption for the Navy has been very great, I have endeavoured to prove by the Third Article: And am farther of Opinion, that the Consumption for Trading Ships in the same Time, has been about Half what has been used for Ships of the Navy built in Merchants Yards. One Reason, I apprehend, that Timber has not increased in Price, as might have been expected, equal to the Consumption, that the Commissioners of the Navy have taken great Pains to keep the Price down, and have succeeded. I have heard the Merchant Builders frequently declare they were under great Obligations to the Commissioners of the Navy in keeping the Timber Merchants to some Degree of reasonable Terms. On the other Hand, the Timber Merchants declare, were they to raise the Price to the Navy and Merchants (to any great Degree) the Grower would immediately advance upon them, and of course their Profits would not be increased.

Mr. Nowlin.—It is my Opinion, though the Decrease of Naval and Merchant Timber has been considerable since 1771, yet many Owners of Woodlands continue to dispose of their Property, for various Reasons, to Timber Merchants, who sometimes purchase of those Gentlemen nearly at the Price they did in 1771, but often at a greater Price, especially for large Timber, fit for His Majesty's Services; consequently the Contractor's Profit must be less since 1771. And a Reason, as I conceive, the Timber Merchant does not increase his Price on middling Size Oak Timber more than Five Shillings per Load, is from the general Practice used by them, in the Conversion of such Timber, by cutting off all Knots from it, that will answer their Contract in His Majesty's Dock Yards, or to dispose of to the Merchant Builder, who (prior to this Mode of Conversion by the Timber Merchant) purchased such Timber of them, with the Advantage of Kase Lambs on the Timber, consequently the Timber Merchant's Profit is in Proportion to the Purchaser's Loss. It is possible a Line may be drawn for each to have a sufficient Profit, but the Principle of *Self* must be first reduced into the Practice of that excellent Rule—To do to others as we wish to be done unto.

Mr. Poore's Answer to the 2d, 3d, and 4th Questions.

Large Timber, much decreased, nearly Half, from the large Quantities used in the King's and Merchants Yards in the late War, but never greater Care taken to encourage the Growth of Oak Timber than at this Time, through almost every County in the Kingdom; little Timber now used in private Yards, Merchants Ships being very plenty, owing to the great Number now in Trade that were employed as Transports in the late War. The Price given to Gentlemen for Timber of different Sizes is more than in 1771, by which Means there is scarcely any Profit to be obtained by the Merchant, although greater Care is taken in the Conversion in felling Knot Timber, which has been hurtful to the Builder in private Yards.

Q U E S T I O N 5.

Has the Price of Ships built in private Dock Yards either for the Navy or for the East India Company risen? and if so, how much since 1771?

A N S W E R S.

Mr. Wells.—The Price of Ships built either for the Navy or the East India Company has varied very little in the Time mentioned, except in the Time of the War, when the Price of East India Ships got up from £. 12 per Ton to £. 13, 10, and £. 14, 14, and are now £. 13.

Mr. Barnard.—Line of Battle Ships have increased Twelve Shillings per Ton; Frigates Seven

Shillings and Six Pence per Ton; Ships of 800 Tons for the East India Company's Service Forty Shillings per Ton.

Mr. Hiltouffe.—The Price of Ships built in the private Yards for the Navy hath risen since the Year 1771 about Five Shillings per Ton; the East India Ships about Forty Shillings per Ton.

Mr. Binner.—The Price both of Ships of War and India Ships has increased since 1771. Government was under Contract for building Ships of 74 Guns in private Yards and Frigates in 1771. The Price per Ton (at that Time) for building Ships of 74 Guns in the River Thames was £. 17. 5. It has since increased to £. 17. 17. 6. Frigates were then built for £. 21. 11. It has since increased to £. 11. 15. I think East India Ships about 1770 were built at £. 11. 12 per Ton, has since increased to £. 14. 10; and what was termed the full Contract was £. 15. They are now come back to £. 13, which was the last Price given for a Ship of 1770 Tons built in Blackwall Yard.

Mr. Nowlan.—The Price of Ships built by Contract for His Majesty's Service, and those for the East India Company, since 1771, has increased. A Reference to the Navy Office Books for the former, and Application to the Builders in the River Thames for the latter, will give better Information than I can possibly give.

Mr. Poore.—Ship Builders in the Thames are best Judges.

QUESTION 6.

Is the Expence to the Public of building a Ship in the Royal Dock Yards greater or less than in purchasing a Ship of equal Rate and Tonnage built in private Dock Yards, reckoning the Price per Load of the Timber used the same in both?—And if there be any material Difference, be so good as to mention what in your Opinion is the Cause of it.

ANSWERS.

Mr. Wells.—The Expence to the Public in building Ships in the Royal Dock Yards I should suppose is very considerably higher than in private Yards.

Mr. Barnard.—If into the Calculation of the Expence of building any Ship in the Royal Dock Yards is admitted that Ship's Proportion of all the Yard Rent and Expences, as is the Case in Calculations in private Yards, it will be found they will at least double the Expence of those built in the latter. The Causes are various: Much larger Meetings, and more unprofitable Timber are purchased; large Quantities of that purchased, by an Overstock and long keeping, are rendered unfit for Use; extraordinary Mode of Conversion; very great Difference in Expence of Workmanship; extraordinary Consumption of various Materials used in building (not a Part of the Ships) in Royal Yards, &c. &c.

Mr. Hiltouffe.—It is a general Opinion that the Expence of building a Ship in the Royal Yards is greater than it is in the private Yards; I think so too, admitting the Price of the Timber used the same in both; one Reason is, that the Waste and Offal in the former is not so economically disposed of, nor do the Workmen labour so hard, as in the latter (the late Mode of Talk Work excepted).

Mr. Binner.—I am of Opinion that the Ships built in the Royal Dock Yards generally turn out to a greater Expence than those built in private Yards. Many Reasons may be assigned for this Cause: We commonly convert our Frames or Timbers of the Ship much squarer; not that I know it to be much better for the Ship, for the Timber that grows nearest the Mould will be the best; in general the Officers, Converters of Timber, and Workmen are much more in the Habits of Niceness in all Respects, than they are in the Merchants Yards, particularly as Work within a few Years was always performed by the Day, and in the private Yards always by the Great; besides, a much greater Number of Officers, in Proportion to the Workmen, is employed in the Royal Yards to what there is in Merchants Yards, in a Proportion at least of Six to One, all which of course must enhance the Price of Building in the Royal Yards.

Mr. Nowlan.—The Returns of Progress from the proper Officers of His Majesty's Yards to the Navy Board, of the Expence of building there, give a more accurate Account than I possibly can; and the Price given to Contractors to build Ships for His Majesty's Service, the Navy Office Books mention. The Cause of Difference (for some there is) I judge proceeds from the greater Consumption of Timber, though reckoning the Price per Load used in both the same. No Doubt the Officers in whose Department it is to order and see the Conversion of His Majesty's Timber, &c. &c. are careful Judges; but the Timber in general served into the Royal Dock Yards from His Majesty's Forests, and by Contract, is larger in general than what an individual Builder can buy, the Price given him for building considered; consequently, it is the Builder's Interest to purchase Timber as near the Scandings required as possible; and here the Contract Timber Merchant charges the individual often a Price equal to larger Meetings; but though such Charges I have experienced, yet the general Consumption of Timber in His Majesty's Yards must exceed that of private Yards Consumption. Was Encouragement given to His Majesty's Subjects in Peace, to build Ships of War, from 74 Guns to Frigates, or lesser Classes, if required, in private Yards, and proper Length of Time given to season under a Rafter, it would have a National good Effect; while First and Second Rates, and the Repairs of the Navy, in Rotation, would be ample Employment for His Majesty's Dock Yards.

Yards. The Utility of the above Mode to keep the Navy in an effective State, and the Subject useful in his native Country, is too obvious to require any Explanation.

Mr. Poore.—The Navy Board, from the Returns made at the Dock Yards, and from the Contracts made with private Builders, must know best.

QUESTION 7.

Is there any Difference, and if any, what Difference, in the Duration of Ships of War built or purchased?

QUESTION 8.

What is the Cause of such Difference, and what do you consider to be the Duration of each at a Medium, according to the Mode of Building hitherto used?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Wells.—I am of Opinion the Ships built in private Dock Yards would last much longer than those built in the public, provided they were the same Time building; and for this Reason, the private Builder is obliged to be much more economical in the Conversion of his Timber, than can be expected in the public Yards; the Timber therefore is nearer to the Size for the Use intended, and of Consequence much younger.

Mr. Barnard.—Ships built in private Yards that have had equal Time for seasoning and building, and have been impartially treated under Survey and Repair, have been, under similar Circumstances, equally durable with those built in the Royal Dock Yards.

The Answer to the Seventh Question fully answers the former Part of the Eighth. It is difficult to Average the Duration of Ships of War; the only Approach to Truth herein must arise from Examination of Official Naval Documents.

Mr. Hillhouse.—The Difference of the Duration of Ships, built or purchased, may be as 7 is to 6 in Favour of the former.

The Cause of such Difference, supposing the Ship in the Royal Yard to be built by the Day, and One in the private Yard by the Job, consists in the superior Goodness of the Work on the former; but, according to the present Mode of Task Work in the Royal Yards, I do not think there is any considerable Difference. The principal Cause, I think, must be the longer Time the former is in building more than the latter; for, were they both to remain the same Time on the Stocks, and their respective Works carried on at the same Season of the Year, the latter, in my Opinion, would then have the Advantage, from her Materials being constantly exposed to the Weather, and not housed or put under Sheds (as is the Custom in the Royal Yards) by which Exposure the four Juices of the Oak are drawn out by the Wet and Frost, and are not so liable to heat after it is confined in the Ship. Another Cause is, the Deficiency in caulking the latter, which, on the Upper Works, are never so carefully performed as in the former; and it is well known, that the Preservation and Duration of a Ship depends on keeping her tight the first Two Years after she is launched. A well-built Ship, in the Royal Yards, will last from Twelve to Sixteen Years; in a private Yard, from Nine to Fourteen Years.

Mr. Blamer.—I should conceive no very material Difference in the Duration of those built in the King's Yards, and those of private Yards. The Materials used of all Kinds, I am clear, from an Experience of Eighteen Years (having inspected the Ships building in Merchants Yards that Time, under the immediate Orders of the Commissioners of the Navy) that they are no way inferior to those used in the Royal Yards. If the Duration be any longer, it must proceed from the Reasons given in the Sixth Article. To a Ship of the Line building in a private Yard, One Officer only is appointed by Government to be immediately on the Spot, with the Visit of an Assistant Surveyor of the Navy Once a Week, in the River Thames. This was the Practice during the last War. On a Ship of the Line in the Royal Dock Yards, there will be seldom less than Six Officers, besides the occasional Visits every Day of the Builder and his Two Assistants.

As in my Opinion there appears no great Difference in the Duration of Ships built in the Royal Dock Yards and those of private, I mean if built in the Course of a War, and in the same Time, which I presume is taking it fair, their Duration (supposing Ships of the Line) without any material Repair, may arrive to Eight Years. If after that Time they were to be regularly served, I am of Opinion a great deal of the Frame (or Timbers) would require shifting, and in general to come under the Term of a Middling Repair; and I think it would appear clear, were the Records of Office searched, that such has been the Case, both of Ships built in Royal and private Dock Yards, agreeable to the Mode of Building practised in the last War.

Mr. Nowlan.—Whatever Difference is found in the Duration of Ships built in His Majesty's Yards, and those purchased by Contract, must be in Proportion to the Difference of Quality in the Timber, &c. used in each, and the Difference of Time, and Mode in Seasoning, in the King's and Merchants Yards.

The Cause of Difference of Ships built in His Majesty's Dock Yards, and those by Contract, often proceed from the Supply of Oak Timber in the Royal Dock Yards being of the largest Class, which generally overlasts its due Time, consequently its natural Juices dried, and its Progress to Decay rapid. The Ships built by Contract generally have younger Timber, as it is the Builder's Interest

Interest to purchase as near the proper Size, suitable for the Class building as possible; and if Time sufficient is given to the Contract Builder to let the Frame, Beams, Knees, Thick-stuff, and Plank (all being under Cover) thoroughly season, the growing Timber thus hardened will last longer than Timber that has overhauled its Time, though an equal Time of Seasoning is given to both. The Medium Duration of Ships built in His Majesty's Dock Yards, and those in Contract, from the Mode hitherto used, I leave to the Information the Navy Office Books will give of each.

Mr. Poore.—Were the Ships built (or repaired) either in the King's or private Yards properly seasoned in their Frames, and the Plank, Thick-stuff, &c. before put on, the Duration would be nearly the same.

The Duration of Ships must chiefly depend on the Time given for Seasoning; and where proper Means are used to admit a free Circulation of Air, which has been too often proved, and will again, while Green Timber and Plank are used in building and repairing.

QUESTION 9.

Can you suggest any Improvement by which the Duration of Ships would be increased, and in which the Expense would not exceed the Value of the Timber saved?—If you can, be so good as to state it.

ANSWERS.

Mr. Wells.—The only Improvement I can recommend, is the Method used in the private Yards with the East India Ships, which is, to let the Outside Plank be fastened with Boles, the Plank to be properly bored off for Treennails, and the Holes left open for the Air to pass through the Timbers. This is in my Opinion the best Method ever adopted for seasoning of Ships.

Mr. Barnard.—By contracting for Ships of War in private Yards in the River Thames, limiting the Time for Seasoning in their various Stages of Building, and finishing them in such a Time of Year as shall secure them from Damps, would be the truest Economy, and Means of obtaining a Succession of well-seasoned Ships for the Support of the Navy, at a much cheaper Rate, and prevent Disappointment, and the Necessity that arises in Time of War of building in great Hast, and with unseasoned Materials. Laying them up under Cover, with every possible Part opened for a free Current of dry Air, would be the best Preservative.

Mr. Hilhouse.—I can suggest no greater Improvement, by which the Duration of Ships would be prolonged, than falling the Timber in Winter instead of the Summer.

Mr. Binner.—It was suggested by a late Surveyor of the Navy, Sir J. Williams, in the Year 1771, before a Committee of the Honourable House of Commons, upon a Question of this Kind being asked, his Answer I think was nearly this: That after a Ship (principally speaking of Ships of the Line) was complete in her Frame, which is, that every Timber which forms the Construction be in its Place, to continue in this Position for Six or Twelve Months, the latter if the Exigence of the Times did not prevent it, that the Juices might exhale by standing nearly in the Position each Tree grew, together with the Beams to be placed perpendicularly round the Ship, with the Knees of the lower Deck; the Thick-stuff to be set Edgewise, and to have the same Seasoning. This Method was complied with in some Ships in the Royal Dock Yards, and in a lesser Degree in some building in private Yards. I believe the Effects of this Method has not been clearly ascertained. The War coming on prevented in great Measure this Practice. Another Method, which we have not at all adopted, or in a very small Degree, is, after a Ship's Frame is complete, to bring on her Wales and Plank by bolting them partially to the Timbers, boring all the Holes through Timber and Plank, but not driving the Treennails, which has been the common Method practised, by which Means there will be a free Passage of Air, and both Timber and Plank will be better seasoned by the Juice's exuding freely, by the Perforation being made in the Timber and Plank. What is used of Iron or Copper more than in the common Method, will be saved in Treennails, as it was usual to drive out the Treennails that fastened the without Board Plank, that when the Inside Stuff was brought on, both might be fastened together, and those Treennails so drove out were never of any further Use. Now no Treennails will be used till the Whole is fastened together, which must be a great Saving in that Article of near One Half. In this State a Ship of the Line would be well seasoned in One Year, and prove a more lasting Ship. This Method has been used on India Ships, and suggested by the present India Surveyor. Much has been said on Winter-felled Timber, though this I believe was never properly ascertained. Winter-felled Timber has been used partially, but never to complete the Frame of a Ship. It certainly would be proper to try the Experiment upon a single Ship of the Line, or more if thought proper. I think it would prove at least as durable as Summer-felled. I should again apprehend, that after the Ships were complete in their Frames, were Sheds erected over them, so as to keep them as dry as possible, with a free Circulation of Air, and in this Position to remain Twelve Months, it might be a Means of their longer Durability.

Mr. Noulan.—The Durability of the Navy is an Object of so great Importance to His Majesty's Dominions, that to answer this Question fully and effectually requires Judgment superior to mine. But as it is my Duty to attempt, agreeable to your Request, your Candour I know will excuse. I consider it would be a great Means of Duration to Ships of War, and large Merchant Ships, if all large Timber that has overhauled its proper Time was to be in future converted for the lower Part of Ships, such as Dead-wood Floors, Midship First Furcates, and other Timbers that is under the Line of the light Draft of Water, as it is well known that Parts of Ships that

have been under Repair have been found, when other Parts have been in a State of Decay. Growing sound Timber should be appropriated, from Eight Draft of Water, up. Beam Pieces and Thick-stuff should be converted out of Timber of growing Quality. Knees should be regarded more for their Strength than Largeness, for the Growth of Knees, in general, hold not in the Arm a Proportion with the Body; and a strong growing Limb, if less One Inch in the Arm than its respective Sidings, is preferable in Strength to One more square, if overbroad its Time. The Growth of all Ships Frames should be regarded more for its Strength than Squareness. An early Provision of Beam Pieces, Knees, Thick-stuff, and Plank, should be made and disposed of under Sheds. That the Butt End of the Beams be bored, as soon as converted, from Butt to Scarph, with a proportioned Size Auger to their respective Scantlings; and to be met there with an in-and-out Hole, to give a free Passage of Air through the Body of each Piece, and then put away on Skids under Sheds. That a running Groove be cut from Hole to Hole, when the Scarphs are fayed, to give entire Passage of Air to the Beam when together. Perforating the Beams to the Center of the Body will have the desired Effect. After the Frame has stood its Time to season, I am of Opinion, that grooving up the Backs of the Timbers with One or Two Grooves in the Middle, clear of the Auger Hole (which should be bored One Third from each Edge) will admit Air between the Plank and Timber. Transoms the same; and every other Part of the Ship where Air is wanting. All Knees grooved, and upper Edge of Clamps also. When the Plank is bringing on the Bottom and Sides, Copper Bolts drove where necessary, while the Sets are on, will have the desired Effect to keep the Plank close to the Timbers; and as soon as the Sets are removed, to make it a general Rule to bore off, that the in, or Timber Side of the Plank, may get Air as soon as possible, and dry the Dampness occasioned from the Kila or Seam: The interior Part of the Frame will effectually season by this Means also. The bad Effects of driving Treennails while the Sets are on the Plank for a temporary Purpose, is too often known; it not only prevents Air where it should have a free Passage, but on driving out those Treennails when the inside Stuff is bringing on, frequently starts off the Plank; and I have known in His Majesty's Yards, and Contractors, that the Efforts, to get it too, have proved ineffectual. The Consequence is then bad indeed; for that Part necessarily must be reduced to the other Part of the Bottom, which should, in my Opinion, have Half an Inch added to the Thickness of all Bottoms. The Dependence of Men's Lives is in the Security of the Outside Plank. It would add much to the Duration of Ships if their Bottoms and Sides were to be completely bored off as the Planks are brought in, with an Auger One Quarter of an Inch less than the finishing Size, for a general and free Circulation of Air. That the Footwalling as brought on to be run through with the same Size Auger, and then to bolt or nail, as the Thickness of the Inside Stuff requires, before the Sets are removed. This Method will not only keep the Inside Stuff to the Timbers, but by boring off before the Footwallings are drove inside, the Shipwright has an Opportunity of dividing his Fastenings between the Auger Holes, which, though regularly disposed of on the Outside, from the Crossing of the Edges of Plank, of course make irregular Distances inside, which Method, if used, will make the Fastenings regular; and in this State the outside and inside Plank, independent of a single Treennail, remains securely fast; the Ship receiving, in the most interior Parts of her Scantling, a thorough Seasoning, as kneeling the Beams, faying the Deck Hooks, &c. is so connected with other depending Works on them, that they should be early fayed and bored off, and left unbolted as long as possible to give Air to the interior Part of the Knees and Hooks. When it is necessary to drive off the Treennails, which should be all mooted, and in a perfect seasoned State, a dry Season should be taken to bore all the Holes with the proper sized Augers, which will cut all the flagg'd Wood and Dirt that may have collected, and will prepare the Hole for the Treennail in a horny seasoned State. Were Ships to be hoisted over, wet Weather would not retard the Business, nor injure the Ship in such a Stage of the Business. As soon as the Inside Stuff will admit, the Riders, Hooks, Steps, Crutches, Sleepers, &c. to be fayed. They should be done, and bored off, with an Auger ½ Inch less than the proper Size, then cleared off from their respective Stations, and remain so as long as the Works depending on them will admit; and, when necessary to bolt them, they will be in a more seasoned State than if fayed, (often not sufficiently seasoned) bored off and bolted without the Advantage of so much Time given them as the Method I propose. Tar and Hair, where grooving cannot with Propriety be done, is a good Substitute, provided the Part it is applied to is seasoned. The Hoisting over Ships may be ½ Inch Deals, and remove them with Succession of new Ones. The seasoned Ones fit for Bulkheads, Store Rooms, &c. &c.

Mr. POORE.—The Reason given in the Seventh Answer, by being well seasoned. An Allowance made to a Contractor for the Time will be amply paid by the Duration.

QUESTION 10.

Has Government any Competitor besides the East India Company in the Purchase of Great Oak Timber?

ANSWERS.

Mr. WELLS.—None that I know of.

Mr. BARNARD.—Great Quantities of Oak Staves for the Brewery have been, in the last Twelve Years, cut from the clean Part of the Bodies of large Oak Trees; and several, very extensively in that Trade, are wholly supplied therewith from the County of Sussex.

11

X

Mr.

Mr. Hillhouse.—Government has no Competitor of Consequence, in the Purchase of large Oak Timber, except the East India Company.

Mr. Binner.—Not any to my Knowledge.

Mr. Nowlan.—Government has no Competitors besides the East India Company in the Purchase of large Oak Timber.—There is a trivial Exception; for in some interior Parts I have seen some large straight Oak converted for the Coopers and Carpenters Use; but, in general, it is Timber that through Age has lost its Strength, that Coopers prefer, and of course what Shipbuilders should reject, being unfit for so great a Purpose. No Doubt some of the large Timber would be worth the extra Land Carriage Expence, was it allowed from Government to the Timber Merchant, to encourage him to purchase what is fit for Naval Use. There is no great Danger to apprehend from the Misapplication of valuable Oak, as all Owners of Timber in England, at this Day, have sufficient Knowledge of the Use of Ship Timber, and the greater Advantage it is to them, to sell a Quantity to a Timber Merchant, in Preference to Coopers, Carpenters, &c. &c.

Mr. Poore.—Besides the East India Company, great Quantities of large straight Timber is cut up for Coopers, and other Uses, that would be useful and serviceable to the Navy; was a greater Price given to the Timber Merchant, to enable and encourage him to pay a longer Carriage, the Evil would, in a great Measure, be prevented.

QUESTION 11.

What do you understand to be the Medium Duration of East India Ships?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Wells.—East India Ships have, for many Years, been confined to go only Four Voyages, which were of late performed in about Twelve Years. They have now Leave to go Five Voyages, which may prolong the Time Eighteen or Twenty Months.

Mr. Barnard.—Fifteen Years.

Mr. Hillhouse.—I understand the Medium Duration of East India Ships to be Six Years (or rather for Six Voyages) which formerly was but for Four Voyages.

Mr. Binner.—By every Thing I have heard, and by every Enquiry made, the Medium of their Time in the East India Company's Service is from Twelve to Fourteen Years.

Mr. Nowlan.—The medium Duration of Ships built for the East India Company's Service, from the salutary Mode now practised, by leaving open all Trencail Holes, &c. as long as possible, (which certainly seasons the Frame in One Tenth of the Time that was formerly practised, while the Plank benefits also) and the great Advantage of Copper Fastenings, and Copper Sheathing, is also an Addition to the Durability of those Ships, as it effectually prevents the Worm, so destructive to Ships to that Climate without Copper Bottoms. The medium Duration from the present Mode of Building is about Eighteen Years.

Mr. Poore. The Duration depends chiefly on the Degree of Seasoning.

QUESTION 12.

Are the East India Ships broken up after Four Voyages, or after what Number? And is the Timber taken out of such Ships of much or of any Use in building other Ships, for the Navy or East India Service?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Wells.—I have never known the Timber taken out of the East India Ships, when broken up, made Use of in building Ships for the Navy or East India Service. The old Timber is sometimes used in Repairs of smaller Ships.

Mr. Barnard.—East India Ships have generally been broke up after Four Voyages, and have been found too unbound to apply any Part of them to building Ships of War, or for the same Service. The East India Company have thought proper, in 1783, to permit Ships to go Five or Six Voyages.

Mr. Hillhouse.—The East India Ships are now, in general, after Six Voyages, sold into other Services; but, when broke up, their Timber is neither fit for the Navy, East India Service, or smaller Merchant Ships.

Mr. Binner.—The East India Ships are either broke up or sold commonly after Four Voyages; few Exceptions, I believe, to that Time. Government has purchased several for Storeships, after their Fourth Voyage, during the last War; and, with a small Repair, they have run Four or Five Years. Some have been purchased for the bringing Mails from America, but the greatest Number are broke up. They are of no Sort of Use in building other Ships; if any Part, the Knees might be used, but this is seldom practised, as the Bolt Holes must be fresh bored, which must increase the Size of the Bolts, and render the Knees much weaker.

Mr. Nowlan.—The East India Ships, prior to the present Mode of building them, have been broke up, some after Four, some Five Voyages. Others have been purchased for Mail Ships, &c. The Timber of broken-up East India Ships, or any other, is not fit to be put into a new Ship, as the Trencail Holes, Bolt Holes, &c. in its First State, will clash with those bored in its Second, and of course render the Strength insufficient. Knees of broken-up Ships (if found) will answer

†

Repairs

Repairs, which will be more reasonable than new ones, and save the Consumption of *fuel*, which should be considered at all Times.

Mr. Poore.—The breaking up, I should suppose, would depend wholly on the State the Ships were found to be in. Whether, after Four or more Voyages, when broken up, I should consider the Timber unfit for Uses in either the Navy or the Company's Ships.

Q U E S T I O N 13.

Has any Substitute been found for British Oak in Ship-building that was not used before 1771? Is Ash Timber, or the Spanish Chestnut, used for Knees, and if so, in what Quantity do you suppose them to be used; are they found to answer the Purpose, and to be nearly as durable as Oak?

A N S W E R S.

Mr. Wells.—I do not know of any Substitute for British Oak for Ship-building, that was not used before 1771.

Mr. Barnard.—None that I know of. I have never seen either used in Ship-building.

Mr. Hillhouse.—There has been no Substitute found for British Oak in Ship-building since the Year 1771, that I know of; Ash Timber and Chestnut have been used for Knees, the proportionable Quantities I cannot determine; but I have seen Instances wherein they have been used, but neither of them is as durable as Oak. The Chestnut particularly is scarce worth the Labour of felling and bolting.

Mr. Binmer.—I know of no Substitute that has been used since 1771 for British Oak. I never saw any Knees of Ash used, neither of Chestnut, but know of no Reason why they should not answer the Purpose, their Grain being very much like that of Oak. The Navy Board, in order to save the Consumption of Oak, have ordered in the different King's Yards, Beech, Elm Timber, and Plank, to be made use of in sundry Parts of Ships expressed to them; also Ash and Chestnut Knees; and from the Information the Board have had from several of the Timber Merchants, there is almost a Certainty of getting such a Number of Ash and Chestnut Knees as will occasion a material Saving of Oak. As Elm Trees are not mentioned, I cannot help thinking they would answer the Purpose in dry Parts of the Ship exposed to Air, near as well as Ash and Chestnut, and bear bolting much better.

Mr. Nowlan.—No Substitute experimentally has been found for British Oak in Ship-building, that was not before 1771; but Ash Knees are now admitted by the Commissioners of the Navy in the Timber Merchants Contract. I am of Opinion, that Ash and Spanish Chestnut, if used for Knees, where they will remain dry, will answer, both in Strength and Duration, nearly as long as Oak; and as Ash in general stops in Growth before it gets to the Size of Oak, it would favour the Consumption of English Oak, by using it for Top Timbers, Quarter Deck and Forecastle Beams, Pillars, Wing Stations, Bulkhead Stations, &c. and wherever small Scantlings are required, provided it is in a dry Situation in the Ship.

Mr. Poore.—No Substitute has been found. Chestnut and Ash Knees would, if kept dry, last many Years.

Q U E S T I O N 14.

Do Ash, Spanish Chestnut, and Oak require different Kinds of Soil, or would the Soil on which either of the Two first grow produce Oak of equal Size?

A N S W E R S.

Mr. Wells.—Ash grows best in Chalky Soil, Chestnut in sandy or light Soil, Oak in a stiff or clay Soil; the Oak will therefore not grow where the other Two will.

Mr. Barnard.—So far as I have observed, the Soil favourable to the Growth of Oak is equally so to the other Two.

Mr. Hillhouse.—I believe Ash requires a moister Soil than the Oak, but Chestnut and Oak will thrive equally in the same.

Mr. Binmer.—It was never the Practice to use Ash any where in a Ship, except for Capstain Bars. I apprehend it will grow in any Soil if not too wet. With respect to Spanish Chestnut, for Plantations of Timber Trees, you can hardly go amiss, so there be a Depth of Soil, and no standing Water. They will grow on obstinate Clay and the bleakest Declivities of Hills. This Tree, where Fruit is not the Object, being more patient of Cold than Pear, it may answer most of the Purposes of Oak. In Italy, the best Casks, for Wine and other Liquors, are made of this Wood, which, 'tis said, has the Property, when thoroughly seasoned, of maintaining its Bulk without shrinking or swelling, which most other Timber does; and formerly was built of it great Part of the ancient City of London (and other ancient Cities of the Kingdom) near which were large Forests of Chestnut Trees, which whether or not a Native of this Island, is not well determined. If they grow on an obstinate Clay no Doubt it will produce Oak of equal Size.

Mr. Nowlan.—From my Observation of the Growth of Ash and Chestnut, with the Oak, in the New Forest, and the Forest of Bere, and many Coppices, I find the Ash will grow to its usual Extent near to the Oak, and of the same Soil; Chestnut will the same. The Soil I have remarked, where Ash, Chestnut, and Oak, thrive alike in Proportion to their different Qualities, is in a dark-brown Loom Soil. In Suffolk the Quality of Oak is excellent, but the Growth tedious; and the Soil, which is Clay, too strong for the Growth of Ash or Chestnut.

Mr.

Mr. Poore.—Ash and Chestnut require a dryer Soil than Oak; but Oak will grow to a great Size, on a dry, if a deep Soil.

QUESTION 15.

Do you know what is the common Duration of the Russian Ships built of Larch or Larix Timber?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Wells.—As to this Question I can say but little, as Foreigners make their Ships, what they call, last much longer than we do. In some Countries they double and treble their Ships Bottoms, and never consider about the Timbers, if rotten or sound. They bolt the Outside Plank through and through; clench the Bolts Inside, and wholly depend upon the Outside Plank, a Method I should by no Means recommend.

Mr. Barnard.—I do not.

Mr. Hillhouse.—(See his Answer to the Sixteenth Question.)

Mr. Binner.—I know but little of Russian Ships, but cannot suppose those Ships built of the Larch or Larix Timber to be very durable, when compared to Ships built of British Oak, provided they were as much at Sea as a British Ship generally is in Time of War. I can hardly suppose those Ships to be wholly built of that Timber, as in general it is perfectly straight; and as the fore and aft Part of Ships, by their Construction, require crooked Timber, I should suppose bad they Compass Oak, it would be used in those Parts, otherwise to mould a straight Piece to form a Curve, it must of course be greatly grain-cut, and exceeding weak; particularly when the Plank comes to be fastened, by boring through those Timbers, I should imagine would cause a Separation of the Timber. If the Knees are produced from the same Timber, it can be only the Roots, with Part of the Body, for the Knee; and if the Timbers, Knees, and Plank, are all of this Species of Fir, they should have a peculiar Manner of bolting and clenching those Bolts, that when the Ship works much at Sea, unless they have large Saucer-headed Bolts without, and clenched on Plates within, the Bolts by Time would draw through those soft Materials, and render the Ship very crazy, though the Wood at the same Time may be durable.

Mr. Nowlan.—I have known Archangel Ships that have been from Ten to Sixteen Years built, and in a sound State of the Growth of that Country, which is named Larch or Larix Timber.

Mr. Poore.—Not acquainted.

QUESTION 16.

As the Larch will grow on Soil unfit for the Oak, do you not think that the planting of that Tree should be encouraged, with a View to the future Supply of the Navy?

ANSWERS.

Mr. Wells.—I cannot conceive the Larch will ever be found useful or fit Timber for the Navy.

Mr. Barsted.—As the Larch will grow on Soil unfit for Oak, it is to me the strongest Proof that the Cultivation of it would be useless, with a View to a future Supply for the Navy.

Mr. Hillhouse.—I can say nothing to these Two Articles (15, 16.)

Mr. Binner.—As it will grow on Soil and Situations where Oak will not grow, it certainly might with Propriety be encouraged, particularly in the Northern Parts of this Kingdom. It is a Native of the Alpine and Pyrenean Mountains, is fond of an elevated Situation, it will become a stately Tree in the poorest hungry Sand and Gravel, and on the highest and barest Hills, where there is but few Inches of Soil; it rejects no Quality of Earth, but in wet Lands it will not succeed.

An Author I have read on Forest Trees speaks thus of the Larch, and after speaking of the many Purposes it is fit for, concludes thus, "Nor was it used for these Purposes only, but for the Building of Ships also." And Witsen, a Dutch Writer on Naval Architecture, mentions a Ship to have been found, not long since, in the Numidian Seas Twelve Fathom under Water, chiefly built of this Timber and Cypress; both reduced to that Hardness as so resist the sharpest Tools, nor was any Part perished, though it had lain Fourteen hundred Years submerged.

Mr. Nowlan.—From the Duration of Ships built of Larch Timber, and which will grow on poorer Soil than Oak requires, the planting of that Tree should be encouraged to assist, in a future Demand, the Oak, that will require longer Time to grow to a valuable Size; and as the Larch is lighter in Quality than the Oak, it should be appropriated in Ship-building from the Load Seat of Water up.

Mr. Poore.—The Larch should be encouraged, as it will flourish on a poorer Soil than Oak.

QUESTION 17.

Do you suppose that more Ground has been new planted within your Recollection, than there has been of Woodland turned into Tillage, or the Reverse?

A N S W E R S.

Mr. Wells.—I believe there are many Thousand Acres of Woodland grubbed more than has been new planted.

Greenland Dock,
April 10th, 1789.

W. Wells.

Mr. Barnard.—I am certain not within the Counties of Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk, Cambridge-shire, Norfolk, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.

Depeford Green,
March 19th, 1789.

W. Barnard.

Mr. Hillsont.—I do not suppose there has been One Hundredth Part of the Land newly planted that has been turned into Tillage.

Mr. Binner.—By every Information I can gather, it has been too much the Fashion to turn Woodland into Tillage in much greater Proportion than the Reverse, as Tillage in general brings its Value each Year when not fallow, while that of Woodland must be a Series of Years before any Benefit can be reaped from the Produce.

It may not be foreign from the Subject to remark, that if Timber on Church Lands were suffered to grow, and not taken down when not fit, by every new Incumbent, together with proper Attention to Hedge Rows, which will always produce the finest Compass Timber and Knots, this alone would be quite sufficient for building Ships for the Trading Part of the Nation; while the Royal Forests, if properly planted, and well attended after planting, would I believe be quite sufficient for the Purposes of the Royal Navy. I beg Leave to make a Remark from One of the most eminent Timber Merchants of his Time in this Kingdom, respecting Hedge Rows. "In former Leases it was a Condition not to plough within a Rod of the Hedges, within which "Places has been produced many Thousand Loads of fine Timber; but so far from being so "now, the Plough goes so near the Hedge that you cannot walk round a Field without tearing "your Coat."

J. Binner.

N. B. Mr. Mitchell has requested me to say he has perused those Answers, and is entirely of my Opinion.

Mr. Nowlan.—In Answer to the Seventeenth Question relative to the Proportion of Woodlands, and that turned into Tillage, I have made Enquiry, and am informed from good Authority, that the Woodlands hold an equal Proportion to that of Tillage throughout the Kingdom at this Time. I will not differ from those Gentlemen who have been through more Counties of England than I have, and doubt not some of them are as described by those Gentlemen; but from my Knowledge of the Counties of Hants, Wiltshire, Suffolk, and Dorsetshire, where I have bought Timber, the Woodlands hold not a Proportion with the Lands turned into Tillage.

But were Gentlemen to make a true Calculation of the Advantage of planting Oaks on Land it is too expensive to cultivate, they would be induced to attend to it even from Motives of private Interest, at least to appropriate One Third of their Estates to the Plantation of Oaks Elms, Beech, Ash, Chestnut, and Larch. Firs are an unprofitable Plant, that should not take up the Room of more useful Trees, unless it was possible to grow Firs for Masts, Yards, &c. which I fear the Climate will not answer for. An Effort w^d be a Proof.

Mr. Poore.—As great a Proportion of Land is appropriated to the Growth of Timber now as has been for many Years past: The Method used in thinning properly the young Trees is better known and more attended to than heretofore.

N° 11.

QUESTIONS sent by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue to the Chairman of the General Quarter Sessions of the several Counties in England and Wales; with the ANSWERS returned thereto.

ENGLAND.

QUESTION I.

WHETHER the Quantity of large Oak Timber in general fit for the Use of the Navy, growing in that County, is increased or diminished within Memory?

ANSWERS.

<i>Bedford</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Berks</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Bucks</i>	—	No Answer returned.
<i>Cambridge</i>	—	Within Memory the Quantity of such Timber growing in this County has been but small, except in the Parishes adjoining to Essex and Suffolk on the South East, and to Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire on the South West Side of the County, and there it is diminished.
<i>Chesler</i>	—	Certainly diminished.
<i>Cornwall</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Cumberland</i>	—	No Answer returned.
<i>Derby</i>	—	Large Oak Timber is very greatly diminished in this County within Memory, and there is not much of such Oak Timber now left.
<i>Devon</i>	1.	Much diminished in the Eastern Part.
(2 Returns.)	2.	Diminished.
<i>Dorset</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Durham</i>	—	The Quantity of Oak Timber fit for the Use of the Navy is evidently much diminished in the County of Durham.
<i>Essex</i>	—	Very much diminished, and still continually diminishing.
<i>Gloucester</i>	—	Certainly diminished.
<i>Hants</i>	1.	Diminished certainly, and very much.
(4 Returns.)	2.	Decreased.
	3.	It is so greatly diminished within the Space of Forty Years, that in this County alone there was a sufficient Quantity of Timber in the different Manors, without going into His Majesty's New Forest, to build Fifty Sail of the Line. But now, I am sorry to say, it would be a great Difficulty to find a Frame for a Seventy-four Gun Ship; and as to a First, Second, or Third Rate, there is no such Timber left, except it be in His Majesty's New Forest, and but little left there.
	4.	The Quantity of Timber in general, not only in this County, but in every other where Water and Land Carriage is convenient, is undoubtedly greatly diminished, by the amazing Consumption of Ship Timber in His Majesty's Dock Yards; by the great Demands upon the Country by the Builders of East India Ships, whose large Scantlings at present require Timber fit for a Fourth Rate Ship of War, and whose increasing Dimensions must consequently increase the Evil; by the Practice too generally adopted of grubbing up Hedge Rows, which are the best calculated for the Growth of large Timber; and by not encouraging the Growth of young Saplings (which will naturally get up where Timber has been cut) by proper Inclosures.
<i>Hereford</i>	—	Diminished very much indeed since I have known the County (19 Years).
<i>Hertford</i>	—	The Quantity of Oak Timber fit for the Navy is greatly decreased in this County (that is to say) Oak Trees that measure from 45 Cords, but round measure and upwards.
<i>Huntingdon</i>	—	No Answer returned.
<i>Kent</i>	—	Oak Timber fit for the Use of the Navy, and large Timber of an inferior Size, is certainly much decreased.
<i>Leicestershire</i>	—	Decreased.
<i>Lincoln</i>	—	Decreased.
(2 Returns.)	1.	The Quantity of such Timber grown within our Recollection in the said Division

Division has always been so extremely inconsiderable that scarcely any Increase or Diminution has appeared to take Place.

	9.	Considerably decreased.
<i>Middlesex</i>	—	No Answer returned.
<i>Monmouth</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Norfolk</i>	—	No Answer* returned.
<i>Northampton</i>	—	No Answer* returned.
<i>Northumberland</i>	—	Diminished. There not having been any considerable Quantity fit for the Use of the Navy.
<i>Nottingham</i>	1.	Diminished.
(4 Returns.)	2.	Oak Timber of a large Size, calculated for the Use of the Navy, is very much diminished.
	3.	Much diminished.
	4.	Oak Timber fit for the Use of the Navy, within Memory, is much diminished.
<i>Oxford</i>	—	Very much diminished within Memory, and scarce any to be felled in the County, except in Parks and ornamented Grounds.
<i>Rutland</i>	—	No material Alteration has taken Place.
<i>Salop</i>	—	Greatly diminished, perhaps not One Fourth remaining of what there was Thirty Years past.
<i>Somerset</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Stafford</i>	—	Very greatly diminished.
<i>Suffolk</i>	1.	Considerably decreased.
(3 Returns.)	2.	It is certainly diminished.
	3.	Diminished.
<i>Surrey</i>	—	No Answer returned.
<i>Sussex</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Warwick</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Wiltshire</i>	—	No Answer returned.
<i>Wiltshire</i>	—	No Answer returned.
<i>Worcester</i>	—	Considerably diminished.
<i>York</i>	1.	East Riding. There is very little Oak Timber fit for the Navy growing in this Riding; a small Quantity in North Holderness, and some good in Ouse and Derwent Wapentakes.
(3 Returns.)	2.	North Riding. The Quantity of large Oak Timber fit for the Use of the Navy, in the North Riding, is diminished.
	3.	West Riding. Diminished.

NORTH WALES.

<i>Anglesey</i>	—	There is no Oak Timber growing in the County of Anglesey fit for the Use of the Navy, and therefore the Questions are not necessary to be answered. J. Williams, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Anglesey, held the 11th Day of January 1791.
<i>Carmarthen</i>	—	No Answer returned.
<i>Denbigh</i>	—	No Answer returned.
<i>Flint</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Merioneth</i>	—	I think the Quantity of large Oak Timber is diminished.
<i>Montgomery</i>	—	Considerably diminished.

SOUTH WALES.

<i>Brecknock</i>	—	Greatly decreased.
<i>Cardigan</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Carmarthen</i>	—	Diminished Nineteen-twentieths at least within Memory, inasmuch that there is very little large Timber left.
<i>Glamorgan</i>	—	No Answer returned.
<i>Pembroke</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Radnor</i>	1.	Decreased very considerably.
(2 Returns.)		

* N. B. After this Schedule was prepared, Answers were received from the Counties of Norfolk and Northampton, which see P. 121.

1. Decreased.

2. Decreased, inasmuch that the Quantity now remaining in this County is very inconsiderable, either in Woods or Hedge Rows.

QUESTION 2.

Whether particularly the Quantity of such Timber growing in Woods is increased or diminished.

ANSWERS.

<i>Bedford</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Berks</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Cambridge</i>	—	Decreased.
<i>Chesler</i>	—	Diminished, but less perhaps in Woods than in other Places.
<i>Cornwall</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Derby</i>	—	Such Timber is diminished in Woods.
<i>Devon</i>	—	1. Diminished.
	—	2. Diminished.
<i>Derby</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Durham</i>	—	The Quantity of such Timber growing in Woods appears diminished.
<i>Essex</i>	—	See Answer to 1st Question.
<i>Gloucester</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Hants</i>	—	1. It's lessened, and supposed to be from the increased Value of it.
	—	2. Diminished.
	—	3. It is diminished to a great Scarcity, owing to the great Demand in the different Dock Yards, and the increased Value of it within the Space of 40 Years; at that Period it was sold at 40s. per Load, Gist, which is now worth £. 5 per Load.
	—	4. See Answer to 1st Question.
<i>Hereford</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Hereford</i>	—	There are very few Woods in this County that have any large Timbers in them (that is to say) of the Size before described and upwards.
<i>Kent</i>	—	Much diminished.
<i>Lancaster</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Leicester</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Lincoln</i>	—	1. We know not of any such Woods.
	—	2. Diminished.
<i>Monmouth</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Northumberland</i>	—	The Quantity of such Timber very little remaining.
<i>Nottingham</i>	—	1. Diminished.
	—	2. Do very much diminish.
	—	3. Much diminished.
	—	4. Oak Timber fit for Navy Use, growing in Woods, is diminished.
<i>Oxford</i>	—	Diminished in Woods.
<i>Rutland</i>	—	See Answer to 1st Question.
<i>Salop</i>	—	I am at a Loss to say whether the Oak Timber in Woods or Hedge Rows is lessened in the greater Proportion.
<i>Somerset</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Stafford</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Suffolk</i>	—	1. Diminished, as it ought to be.
	—	2. Certainly diminished, both in Woods and Hedge Rows.
	—	3. Diminished.
<i>Suffex</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Warwick</i>	—	Increased.
<i>Worcester</i>	—	Very much diminished.
	—	1. Diminished.
<i>York</i>	—	2. The Quantity of such Timber, growing in Woods, is diminished.
	—	3. Diminished.
<i>Flint</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Merioneth</i>	—	I also think they are diminished.
<i>Montgomery</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Brecknock</i>	—	Greatly decreased.
<i>Cardigan</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Carmarthen</i>	—	Almost annihilated.
<i>Pembroke</i>	—	Diminished.
<i>Radnor</i>	—	See Answer to 1st Question.

QUESTION 3.

Whether there is an Increase or Decrease of the Quantity of such Timber growing in Hedge Rows?

6 ANSWERS.

A N S W E R S.

- Bedford* — Decrease.
Berks — Great Decrease.
Cambridge — Decrease.
Chesher — See Answer to Question 2.
Cornwall — Diminished.
Derby — Is greatly decreased in the Hedge Rows.
Devon — 1. Very little Oak Timber growing in Hedge Rows, but a great deal in the Hedges; and more there might be, provided proper Care was taken, which Gentlemen might do by reserving a Power in their Leases of marking Saplings before their Tenants fell their Hedge Wood, of which they should be compelled to give Notice to the Proprietor of the Land, or his Steward or Bailiff (Sir Robert Park has all his Saplings marked with Red Paint before the Wood is felled). Tenants should be restrained from lopping Maiden Trees.
 2. Decrease.
Dorset — Decrease.
Durham — Diminished in Hedge Rows.
Essex — See Answer to Question 1.
Gloucester — Diminished.
Hants — 1. A Decrease, from the prevailing Improvement of clearing it for Corn.
 2. A Decrease.
 3. A Decrease, owing to the grubbing up of Hedge Rows, and cleaning of them, and converting it into Corn or Pasture Land.
 4. See Answer to Question 1.
Hireford — Decrease.
Hertford — What Timbers there are of the Size before mentioned are chiefly growing in the Fields and Hedge Rows, but even that Sort of Timber is not increasing in this County.
Kent — Much decreased.
Lancaster — Decreased.
Leicester — Decreased.
Lincoln — 1. In the Hedge Rows there are scarcely any Trees, except Ash and a few Elms; the grubbing up such Rows is not usual.
 2. Decreased.
Monmouth — Decrease.
Northumberland — No such Timber whatever growing in Hedge Rows.
Nottingham — 1. Decrease.
 2. Timber growing in Hedge Rows is an Impediment to the Cultivation of the adjoining Lands, as also to its Production both in Quantity and Quality, which is an Inducement to cut down Hedge Row Timber; consequently much diminished.
 3. An Increase of Oak Timber, but a Decrease of Timber fit for the Navy.
 4. Oak Timber growing in Hedge Rows, fit for the Navy, is diminished.
Oxford — Diminished in Hedge Rows.
Rutland — See Answer to Question 1.
Salop — See Answer to Question 2.
Somerset — Great Decrease.
Stafford — Decreased.
Suffolk — 1. Decreased, as it ought to be.
 2. See Answer to Question 2.
 3. A Decrease.
Suffex — Decrease.
Warwick — Decreased.
Worcester — A considerable Decrease.
York — 1. Diminished. A great many new Inclosures have been made in the last 30 Years; but Ash are more commonly planted than Oak in Hedge Rows.
 2. There is a Decrease of the Quantity of such Timber growing in Hedge Rows.
 3. A great Decrease.
Flint — A Decrease.
Merioneth — I think there is a Decrease of such Timber.
Montgomery — A Decrease.
Bedford — Greatly decreased.
Cardigan — Decrease.
Carmarthen — There is scarce any Timber that could serve the Navy, either in the Woods or Hedge Rows.
Pembroke — A Decrease.
Radnor — See Answers to Question 1.

QUESTION 4.

Whether the Growth of Oak Timber, in Hedge Rows, is generally encouraged; or whether the grubbing up of Hedge Rows, for the enlarging of Fields, and improving Arable Ground, is become common in that County?

ANSWERS.

- Bedford* — Timber not encouraged in Hedge Rows. Hedge Rows frequently grubbed up.
- Berks* — See Answer to Question 3.
- Cambridge* — The Growth not encouraged; and the grubbing up of Hedge Rows, in the inclosed Part, very frequent.
- Chester* — It is not much encouraged; but, perhaps, no very great Alterations are made by the Methods here mentioned.
- Cornwall* — The Growth of Timber in Hedge Rows is not encouraged.—There are some Instances where Fields are enlarged by taking down Hedges, which in general do not abound with Timber in this County.—*Cornwall*.
- Derby* — There is not any Encouragement given to the Growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows, and the grubbing up Hedge Rows for the enlarging of Fields is common in this County.
- Dorset* — 1. See Answer to Question 3.
2. Grubbing up of Hedge Rows, for the enlarging of Fields, is the general Practice.
- Dorset* — The Growth of Timber not encouraged, and Hedge Rows frequently destroyed.
- Durham* — The Growth of Oak Timber, in Hedge Rows, is not encouraged. Ash is more commonly planted, however prejudicial to Quicksets. The grubbing up Hedge Rows, except for the Improvement of Lawns, is not much adopted.
- Essex* — The Landlord is of course desirous to encourage the Growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows; but the Farmer is so much used to make Pollards of every Thing, that he generally contrives to head the young Trees before they come to any Size.
- Gloucester* — I do not think the Growth of Timber, of any Sort, is encouraged in Hedge Rows, but the new Inclosures of Common Fields, in which Trees are frequently planted, more than make Amends for the old Fences that have been grubbed.
- Hants* — 1. See Answer to Question 3.
2. The grubbing of Hedge Rows is more practised, and consequently there is a Decrease of Oak Timber.
3. The grubbing up of Hedge Rows is become general, and the Growth of Timber in them is thereby totally destroyed, owing to the great Price given for Corn since the Bounty took Place for exporting of Corn and Beer, which gives every Farmer Encouragement to grub Hedge Rows up, and convert them into Corn Land.
4. See Answer to Question 1.
- Hartford* — The Growth of Oak in Hedge Rows is not so much encouraged as in many Counties. The Trees are much stripped and lopped by the Farmers. The principal Quantity of Timber for the Navy, which still remains, is in Woods.
- Hertford* — The grubbing up of Hedges, to enlarge Fields, has certainly prevented the Increase of Hedge Row Timber. The County of Herts consists chiefly of Land in Tillage. Occupiers, by stocking up the Hedges, increase the Land in Tillage, and by clearing the Hedges of all Kinds of Trees admit of plowing to the utmost Bounds of their Land.
- Kent* — It is not generally attended to or encouraged, and must decrease by grubbing up Hedge Rows upon the more improved Plan of Tillage.
- Lancaster* — Not encouraged.
- Leicester* — Not generally encouraged, but partially in new Inclosures.—Exceedingly so.
- Lincoln* — 1. See Answer to Question 3.
2. Trees in Hedge Rows are generally encouraged, but these Trees are chiefly Elm.
- Maxwell* — The Growth of Oak in Hedge Rows is not encouraged, and the grubbing up of Hedge Rows for enlarging Fields is becoming common.
- Northumberland* — Inclosures in this County are but of late Date.—The Trees planted in Hedge Rows are chiefly Ash.—Very few Oak.—Old Earthen Dykes or Fences scarce require any grubbing.—Arable Ground rather upon the Increase.
- Nottingham* — 1. Oak Timber generally cut down when fit for Sale, encouraged when young;

young; the Hedge Rows not in general so wide, or so near each other, as to be of Detriment to Agriculture.

The Improvement in Agriculture, and Advances in Value of Land, has caused the Occupiers to bring those Hedges which commonly were of great Breadth into the narrowest Compacts, leaving the young Saplings and Plants produced from Acorns unprotected, and where Fields are small many Hedges are grubbed up.

The Timber most generally encouraged in Hedge Rows in this County are Ash and Elm, but some Oaks have of late been planted. No material Alterations as to the Size of Inclosures. Fir of every Species, and Birch, have been of late much encouraged.

4. The Growth of Oak Timber growing in Hedge Rows is not much encouraged. The grubbing up Hedge Rows for enlarging Fields is not common in this Part of the Country. A bad Method prevails in cutting away the Branches from Trees growing in Hedge Rows, which Experience proves to be very injurious.

Oxford — Oak Timber in Hedge Rows very little encouraged, and universally cut down for Sale.

Rutland — Some new Inclosures have taken Place in the Hedge Rows, of which a few Oak Trees have been planted. No grubbing of Hedge Rows.

Salop — Great Quantities of Timber have been taken down in consequence of enlarging Farms, as they are certainly injurious to Arable Lands.—The opening of Fields together has prevailed much. The Occupiers of Lands frequently abuse such as grow in Hedge Rows.

Somerset — Inclosures enlarged, and the Growth of Timber in Hedge Rows diminished.

Stafford — Not encouraged.—Yes.

Suffolk — 1. Much Timber and the Improvement of Arable Land are incompatible. Arable Land in Suffolk is improved, and therefore Timber lessened.

2. Many Fences are thrown down for the enlarging of Fields; but when new Fences are made it is usual to put in Oak Spring with the White Thorn.—Of this, however, Tenants in general take but very little Care.

3. The grubbing up of Hedge Rows is the general Practice.

Suffen — Not encouraged.—Yes.

Warwick — Not general; there remains in some Parts Hedge Row Timber.

Worcester — It is become an universal Practice in this County to grub up Hedge Rows, being found by Experience to contribute greatly to the Improvement of Agriculture.

York — 1. In Ouse, on Derwent Wapentake, many Oak Hedge Rows have been grubbed up, and but few planted, but there are many still remain.—In the rest of the Riding there are scarcely any.

2. The Growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows is not encouraged, and the grubbing up of Hedge Rows for enlarging of Fields and improving Arable Ground in some Parts has been practised, but not to any great Extent.

3. The grubbing up of Hedge Rows common.

Flint — Unanswered.

Merioneth — The Growth of Timber in Hedge Rows is sometimes encouraged, and I don't think the grubbing up of Hedge Rows is become common in this County. Yet every Spot of Ground, capable of Improvement, is generally cleared for Tillage.

Montgomery — Growth of Timber in Hedge Rows not encouraged, and the stocking up of Trees for the Purpose of enlarging Fields is become common.

Brecon — Not encouraged, because they injure the Hedges. Where the Farms are very small, Two or Three are thrown into One; Hedges, and Trees in Hedges, therefore, are grubbed up to enlarge the Fields, in order to proportion them to the several odd Marks, consistent with the Size of the Farms.

Cardigan — The Growth of Oak Timber in Hedge Rows in this County is not generally encouraged.—The grubbing up of Hedge Rows for the Purpose in this Question is not become common.

Carmarthen — The Timber that has been cut down in the Hedge Rows has in no Instance been encouraged, or permitted to grow again.

Pembroke — Every Body cuts down, and no one plants, or encourages the Growth of Oak Timber in any Shape.

Radnor — 1. Decreased very considerably.

2. Enlarging Fields is become common, but that does not much tend to destroy Timber, the Trees being generally left.

QUESTION 5.

Whether in such Oak Woods as are cut at stated Periods in Succession, it is customary to leave young Saplings

at each Cutting?—And if so, whether they are generally barked at the Second Fall, and cut down for Country Uses, or preserved for Timber?

ANSWERS.

- Belford* — Saplings left for Timber, but not for Seconds, are too often left upon old Stools.
- Berks* — Timber not properly attended to in cutting of Coppice, nor Saplings enough left for Growth.
- Cambridge* — Young Saplings generally left, and in some Woods preserved for Timber; but generally cut down at the Second Fall.
- Chesler* — We have few or none of these Woods in this County.
- Cornwall* — Both Saplings and Standers left of former Cuttings, are always excepted, and preserved at and after every Sale. Some however may be cut down for Farm Uses; but in that Case, such as are thinned in their Growth, and do not thrive, so as to shew a Tendency to make Timber.
- Derby* — In the very few Woods of Oak in this County, which come within this Description, and are called Spring Woods, the following Rules are observed: The Fall is either at 18, 19, or 20 Years Growth, the latter the most usual Time. There are left upon every Acre a certain Number of Trees of different Ages or Growth, called Wevers, Black Barks, and Ariths; the last are deemed Timber, and ought at least to be of the Age of 60 Years. The Black Barks 40, and the Wevers 20. A proper Proportion of these are cut every Fall; but, in the greater Number of Woods which are cut, it is apprehended the Provisions of the 35 Henry VIII. C. 17. and the other Acts relative to Woods, are not attended to. The prevalent Idea is, that it answers better to cut down the young Wood for Country Uses, than to let it grow into Timber. The constant Payment of Parochial Rates and other Taxes tends to render a general Concurrence in this Opinion, and to enforce its Practice: Few People being willing to pay certain Taxes at present, for a Profit often precarious, and always to accrue at a long future Period.
- Devon* — 1. Very little Coppice Wood in this Part of the County; but I have observed Saplings left when the Wood has been felled, which though they may be thriving, and promise well, yet the Change is so great on the Wood being all cut down, that they are thinned in their Growth, and never thrive afterwards; the Consequence is, they are cut down at the next Felling; the only Way to raise Timber in Oak Woods, is to thin them out gradually every Year.
2. The young Saplings are generally left the First Time, but cut down at the Second.
- Dorset* — In some Parts customary.—No such Practice.
- Durham* — The great Demand for small sized Wood in the County of Durham, for Collieries, (viz.) Pit Props, Sleepers for Waggon Ways, &c. induces the early Felling of Timber; and it is too general a Practice to cut down all that will turn to Profit, leaving the Roots to shoot afresh.
- Essex* — I am not aware that there are any Woods consisting of Oak only, in the County, nor have I heard ever of the Practice of barking and cutting down the Saplings at the Second Fall.
- Gloucester* — We have very little Oak Underwood in this County, it is principally Beech, Ash, and Hazle.
- Hants* — 1. That it is much wanting, and very much neglected, the planting or setting young Oak to supply the Quantity cut; but the Saplings are not destroyed.
2. It is customary to leave Saplings, and not so fell them at the Second Cutting, unless for the Purpose of thinning them, where too thick.
3. It is customary for the Workmen or Wood-cutters to leave Saplings where they find them in their Cutting; but some of the Workmen are careless, I am sorry to say they much neglect it, therefore I do earnestly recommend to all Gentlemen to let their Woodmen mark with Paint Two Saplings on every Rod of Land (if there are so many) to be left by the Wood Cutters on their Peril; and on the Second Cutting of the Coppice, to fell One of them (as One on a Rod is sufficient Quantity) and where there are not Saplings to supply the Quantity as above, I do most earnestly recommend Gentlemen to plant Acorns to fill up the Deficiency at the next Cutting.
4. The leaving of young Saplings when Coppices and Hedge Rows are cut, is not so generally attended to as it ought to be; small Grainers to the Labourers employed may possibly lessen the prevailing Evil; but where Saplings are left tolerably thick, it may be necessary to thin them Two or Three Times, according to their Growth, for becoming large Timber.

- Hereford* — Saplings are left; some of which are cut at the Second Fall, and others left for Timber.
- Hertford* — The Answer to this Question depends in some Measure whether the Woods are in the Owner or in a Tenant's Hand. The latter looks to perfect Profit, the Owner in general considers, or should consider, future Advantages; therefore in the Occupier's Hands few Saplings are left; in the Owner's Hands, a proper Succession for Timber.
- Kent* — It is customary to leave Saplings in the Oak Woods, and not to cut them down while of very small Growth.
- Lancaster* — Not customary.
- Leicester* — It is customary to leave young Saplings. — Cut down for Country Uses.
- Lincoln* — 1. Not any such Woods.
2. Saplings are chiefly left; but at the Second Fall are generally cut down for Country Uses.
- Monmouth* — It is customary to leave young Saplings at each Cutting, and it is too customary to cut them down for Country Uses at the Second Fall.
- Northumberland* — It is customary when there is a Fall of Wood, to leave young Saplings. Every Piece of Oak is barked that will pay the Expence. — Cut down almost for Country Uses only.
- Nottingham* — 1. Saplings commonly left to grow to Timber.
2. Where Woods are cut periodically, it seldom happens that Oak Trees are permitted to stand to obtain a sufficient Size for Ship Timber.
3. Young Saplings are generally left, and are barked when felled, and are generally used in the Country.
4. In Oak Woods with Underwood, if not cut at stated Periods, it is customary to leave young Oak Saplings that are promising, and to pay, to make Timber. — Such young Oaks as are unpromising are barked and cut down for Country Uses.
- Oxford* — In some Woods Saplings are left at each Cutting, and in many others there are none. Where they are left they are in general thinned the Second Fall, and the Remainder preserved for Timber.
- Ratland* — A Proportion of Saplings left for Timber in every Sale.
- Salop* — It is generally the Practice to leave kind growing Saplings at the stated Period of falling Woods. At a Second Fall (if promising) they are sometimes permitted to stand for Timber. Our Coppices are generally fallen at from 20 to 25 Years Growth, and all the Poles are barked. If fallen at about 18 Years Growth it is converted into Cordwood for the Forges, and not barked.
- Somerset* — Generally left, and not barked.
- Stafford* — The young Saplings are left to grow for Timber. — Preserved for Timber.
- Suffolk* — 1. The Practice of leaving Saplings universal, but in Woods let, they are left from Scrubs purposely, that they may not become Trees.
2. It is customary to leave Oak Saplings at each Cutting of the Underwood, and these are afterwards suffered to stand for Timber. But the Timber growing in Woods is seldom suffered to stand long enough to be fit for the Use of the Navy.
3. Yes. — Such Saplings are allowed to grow till they become Timber, and are then cut down for Country Uses.
- Sussex* — Locally so. — Sometimes barked. — Preserved.
- Warwick* — Young Saplings are commonly left, but not generally preserved for Timber.
- Worcester* — It is customary to leave Saplings at each Cutting, but they are very seldom preserved for Timber Trees.
- York* — 1. The Oak Woods above mentioned are not cut at stated Periods.
2. There are few Oak Woods cut at stated Periods in Succession, but where there are any, it is usual to leave such young Oak Trees standing as are likely to become Timber, and when they are cut down the Bark is preserved, being of considerable Value, whether the Wood is cut for Country Uses, or sold for Timber.
3. Trees are left as young Saplings, but are generally taken down the 2d or 3d Fall, and few left for Timber, but taken down for Country Use.
- Glouc* — There is no such Custom in this County.
- Merioneth* — When Oak Timber is felled in this County, the Buttings are preserved for the further Growth of Timber; there are no Saplings on the Buttings when the Trees are felled, but the Imps sprouting from the Buttings afterwards are generally preserved by the Proprietors.
- Montgomery* — It is not customary in the Cutting of such Woods to leave young Saplings.
- Brecon* — Where Oak Coppices are cut at stated Periods, Saplings are reserved at each Cutting, and many of those are felled at the next Cutting, and too few preserved for Timber.
- Cardigan* — It is mostly customary in such Oak Woods as mentioned in this Question,

- to leave young Saplings at each Cutting, and such are generally barked at the Second Fall, and cut down for Country Uses.
- Caermarthen* — The Method of preserving the Woods for successive Cuttings is for the Purpose of Cordwood, and no young Saplings are attended to, but the Growth from the old Stools are weeded at 2 Years and 7 Years Growth, and the Produce cut at Growths of from 20 to 30 Years.
- Pembroke* — Saplings are generally barked at the Second Fall, and cut down for the Use of the Coal Pits.
- Radnor* — 1. Cut down at the Second Fall.
2. Standards are seldom left, but when they are, and become fit for Building or Holbandry Uses, they are generally cut down.

QUESTION 6.

Whether the Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals made during the last Thirty Years, have not, by reducing the Expence of Carriage, been the Means of bringing large Supplies of Timber to the Dock Yards, which could not otherwise have been brought there?

ANSWERS.

- Bedford* — They have.
- Berks* — Yes.
- Cambridge* — Of this there can be no Doubt. In One Parish under that Description Three thousand Trees were bought last Year for the Dock Yards, which they are now carrying away, and in the Place of which there is not like to be any Supply.
- Chesster* — That has certainly been the Case in a great Degree in the Dock Yards with which this County is connected.
- Cornwall* — The Roads are improved; but as to Navigable Canals there are none in this County, which is maritime, being surrounded on every Side by the Sea, except that adjoining to Devon, so that the Dock Yard at Plymouth is supplied with Timber from other Counties Coast-ways.
- Derby* — The Facility of Carriage effected by Navigable Canals certainly tends in general to bring Supplies of Timber to the Dock Yards, and, on the other Hand, supplies the same County with Deal Planks, and Timber, which begin to be much preferred to Oak. In this County, however, though a very large Quantity of Deal is daily brought into it, scarcely any large Oak Timber is supposed to be carried away, partly owing to the Scarcity of such Timber, and partly owing to the Demand of Oak, in Preference to Deal, in that Part of the County, where the only Materials for building are Limestone.
- Devon* — 1. The Improvement of Roads has brought the Timber Dealers into the more inland Parts, and by that Means larger Supplies are sent to the Dock Yards.
2. No Canals in this Part of the County.
- Dorset* — No Canals.
- Durham* — There are no Navigable Canals in the County of Durham. Much Oak has been carried to Stockton, Sunderland, and Newcastle, for building the Ships used at the said respective Ports. Little of that Timber would be fit for the Navy.
- Essex* — There are very few Turnpikes, and absolutely no Navigable Canals in the County, but the private Roads are very good in general, and the Timber nearly all gone.
- Glocester* — The Navigable Canals with us have not assisted the Conveyance of Timber but in a very small Degree, the Severn going through by much the best timbered Part of this County.
- Hants* — 1. If it has not, most certainly will be the Means of increasing its Value, where it stands, and thereby lessen the Quantity.
2. The Improvement of the Roads, with the Introduction of Broad Wheels, has been the Cause of bringing larger Supplies of Timber to the Dock Yard.
3. The making of Turnpikes and Navigable Canals ought to be encouraged at all Events, as in many Counties there are large Quantities of Timber that would be brought to His Majesty's Dock Yards; but for Want of Canals and Turnpikes it is rendered impossible to do it. The Utility of those already made have been so beneficial and of such Importance, that they have been the Means of Thousands of Loads of Timber being brought into His Majesty's Dock Yards, which otherwise could not have been got there.
4. The increased Facility of Carriage to the Dock Yards has certainly greatly enhanced

enhanced the Price of Timber, and consequently occasioned much greater Quantities being cut down than otherwise would have been.

- Hereford* — There are no Canals in the County, the River Wye only is navigable. A very considerable Supply of Timber has been sent to the Dock Yards within these 20 Years; and Parts of the Country are so strip, that even common Building Timber is scarce.
- Hertford* — The Navigation of the Rivers Stort and Lee hath enabled the Owners of Timber to send it down those Rivers, and so into the Thames, at somewhat lesser Price than by Land Carriage, but not to any Amount that is worth Notice. As it must be loaded and carried in general several Miles to the Barges, and the Lock and Water Duties of the Navigation don't lessen the Expence of Land Carriage to any considerable Degree.
- Kent* — There are no Navigable Canals in this Part of the County, where the Timber is largest; the Roads are practicable in Summer, but very bad in Winter.
- Leicester* — We conceive it has.
- Leicester* — Not from the County of Leicester.
- Lincoln* — 1. The Roads have been greatly improved, and Two considerable Navigable Canals have been made, but we know not that they have hitherto been the Means of conveying any Timber to the Dock Yards, although a large Tract of Woodland, abounding with Oak Timber, is situated within a moderate Distance of each of them. 1st, The Witham, running from Lincoln to Boston, with Woods on the East and North East. 2^d, The Canal from Boston to Bourne, the Neighbourhood of which last Place, towards Grimsby, Irtham, Witham, &c. abounds with Woods. From Boston such Timber might with Ease be conveyed to the Dock Yards.
2. Navigable Canals are of great Use in conveying Timber to the Sea, and of course to the Dock Yards (as well as the Turnpike Roads) which otherwise might not have been brought.
- Monmouth* — I do not think they have in this County been the Means, by reducing the Expence of Carriage.
- Northumberland* — The Improvement in the Roads has certainly been the Means of bringing some Timber, but no large Supplies to the Dock Yards. Not a single Canal in the County.
- Nottingham* — 1. The River Trent running through this County, the Access of Timber to the Dock Yards has never been difficult from most Parts of the County.
2. The Improvement of Roads, making Turnpike Roads, and Canals, has reduced the Expence of Carriage, and much Timber by those Means has been brought to Market, which otherwise could not.
3. Certainly they have, and very particularly in this County.
4. Good Roads and Navigable Canals must be the Means of bringing larger Supplies of Timber to the Dock Yards, which in some Measure is the Case in this Part of the County.
- Oxford* — The Navigation of the River Thames having been always open, the Timber of this County was always sent by Water, but no Supplies of Timber have as yet passed through this County to the Dock Yards by Means of any new Canal.
- Rutland* — Not particularly in this County.
- Salop* — The Improvement of Roads has made it somewhat easier to remove Timber; but the great Demand, and the Necessity of many Owners of Timber, has hitherto filled the Market with it.
- Somerset* — No Canals.
- Stafford* — Undoubtedly.
- Suffolk* — 1. The Expence of Carriage has varied considerably; but the Quantity carried has not depended in Suffolk on this Circumstance.
2. The Improvement of Roads has occasioned a good deal of Timber to be brought to Market within this Period, and some has been sold for His Majesty's Use; but more of this Sort has been brought from the adjoining Districts than from this.
3. From the Improvement of the Roads, Timber has been conveyed to the different Dock Yards in the County with greater Facility, but we cannot ascertain the Increase; and there is only One Navigable Canal in the County.
- Suffex* — In a small Degree it may.
- Warwick* — Certainly.
- Worcester* — There can be no Doubt that the Improvement of the Roads, and the Navigable Canals, must have been the Means of the Dock Yards being better supplied with Timber.
- York* — 1. The Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals, have given a Supply of Foreign Fir Timber to the inland Country; but there was no Oak Timber to carry away.

2. The

2. The Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals made during the last Thirty Years, have reduced the Price of Carriage, and has been the Means of conveying some Timber to the Dock Yards which most probably would not otherwise have been sent thither.
3. Timber has been brought down by Navigable Canals, but whether it has reached the King's Yards is uncertain; much has been used for the Purpose of Inland Navigations.
- Flist* — Most certainly they have.
- Mirionis* — There are no Canals in this County. I have no Doubt but that the improved State of the Roads is of great Importance for the conveying of Timber to the different Dock Yards.
- Montgomery* — There are no Navigable Canals in this County, but the Improvement of the Roads has been the Means of supplying the Dock Yards with Timber, which could not otherwise have been carried there.
- Brecon* — The Improvement of the Roads in this County has reduced the Price of the Carriage of Timber into the Dock Yards and Sea Ports; but I believe at the same Time increased the Price of Timber to the Purchaser. No Navigable Canals within Fifty Miles of this inland County.
- Ceredigion* — There are no Canals in this County. The Improvement of Roads in this County hath not reduced the Expence of Carriage, but may in some Respect be the Means of bringing large Supplies of Timber to the County.
- Caermarthen* — There are no Canals in this County by which any Timber has or could be conveyed to Shipping for the Navy; and since the Roads have been improved there has been very little Timber cut, or that could be cut, sufficient in Size for the Use of the Navy; nor has the little that has been sent to the Dock Yard of Plymouth been found to answer the Expectances.
- Pembrokeshire* — This Question does not affect this County.
- Rader* — 1. No Canals in this County.
2. There are no Canals in this County, and the Expence of Carriage to a Navigation is so great, that our Timber in general pays more to be worked up to Lath, Vessel Stalk, Boards, and other Inland Uses.

QUESTION 7.

Whether, of late Years, greater Quantities of Timber have not, in consequence of this increased Facility of Carriage, been felled in those Parts of the Country which were before inaccessible, than they will be able to continue permanently to supply?

ANSWERS.

- Bedford* — They have.
- Berks* — Not yet so cleared as to have this Effect.
- Cambridge* — See Answer to Question 6.
- Cheshire* — Perhaps this may be the Case in some Places; but this County is not destitute of Timber in any Parts where Timber thrives well.
- Cornwall* — This has had, and can have, very little Effect on this County, which does by no Means abound with Timber fit for Naval Uses; and the Growth of Timber in general is very partial.
- Derby* — Notwithstanding little Oak Timber is supposed to have been carried out of the County, it daily grows more scarce and dear; and there is no other Resource but to be supplied from other Counties, by Means of the Navigable Canals.
- Devon* — 1. There certainly have been greater Quantities of Timber felled in the Inland Parts for the Use of the Navy, on Account of the Improvement in the Roads, than they will be able to continue permanently to supply.
2. See Answer to Question 6.
- Dorset* — No Canals.
- Dorham* — Certainly answered in the Affirmative.
- Essex* — See Answer to Question 6.
- Gloucester* — A good deal has been used for Locks and Buildings on the new Canals, but not carried out for Sale.
- Hants* — 1. See Answer to Question 6.
2. Certainly.
3. By the Help of Turnpikes and Canals into the interior Parts of different Counties, there may be Timber enough got to supply the Navy for half a Century to come, which otherwise they cannot be supplied; but in those Counties where the Canals and Turnpikes have taken Place, the Timber is diminished, and will not supply permanently, as many Gentlemen do not take such Care of their Woods as they ought to do for their own Interest.
4. See Answer to Question 6.

- Hertford* — See Answer to Question 6.
- Herts* — The Navigable Canals in this County have neither increased or decreased the selling of Timber. No Part of this County is inaccessible, or is there any great Quantity of large Timber left, so as to supply, on an Average of Forty Years to come, what it has furnished for Navy Use for upwards of Forty Years past.
- Kent* — The general Decrease has been already stated, but not owing to this Cause.
- Lancaster* — Certainly.
- Leicester* — Not in the County of Leicester.
- Lincoln* — 1. The greater Facility of Carriage has not, to our Knowledge, yet occasioned any material Diminution of the Quantity.
2. Much more Timber has been felled (under the Description of Ship Timber) than they will be able to continue permanently to supply.
- Monmouth* — Greater Quantities of Timber have been felled than the County will be able to continue permanently to supply, but not by Reason of the increased Facility of Carriage.
- Northumberland* — No Reliance whatever can reasonably be placed upon this County for a permanent Supply of Oak Timber.
- Nottingham* — 1. See Answer to Question 6.
2. The Facility of Carriage has caused larger Quantities to be sent to Market Annually than can be produced regularly hereafter.
3. Much more.
4. Where Timber has been felled, from a more ready Method of conveying it, it is then lessened, and a permanent Supply will not be found.
- Oxford* — See Answer to Question 6.
- Rutland* — Not in this County.
- Salop* — The Quantity of our Timber being reduced in so great a Proportion, a Permanency of Supply is not to be depended upon. It is a long Period before an Oak arrives at Maturity.
- Somerset* — Timber cut for all Purposes.
- Stafford* — Certainly.
- Suffolk* — 1. Suffolk being a highly improved Country, Timber has generally decreased, most profusely decreased; for the Improvements are of Ten Times the Value of the Timber.
2. But little Timber fit for the Use of the Navy is at present growing in this District, and the Supply for other Uses is likely to fail short in a few Years.
3. This Question is answered, as far as in our Power, by the Answer to Question 6.
- Suffex* — Possibly it may; there appears a general Decrease.
- Warwick* — We rather suppose there has.
- Worcester* — The great Demand of late Years for Oak Timber in this County has occasioned a larger Quantity to be felled than it can permanently supply.
- York* — 1. There was no Oak Timber to fell.
2. Of late Years not much more Oak Timber, in Consequence of the increased Facility of Carriage, has been felled, than the Country will be able to continue permanently to supply.
3. Greater Quantities of Timber have been felled in those Parts of the Country which were before inaccessible, than they will be able to continue permanently to supply.
- Glouc* — Facility of Carriage has contributed to thin the Country of Timber, in a greater Proportion than the Succession will support.
- Merioneth* — A greater Quantity of Timber has been of late Years felled in this County, yet I don't think it was on Account of the Facility of Carriage, but owing to a greater Number of Vessels being of late Years been in different Parts of this County.
- Montgomery* — On Account of the Facility of Carriage, much more Timber has been felled in every Part of this County than it will permanently supply.
- Brecon* — Greater Quantities of Timber have, in Consequence of better Roads, been felled, than the Country will be ever able to supply for the Use of the Navy or Ship Building in the Out Ports, and for a Reason set forth in my Answer to Question 8.
- Cardigan* — Yes.
- Carmarthen* — The Timber in the inaccessible Parts of the Country is very little of it of any Size, and the Situations of the largest Timber being in deep Vallies, cannot be got out without a very great Expence, for which Reason scarcely any Part but the Bark is ever exported.
- Pembrokeshire* — See Answer to Question 6.
- Radnor* — 1. There being no Canals, this Question is answered before.
2. Take the Country through, there are Ten Sellers for One Planter, and Ten Planters for One Preserver of Oak Timber.

QUESTION

Whether the general Consumption of Oak Timber for Building or other Uses, within that County, is increased or diminished?—And to what Cause, in your Opinion, is such Increase or Decrease to be ascribed?

ANSWERS.

- Bulford* — Diminished in Consequence of the Scarcity of Oak, and the Use and Utility of Deal.
- Berks* — Diminished; Fir Timber used instead, where it will answer the End.
- Cambridge* — The Consumption for Buildings very small, both on Account of the Scarcity of Oak, and the Cheapsness of Fir Timber; all old Buildings built almost entirely of Oak, and great Quantities thrown in, a Proof that it abounded formerly in the County.
- Chester* — Certainly diminished, and principally on Account of the large Importation of Deal Timber at Liverpool, which is carried to most Parts of this County, at a small Expence, by Canals.
- Cornwall* — Increased, through the present Taste for building new Houses, repairing old Mansions, and improving Farm Houses and Offices.
- Dorset* — The Consumption of Oak Timber for building within this County is altogether diminished: The Number of additional new Buildings not keeping Pace with the great additional Demand of Deal Timber, probably now used for Re-building and Repairs. But the Increase of Price in Oak Timber in this County shews a comparative Demand. This additional Price of Oak, nearly doubled within these Forty Years, arises from Two Circumstances. The Decrease of the Woods, and the Alteration in the Mode of farming the Land. Formerly a Farmer, with no other Inmate than his Dog, would superintend Flocks of Sheep upon Land which now feeds 20 or 30 Cows for a Dairy Farm: These Cows must have Shelter all the Winter in large commodious Buildings. There must be great Preparation for their Provender. There must be many Men to take Care of them; many Women to milk them, and to prepare the Produce for the Cheese. There must be Barns, Threshing-Floors for the Maintenance, and Chambers for the Lodgings of this numerous Establishment. Marriage is also indispensably necessary now to the Farmer, who must have a Wife to superintend the Dairy, and more Room and Servants are requisite for a young Family. The Increase of Comfort, if not of Luxury, also makes the Farmer require a better House and larger Accommodations. But another Reason operates more forcibly than any of these, for rendering the Houses larger. The Cheese, which is made thin and laid flat on the Floor, necessarily occupies much Space, Shelves not being held equally good for the Purpose. The Cheese, being moist, soon destroys any but Oak Floors; whilst the Roofs of these extensive Chambers demand the largest Oak Timber, as where the Materials for building are only Limestone, as above mentioned, which is the Case in great Part of this County, any other Wood but Oak, from the porous, damp Quality of the Limestone, immediately decays. Thus the Inhabitant of a Cottage formerly occupied a Farm with only One or Two thatched Hovels, which now requires £. 800 or £. 1,000 Expenditure for Cheese Chambers, Barns, and Stables. For the Farmer must now have a large Team to carry Home out of the Farm the Produce, also to Till the Land, to supply a numerous Family, and to bring Home Coals, a considerable Quantity being necessary in making Cheese; and not only Scarcity but Increase in the Price of Oak Timber naturally follows the Increase of Demand.
- Devon* — 1. The Use of Oak Timber for building or repairing Farms is nearly as it has been. In general, Oak is only used where Elm would go to Decay, as Oak is double the Value of Elm. Fir Timber is mostly used in building and repairing good Houses.
- Dorset* — 2. Diminished. The Cause to its not being properly encouraged.
- Durham* — Decreased in Building.
- Durham* — Fir Timber is used in general for building in the County of Durham, and is imported at Stockton, Sunderland, and Newcastle; and little Oak used for that Purpose, Fir Timber being much cheaper.
- Essex* — Diminished certainly; and that in Consequence of the increased Value of Oak Timber.
- Gloucester* — From the universal Use of Deal in the Generality of Buildings, the Consumption of Oak is certainly not so great as it was.
- Hants* — 1. The Consumption of Oak in House-building is much lessened, from the general Use of Fir Timber.

2. It

2. It is decreased in Consequence of the large Importation of Deals into this Maritime County.
 3. The Consumption of Oak Timber in House Building is much decreased by the general Use of Fir Timber from Riga and Memel.
 4. By the great Importation of Fir Timber, Deals, &c. the Use of Oak Timber for Buildings is greatly diminished; but it is generally used in Repair of Farms, particularly in the New Forest, where all the Estates, by their Tenure, have a Right to Timber for that Purpose, and to certain Proportions of Fire Wood.
- Hertford* — I do not apprehend that the Consumption within the County is so great, the Commodity being more scarce, and consequently more valuable, it is sold; and in Building, Stoop and Brick is used where Timber was formerly.
- Hertford* — Oak is the Timber generally used in this County; the Buildings on the Farms here are more numerous than in most other Counties, and Paling, Railing, Posts, Gates, and Barns Floors consume great Quantities of Oak; and no other Species of Timber of the Growth of this County will answer these Purposes. Beech has been used, and still is in some Parts, for Barn Floors; but unless the Soil is remarkably dry, the Damps cause the Beech Planks to rot very soon.
- Kent* — The Use of Oak Timber for Buildings, &c. is lessened by the general Introduction of Fir. Fir is supposed to be sold, and worked more to the Advantage of the Carpenter.
- Lancaster* — Diminished, Fir being cheaper, and the Labour of working it not so expensive.
- Leicester* — The general Consumption is decreased, owing to Deal being purchased cheaper.
- Lincoln* — 1. It is believed that the Consumption of Oak Timber is in a small Degree increased, probably owing to the increased Value of Fir Timber from Norway, &c.
2. Oak Timber for Building is decreased, and the Trees which have been planted are not come to their Growth; to supply the Deficiency Fir Timber is therefore used. The Decrease must be imputed to the Sales.
- Minorca* — The general Consumption of Oak for Building and other Uses is diminished, owing, I believe, to the high Price given for it by the Navy Contractors, and Deal being obtainable at a much lower Rate.
- Northumberland* — The Consumption of Oak Timber, it is reasonable to infer, is increased in Proportion to the Increase of Shipping in the River Tyne; but the Docks are chiefly supplied Coastways, and by Foreign Oak Timber.
- Nottingham* — 1. Increase.—Cause, the Increase of Manufactures.
2. The Consumption of Oak Timber in the County of Nottingham is much diminished by having Foreign Wood at a lower Price, and the Facility in Labour and Expence in the Workmanship thereof.
3. Much diminished, owing entirely to the Facility with which Fir Timber is procured in this County, and the low Price which it sells at.
4. The general Consumption of Oak Timber is diminished, the Two Causes depend principally in Building and Inclosures. The greater Consumption on the latter Account.
- Oxford* — The general Consumption of Oak Timber is increased, on Account of the many Additions in Buildings and Inclosures in the County.
- Ratland* — Much the same.
- Salop* — The Consumption of Oak Timber in our County is increased, owing to the great Number both of public and private Buildings that have been erected with Oak, and the Improvement of old ones. The Erections belonging to our Iron Manufactories have consumed a great Quantity.
- Somerset* — Decreased, owing to the Use of Deal and Elm.
- Stafford* — Decreased, owing to the great Importation of Deals.
- Suffolk* — 1. Diminished, the Price of Oak has risen, and is now applied to the Uses only to which it is peculiarly applicable.
2. Decreased from the Decrease of Timber, and from the increased Use of Fir Timber, which is much cheaper and easily procured in this District, the greater Part of which borders on the Coast.
3. Decreased, from the general Use of Fir Timber.
- Suffex* — Increased, imputed to the high Price.
- Warwick* — Diminished, from the Introduction of Foreign Deal.
- Worcester* — There has been a greater Consumption of Oak Timber of late Years than heretofore, occasioned by the Introduction of several large Porter Breweries, and a Vinegar Manufactory in this County.
- York* — 1. The Consumption of Oak Timber for Building, &c. is decreased, from the Facility of obtaining Foreign Fir Timber, and the great Price of Oak.
2. The general Consumption of Oak Timber for Building, or other Uses, is greatly

		greatly diminished, on Account of Fir Timber being principally used in all the modern Buildings.
	3.	Greatly diminished, for want of Care of the Succession of renaescent Shooes.
<i>Flint</i>	—	Decreased, owing to the Use of Deal.
<i>Merioneth</i>	—	The general Consumption of Oak Timber is increased, and I think it is owing to the great Number of Vessels built in different Parts of the County, and also to other Building in general.
<i>Montgomery</i>	—	The Consumption of Oak Timber for Building and other Uses is rather increased within the County, which may be ascribed to a general Increase of Houses, and Repairs are better done within the County at present than they were formerly.
<i>Brecon</i>	—	The Consumption for Building is greatly increased, because Gentlemen's and Farm Houses are now built in a more substantial Manner and superior Style than formerly, when Gentlemen and Farmers were content with much meaner Buildings, &c. even in my Memory.
<i>Cardigan</i>	—	It is increased, and such is imputed to the great Increase of Building of late Years in this County.
<i>Carmarthen</i>	—	Small Sloops, and sometimes Brigs, to the Burthen of 100 Tons or 150 Tons, have been built to this County, but that Trade is almost gone, there being scarce any, even of such Timber, left.
<i>Pembroke</i>	—	Deal is now generally used for Building, &c. and the Reason is, because there is hardly any Oak to be got.
<i>Radnor</i>	— 1.	The Consumption of Oak Timber does not increase.
	2.	Habitations decrease considerably in Number by the Enlargement of Farms, consequently the Consumption of Timber for Building does not increase.

QUESTION 9.

Whether the Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters, or Country Uses, is increased within the last Forty Years, and to what Proportion?

ANSWERS.

<i>Bedford</i>	—	Increased about 3 d. a Foot.
<i>Berk</i>	—	Not known so as to be answered accurately.
<i>Cambridge</i>	—	The Increase of Price £. 10 per Cent.
<i>Chesster</i>	—	Increased, but in what Proportion difficult to say, but it is at least double the Price of the best Fir Timber.
<i>Cornwall</i>	—	Increased about One Third.
<i>Derby</i>	—	It is nearly double the Price it was Forty Years ago.
<i>Devon</i>	— 1.	The Average Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters Use is 40 s. a Ton; prime Oak for Coopers Use is worth from 50 s. to £. 3.
	2.	Rather increased, about One Penny upon a Shilling.
<i>Dorset</i>	—	Increased.
<i>Darham</i>	—	The Price of Oak for Country Uses is increased, but not in a great Degree.
<i>Essex</i>	—	Increased from about 12. 3 d. to about 12. 8 d.
<i>Gloucester</i>	—	Though undoubtedly Timber is not so plenty as it was formerly, yet for the Reason I have before mentioned I don't think it dearer with us; about 10 Miles from Gloucester, it must be a very good Oak to be worth 12. 3 d. per Foot.
<i>Hants</i>	— 1.	All Oak seems more valuable, equal to One Third.
	2.	Increased in the Proportion of £. 25 per Cent.
	3.	It is increased in Value double; Forty Years ago it was sold for 30 s. per Load, which now is worth £. 3 per Load for Carpenters Uses.
	4.	The Price of Oak Timber in general increased in Proportion of £. 25 per Cent. and without greater Care be taken for the Preservation of its Growth, in another 40 Years it may probably increase £. 50 per Cent. more than the present Prices, high as it now is.
<i>Hertford</i>	—	Forty Years ago it was a mere Drug, comparatively speaking it is much increased.
<i>Hertford</i>	—	The Price now given by Carpenters for Timber, is from 65 s. a Load of 50 Feet round Cube Measure, up to 75 s. These Prices have increased gradually within these 40 Years, from 45 s. to 50 s. and so upwards to the Price Oak Timber now bears. Carpenters buy by round Cube Measure at 12. 5 d. and 12. 6 d. a Foot, and sell by Square Cube at 3 s. by which they gain in Timber £. 120 per Cent. Profit. And those that sell a Felling of Timber never reserve the large Trees, which run or over at 45 Feet, by which Carpenters have a still larger Profit, and put those large Sticks into Navy Contracts, which adds greatly to the Buyer's Profits.

- Kent* — It is increased a Third or more within that Term, but not within the last Ten Years.
- Lancaster* — Supposed to have increased Double.
- Leicester* — The Price of Oak has increased within 40 Years, but in what Proportion we are not able to say.
- Lincoln* — 1. The Price is also increased so about the same Proportion as Foreign Timber.
2. The Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters Uses is increased Eight Pence per Foot. Large Timber more.
- Monmouth* — Increased considerably.
- Northumberland* — Rather increased within these 40 Years, but the Price very fluctuating, that depending on Peace or War.
- Nottingham* — 1. Increased: Proportion not easily to be ascertained, but conjectured to be nearly One Fourth.
2. Though smaller Quantities of Oak Timber is used by Carpenters, and for Country Uses, yet the Supply lessening much quicker, has caused the Price to increase in a small Degree.
3. The Price of Oak Timber is very much increased.
4. The Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters and Country Uses is increased within the last Forty Years at least One Third.
- Oxford* — Increased One Third or more.
- Rutland* — Increased about One Third, or something less.
- Salop* — Increased about One Third in Price.
- Somerset* — Increased in different Proportions.
- Stafford* — Increased in a small Degree.
- Suffolk* — 1. Accounts are exceedingly various, and not much to be depended on; in some Cases £. 100 per Cent.
2. Increased in Price about One Sixth in that Period, but the Increase of Price bears no Proportion to the Decrease of Timber, which may be accounted for from my Answer to the preceding Question.
3. It is increased, but in what Proportion we cannot ascertain.
- Suffex* — Increased One Third.
- Warwick* — But little Difference.
- Worcester* — The Price of Oak Timber is increased in Value at least a Third.
- York* — 1. The Price of Oak Timber for Country Uses is more than double in the last 30 Years.
2. The Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters or Country Uses is not much increased within the last Forty Years.
3. Increased a Quarter, or near a Half.
- Flint* — Increased. Proportion.
- Merioneth* — Much increased of late Years in every Proportion whatever.
- Montgomery* — The Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters or Country Uses is double what it was Forty Years ago.
- Brecon* — Increased 50 per Cent. About 50 Years ago a Lot of Timber sold at 20 s. which cannot be bought this Day under 40 s. per Load or Too.
- Cardigan* — It is increased considerably, but to what Proportion can't exactly say.
- Carmarthen* — Increased more than Three Times, owing to the Scarcity.
- Pembroke* — The Price is increased at least One Third, perhaps we should not be out of the Way if we said One Half.
- Radnor* — 1. Increased 50 per Cent or more in Price.
2. At least 50 per Cent.

Q U E S T I O N 10.

Whether the Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals, have not introduced the Use of Coal in Parts of the Country in which Wood was before generally used for Fuel; and whether in such Parts the Demand for Underwood, and the Value of it, have been increased or lessened?

A N S W E R S.

- Bedford* — The Consumption of Coal is increased, and the Price of Underwood increased.
- Berk* — Yes.—Lessened.
- Cambridge* — The Consumption of Coals has increased, but the Price of Underwood has also much increased.
- Chesster* — This County was always well supplied with Coal, and there are few, if any, Underwoods throughout it.
- Cornwall* — The Answer to Question 6 will apply to the First Part of this Question. Coals are used in great Quantities for the Fire Engines, Smelting Houses, and other Purposes, for the Mines, and although the Use of Coals is introducing

- ducing for Family Consumption, Rill the Demand for Underwood, and the Value of it, have increased.
- Derby* — Coal is certainly more used now than formerly, from the Improvement of Roads, and from the Navigable Canals. It is more in Request from being used in making Cheese. The Roots and the Tops of Trees have within Time of Memory been used as Fuel, together with Coal, but it has never been the Practice to burn Wood for Fuel altogether, Peat or Turf Fuel used formerly to be burnt instead of Coal, and still is used in the Northern Part of this County.
- Devon* — 1. Coals are generally used in the Houses of credible People, but the Poor burn no Coals, and very little Wood, on Account of the Expence; Faggot Wood being double the Expence it was 20 Years ago, most of their Fuel is Turf or Peat.
2. No Canals, and the Value of Underwood very much increased indeed.
- Dorset* — Both increased.
- Durham* — There is so much Coal in all Parts of the County of Durham, that no Wood is used as Fuel.
- Essex* — The Use of Coal for Fuel is increased, from the comparative Scarcity and consequent Dearness of Wood.
- Gloucester* — I do not think the Price of Underwood much affected by the Canals, for though perhaps less may be burnt upon the Spot, yet by their Means it is more easily conveyed to other Places.
- Hants* — 1. If it has not, we think it will be a Means of doing it.
2. Coal has been more generally used in Consequence of the Improvement of the Roads, but the Price of Underwood has also been kept up by various Causes.
3. The Improvements on Roads and Canals have introduced the Use of Coals in all the Island Counties, therefore it must lessen the Consumption of Wood, but if the making of Turnpikes and Navigable Canals was not so be encouraged, Wood would be at an enormous Price, owing to the grubbing up of the Hedge Rows, and converting into Corn Land.
4. Coal is more generally in Use since the Improvements of Roads and Navigable Canals, but the Price of Underwood is rather increased than lessened.
- Hireford* — Coal is much more used, owing not only to the Improvement of the Roads, but the Scarcity of Block Wood.—The Value of Underwood is much increased since the Introduction of Hops into the County.
- Hertsford* — The Navigable Canals have caused more Coals to be used than formerly were consumed in this County, but the Lock and Water Duties are so heavy, that the Use of Coal has not lessened the Price of Underwood, on the contrary it is increased, though possibly more from the stocking and grubbing up Woods than from any other Cause.
- Kent* — Coals are much more used than formerly, notwithstanding which Underwoods for Hop Poles are much advanced in Prices, as in Wood for burning, which partly arises from the Advance in the Price of Labour.
- Lancaster* — Coal generally used for Fuel, the Value of Underwood increased, being applied to other Purposes.
- Leicester* — In the Eastern Part of the County, where Fuel was the cheapest, the Introduction of Coal has been great, though the Price of Underwood is not diminished.
- Lincoln* — 1. Coal is not brought into this Part of the County by Land Carriage, or the Navigable Canals, but almost wholly by Sea; the Consumption of Wood for Fuel is inconsiderable, as it always has been, and the Value rather increased.
2. The Navigable Canals have made Coals cheaper, but Underwood is increased in its Value greatly within the last Forty Years.
- Monmouth* — Improvement of Roads has introduced the Use of Coal in the Parts alluded to. The Demand for Underwood, and the Value of it, is in such Parts increased, owing to the Increase of our Iron Trade.
- Northumberland* — The Improvement of Roads has increased the Use of Coal. Wood is never used for Fuel, if Coal can be had at the Distance of 30 Miles. The Value of Underwood in the Neighbourhood of Collieries and Lead Mines is increased.
- Nottingham* — 1. The Value of Underwood increased.
2. The Improvement of Roads, and making Canals, has reduced the Price of Coal, the Consumption of which is become more universal, principally from the Abilities of the Consumers, and the Preference it has, Wood being advanced in Price by the Lands being much cleared thereof for the Extension of Tillage.
3. Coal of various Kinds have always been so easily obtained in all Parts of the County of Nottingham, that the Use of Wood for Fuel has never been considerable. The Value of Underwood is much increased.
4. Wood

- Oxford* — 4. Wood is not, as has been, used much for Fuel, Coal being reasonable.
No Decrease in Value of Spring or Underwood, from the Introduction of Coal by the Navigable Canals.
- Ratland* — Increased One Third, but not in Consequence of Coal being brought into the Country.
- Salop* — Wood for Fuel is become so scarce, compared to its former State, that Farmers now generally use Coal. The Demand for Underwood for the Use of the Charcoal Forges is considerable. Cordwood now sells at the great Price of 17s. per Statute Cord.
- Somerset* — Use of Coal increased, and the Price of Underwood increased also. Large Quantities of Poles of Twenty Years Growth are used for supporting the interior Parts of the Coal Pits.
- Stafford* — Coals are, and have been, universally used in this County.
- Stafford* — 1. Coal very generally substituted, but Woods having been grubbed sufficient to keep a profitable Price for the Remainder, consequently the Value has remained at a Par with Rents, Tythes, and Rates.
2. The Use of Coals has increased from the Decrease of Wood for Fuel; and the Price of Underwood used for that Purpose is certainly increased.
3. The Use of Coals is considerably increased, and, as we apprehend, from the Scarcity of Top Wood and Underwood; old Pollards, which furnished Fuel, being taken down, and it being the Wish of Gentlemen to preserve their Underwood.
- Suffex* — Yes.—Increased.
- Warwick* — Coal is certainly more generally used, and yet the Price of Underwood is in most Parts of the County increased.
- Worcester* — Notwithstanding the Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals, the Demand for Underwood, and the Value of it, is considerably increased.
- York* — 1. The Use of Coal in this Riding has been universal, as far back as can be remembered.
2. The Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Canals, have increased the Use of Coals; but there is no considerable Alteration in the Value of Underwood, which is seldom used for Fuel.
3. The Improvement of Roads, and Navigable Canals, have in a Degree introduced Coal; but at the same Time have been the Means of conveying the Underwood to distant manufacturing Countries for Charcoal.
- Ylms* — Coal the Fuel of the County.
- Merioneth* — The improved State of the Roads has introduced the Use of Coals into several Parts of the Country; yet I think the Demand for Cordwood, and the Value thereof, are increased.
- Montgomery* — The Improvement of the Roads have introduced the Use of Coal in Parts of the County in which Wood was before usually burnt; notwithstanding which the Value of Underwood is rather increased.
- Brecon* — There is Plenty of Coal in a remote Corner of this County, about 40 Miles distant to some Parts of it, more used than formerly in Towns and Gentlemen's Houses, but very little by Farmers and Cottagers; at the same Time the Value of Fire Wood is increased, within my Memory, about 30 per Cent.
- Cardigan* — Improvement of Roads, in some Degree, has increased the Use of Coal in this County.
- Carmarthen* — Coal and Turf (the Produce of the Country) is the common Fuel of the County, Cord Wood being seldom used but for making Charcoal for the Forges, and by Bakers, and the Price of Cord Wood has continued nearly the same for many Years.
- Pembrokeshire* — In this County Coals, Culm, Furze, and Turf, are the only Fuel.
- Radnor* — 1. The Value of Underwood is increased.
2. The Value of Underwood is at least as great as ever, notwithstanding a great Quantity of Coal is imported.

Q U E S T I O N 11.

Whether in those Parts of the Country in which Underwood is more valuable in Consequence of a Demand for Hop Poles, or from other Causes, it has become the Practice of late Years, more than formerly, to cut down the great Timber Trees on Account of the Injury they do to the Underwood?

A N S W E R S.

- Bedford* — Thriving Timber Trees are not cut down to preserve the Underwood. No Demand for Hop Poles in this County.
- Berk* — Yes.

<i>Cambridge</i>	—	No Hop Plantations within the County; but in many Woods the great Timber Trees have been cut down to encourage the Growth of Underwood, both on Account of the increased Price and quick Return.
<i>Chester</i>	—	Unanswered.
<i>Derby</i>	—	Hops, in very few Instances, are the Growth of Cornwall, therefore the Demand for Hop Poles very little affects the Growth of Timber Trees; some indeed are cut down to preserve Underwood in Coppices.
<i>Derby</i>	—	There is no Demand for Hop Poles in this County; but the Underwood for Posts and Rails, &c. is deemed more valuable than to let the Trees grow to Timber; and great Timber Trees are not suffered to stand to the Injury of Underwood.
<i>Dorset</i>	1.	No Hops cultivated here. In Woods where there are large Timber Trees, provided they grow near together, the Underwood is of little or no Value; in general it is totally destroyed.
<i>Dorset</i>	2.	The Timber in this County is not cut down for the Preservation of Poles.
<i>Durham</i>	—	No.
<i>Durham</i>	—	No Hops grow in the County of Durham; some Woods are cut frequently for Pit Props; but generally of Ash, Alder, Birch, or other quick-growing Wood, and little or no Oak in the said Woods; if any it is left.
<i>Essex</i>	—	I think not.
<i>Gloucester</i>	—	I never heard of any Wood being cut for Hop Poles in this County.
<i>Hants</i>	1.	We dare say not, as it is proved on good growing Land for Oak, that it has paid its Owner Twenty per Cent. per Annum.
	2.	It is certainly more the Practice than formerly.
	3.	I dare say not, as it is proved on good growing Land for Oak, that it has paid the Owner Twenty per Cent. per Annum.
	4.	Not merely to encourage the Growth of Underwood, but for the Reasons before assigned, the Oak Timber in many Parts of the Kingdom is undoubtedly greatly diminished.
<i>Hertford</i>	—	I think where Timber grows kindly, it is still carefully raised in Woods.
<i>Hertford</i>	—	Few Hops are planted in this County; and there are but few large Timbers in the Woods. Great Trees prevent the Growth of Underwood; and the View to present Profit will ever weigh with the Occupiers of Wood Lands.
<i>Kent</i>	—	Some People may cut down Timber from the improved Price of Hop Poles Underwoods; but perhaps it is more generally done to raise a Revenue.
<i>Leicester</i>	—	Not customary to cut Timber for the Purpose of increasing the Underwood.
<i>Leicester</i>	—	Not in Leicestershire.
<i>Lincoln</i>	1.	Such a Practice cannot exist, because there are no such Woods in the Division.
	2.	The Practice of cutting down the great Timber Trees was not in Consequence of a Demand for Hop Poles, there being no Hop Plantations in this Part of the County, or on Account of the Injury they did to the Underwood. These Woods are cut in Succession; and the Oak for Carpenters Uses, which Oak grows from the old Stool.
<i>Monmouth</i>	—	It has become the Practice of late Years to cut down great Timber Trees, for the Reason assigned in the Question.
<i>Northumberland</i>	—	No Hop Grounds in this County; nor are the Oak Trees cut down for the Purpose of preferring the Underwood only.
<i>Nottingham</i>	1.	Not the Practice to cut down Timber for the Encouragement of Underwood, but common to raise new Plantations for Hop Poles, &c. &c.
	2.	It is not customary for large Timber to stand in Plantations intended to produce Hop Poles, being in general taken down to prevent the Injury which otherwise would arise to the Poles growing irregularly, both in respect to Length and Substance.
	3.	We do not understand that the Diminution of large Timber is to be attributed to this Cause.
	4.	Hop Poles being much wanted in this Part of the County, are of course valuable. The Growth of them is encouraged. Timber Trees growing in Woods, where they injure the Growth of Poles, are generally taken down; a Plantation of Hop Poles being considered as more profitable.
<i>Oxford</i>	—	Great Timber Trees have been in general cut down for Sale in most Woods; but not to encourage any particular Growth of Underwood.
<i>Rutland</i>	—	Not the Case in this County.
<i>Salop</i>	—	Timber Trees are certainly injurious to the Underwood, and I believe are more generally cut down than formerly. We use Hop Poles only in One small Corner of the County: Our Consumption of Underwood in Forges and Collieries is very considerable.
<i>Somerset</i>	—	No Hop Ground.
<i>Stafford</i>	—	Much cut down in One Part of the County, but little in the other.

- Suffolk* — 1. More cut down than formerly.
 2. No such Thing is supposed to have happened in this District. The best of our Underwood is used for Hoops, the next Sort for Hurdles, and the Rest for Brush Faggots. We have no Hops. The Underwood fit for Hoops was of more Value during the American War than at present, from the Demand at that Time for Hoops for Flour Barrels, of which large Numbers were supplied from this District.
 3. It is the Custom to fell Timber Trees when they get to such a Size as to injure the Underwood; but whether the Practice prevails more now than it did formerly, we do not know.
- Suffex* — Of course it will.
Warwick — We do not apprehend this has been the Practice in this County.
Worcester — From the Increase of the Hop Plantations, and consequently from the great Demand for Hop Poles, it is now become the Practice to cut down the Timber Trees to promote the Growth of the Underwood, the Poles bringing from 8s. to 12s. per Hundred.
- York* — 1. The great Timber is preferred in preference to the Underwood. No Demand for Hop Poles.
 2. The Demand for Hop Poles is exceeding small, if any; and it has not been the Practice of late Years, more than formerly, to cut down the great Timber Trees, on Account of the Injury they do to Underwood.
 3. No Wood taken down for Hop Poles in this County.
- Glouc.* — Not in this County.
Merioneth — There are no Hop Plantations or Yards in this County, consequently the Demand is neither more nor less upon that Account. I think it is the Practice in general of late Years, to fell the Timber Trees on Account of the Injury done to the Underwoods.
- Montgomery* — Hops not being grown in this County, no Timber Trees are cut down to encourage the Growth of Underwood.
- Brecon* — Scarce any Hops raised in this County, therefore no Sapling Oak cut down for Hop Poles. Too great a Number of Standills are very injurious to the Growth of Underwood, if they are not lopped or shredded, which is too general a Practice, and very pernicious to Timber Trees, for which Reason we have very few Maiden Oaks. Twelve Standills, agreeable to the Statute of 35 H. VIII. C. 7. would not injure the Underwood. An Amendment and Revival of that Statute, and that of the 13 Elizabeth, C. 25. for the Preservation of Wood, might be of Service if strictly enforced.
- Cordogan* — No Hop Poles used in this County.
Coermarthen — The Growth of Cordwood is encouraged on Account of the Forges, and where Timber is likely to be injurious to its Growth it is generally cut, Hops not being cultivated in this County.
- Pembroke* — Question the 11th does not affect this County.
Radnor — 1. No Hops worth Notice, nor any Poles carried out.
 2. No Hops worth Notice are produced in this County, nor are the Poles, to any considerable Quantities, carried out for the Use of Hop Yards.

QUESTION 12.

Whether there has been a greater Quantity of Wood Land, formerly producing Oak, converted to Tillage, within Memory, than of Land of a fit Soil newly planted with Oak?

ANSWERS.

- Rutford* — Uncertain.
Berks — The greater Proportion converted to Tillage.
Cambridge — There has not been much converted to Tillage, and still less newly planted with Oak.
Cheshire — This may be the Case, but it has not been so converted in any great Extent.
Cornwall — Both stand almost in the same Predicament, a mere Blank; there being scarce any of either Description.
Derby — There is very little (if any) Land, except for Ornament, newly planted with Oak in this County. It is an unpleasant Reflection how much Oak was, not only from Tradition and authentic Documents, but even from Memory, formerly growing in every Parish, upon Land which now bears no other Traces of it than being called "The Wood." In almost every Parish there are large Fields which still go under this Denomination. From MSS. in my Possession, it appears the County Hall in Derby was built with 63 large Oak Trees from Foston Woods, where there remains only an Appearance of a Wood having once grown there.
- Devon* — 1. Some Woods producing Oak have been converted into Tillage, but I don't know

D d

		know of any Plantations of Oak of any Extent in this Neighbourhood newly planted.
	2.	Many Woodlands have been converted to Tillage, but no Land sown to Timber.
<i>Derbet</i> —	—	More Land converted to Tillage than planted with Oak.
<i>Durham</i> —	—	No great Quantity of Woodland converted to Tillage. Many Gentlemen have made extensive Plantations, in which a considerable Quantity of Oak is planted.
<i>Essex</i> —	—	A great Deal of Woodland has been converted into Tillage within Memory; the Quantity of Land planted with Oak is very small indeed.
<i>Gloucester</i> —	—	I believe very little Woodland has been converted to Tillage, and still less planted.
<i>Hants</i> —	1.	Much converted into Corn Land, but few or no Plantations of Oak.
	2.	Doubtful.
	3.	A great many Coppices have been grubbed up and converted into Corn Land, but few or no Plantations of Oak made.
	4.	See Answer to Question 13.
<i>Hertford</i> —	—	A much larger Quantity is converted into Tillage than has been planted.
<i>Hertford</i> —	—	Many Woods have been stocked. Much more in Quantity of Acres, within Memory, than have been planted with Oak.
<i>Kent</i> —	—	Very little Woodland grubbed for Tillage. Much more planted, but chiefly with Ash, Willow, Chestnuts, &c.
<i>Lancaster</i> —	—	A greater Quantity converted to Tillage.
<i>Leicester</i> —	—	No.
<i>Lincoln</i> —	1.	We know not of any Woodland converted into Tillage, nor of any Oaks being newly planted, except in small Plantations.
	2.	More Woodland has been converted into Tillage, than Land of a fit Soil newly planted with Oak.
<i>Middlesex</i> —	—	Much greater.
<i>Northumberland</i> —	—	No Woodlands producing Oak have been turned into Tillage within Memory.
<i>Nottingham</i> —	1.	A larger Quantity of Land converted to Tillage than held Oak than has been usually planted.
	2.	There are not many Instances of converting much Oak Woodland into Tillage that has produced Oak Timber. If the Oak is all cut down it is generally left to produce Underwood, and cut periodically; and I suppose many more Acres of Land are planted with Oak and sown with Acorns, than there are Woodland converted into Tillage.
	3.	Much more.
	4.	There has not been much Land formerly producing Wood converted to Tillage.
<i>Oxford</i> —	—	Many Woods have been grubbed and converted into Tillage, but not a single Plantation of Oak in the County, except where Gentlemen have planted for Ornament.
<i>Ratland</i> —	—	In the same State.
<i>Salop</i> —	—	I know several Woodlands that have been cleared, and converted into Arable and Pasture Lands. The new Plantations of Oak are few and inconsiderable. The Price of Land is too high for planting.
<i>Somerset</i> —	—	Woodlands have been cleared.
<i>Stafford</i> —	—	More cleared than planted.
<i>Suffolk</i> —	1.	Land occupied by Oak certainly lessened.
	2.	Some Woodland has been converted into Tillage, and many new Plantations of Oak and other Timber have been made, but the Proportion cannot be ascertained, though the Probability is, that the new Plantations exceed.
	3.	Yes.
<i>Suffex</i> —	—	Yes.
<i>Warwick</i> —	—	We think more Woods have been grubbed up than planted.
<i>Worcester</i> —	—	See Answer to Question 13.
<i>York</i> —	1.	More Land cleared of Oak than planted, upon Soils well suited for the Growth of large Oak Timber.
	2.	There has not been a greater Quantity of Wood formerly producing Oak converted to Tillage within Memory, than of Land of a fit Soil newly planted with Oak.
	3.	More converted to Tillage than Oaks planted.
<i>Flint</i> —	—	Little Wood cleared. Some planted.
<i>Merioneth</i> —	—	There has been a greater Quantity of Woodland, formerly producing Oak, converted to Tillage within Memory, than of Land of a fit Soil newly planted with Oak.
<i>Montgomery</i> —	—	There is a much greater Quantity of Woodland which formerly produced Oak converted to Tillage, than there is of Land newly planted with Oak.

Bryan

- Brecon* — — See Answer to Question 13.
Cardigan — — There has been a greater Quantity of Woodland, formerly producing Oak, converted to Tillage within Memory, than of Land of a fit Soil newly planted with Oak.
Carmarthen — — Much Land has been grubbed up, and very little, if any, Oak planted.
Pembrokeshire — — There has been a Quantity of Woodland, formerly producing Oak, converted to Tillage within Memory, but not a single Oak planted as we recollect, unless a few for Ornament to some House.
Radnor — 1. Lands producing Oak have been cleared, but not in great Quantities.
 2. Lands producing Oak have been cleared, but not in large Quantities.

QUESTION 13.

Whether the Plantations which have been made within Memory have been chiefly of Oak, or of the Kinds of Trees not fit for the Navy.

ANSWERS.

- Bedford* — — Few of Oak, but several Scotch Larch, and other Fir.
Berks — — Not chiefly of Oak.
Cambridge — — Many more Plantations of other Trees than Oaks.
Cheshire — — Oak is still much planted, and often along with other Kinds of Trees, the latter as they become of any Use being frequently cut down to make room for the Oaks to grow.
Cornwall — — What Plantations have been made have not been chiefly of Oak, but of the Kind of Trees not fit for the Navy, being only Plantations of Ornament for Gentlemen's Seats.
Derby — — There are scarcely any new Plantations of Oak, and being chiefly for Ornament, the Birch, Elm, Ash, Sycamore, Larch, and all the different Kinds of Firs and Pines, are preferred from their quick Growth.
Devon — 1. No Plantations of any Extent in this Neighbourhood; those that have been planted have been more for Ornament than Use, when a Variety is more considered than the Value of the Timber.
 2. Of those Kind of Trees not fit for the Navy.
Dorset — — Not fit for the Navy.
Dorsetshire — — The Plantations in general have a Mixture of Trees adapted to the Soil, and Oaks, except where planted merely for the Use of Collieries.
Essex — — If this Question refers to Ornamental Plantations, the Answer is, that the Oak certainly makes a Part, though perhaps not a principal Part, in such Plantations.
Gloucester — — I do not believe any Oak Plantations have been made lately, except in the Forest of Dean.
Herts — 1. From the extreme Folly of the Owners to the lessening the Value of their Estates, they plant the Fir, &c. instead of the Oak; whereas, if they were to plant the Oak, they would in Time double the Value of their Estates, as well as secure a future Supply of that valuable Timber.
 2. More Firs than Oaks.
 3. Gentlemen in general plant the Fir, &c. instead of Oak; whereas if they were to plant the Oak, they would in Time double the Value of their Estates, as well as secure a future Supply of that valuable Timber for the Use of the Navy.
 4. The prevailing Custom of grubbing up Hedge Rows and Coppices for Core Land leaves it without a Doubt that the Quantity of Land so converted is much greater than what has been planted with Oak. Indeed the Generality of Plantations which have been made for many Years past are more of the ornamental than of the useful Kind.
Hireford — — No Plantations of any Extent have been made. Near Gentlemen's Houses, Variety of Trees have been planted for Ornament, few of which are likely to be of future Service to the Navy.
Hireford — — In most of the lately-planted Woods, Firs of various Kinds, and Poplars, from their quick Growth, have been preferred to Oak and Elm.
Kent — — Very few of Oak, and more with a View to Underwood than Timber.
Lancaster — — Fewer Oaks than any other Timber.
Lancaster — — Chiefly not fit for the Navy, through many interperfed.
Lincoln — 1. In the Plantations which have been made, Elm, Ash, and Scotch Fir, have principally been planted, with a small Proportion of Oak Trees.
 2. Of the Kind of Trees not fit for the Navy.
Monmouth — — Of Kinds of Trees not fit for the Navy.
Northumberland — — When Plantations are made, a Fourth or Fifth Part of the Trees planted are Oak. The rest chiefly Scotch Firs, Larches, and Ash.
Nottingham — 1. Trees not fit for the Navy.
 2. Some few Noblemen have made Plantations of Oak, others are principally of Wood

- Wood not calculated for the Use of the Navy, being of a much quicker Growth, and paying at an earlier Period a better Rent for the Land on which it is produced.
- Immenſe Plantations of Fir, Birch, Poplar, Aſh, Elm, and other Trees, have of late been made in every Part of this County. Some alſo, and thoſe not inconfiderable, of Oak; but bearing no Proportion to thoſe before mentioned.
4. Large Plantations have been made within Memory; and though planted with various Kinds of Trees, ſtill they are generally well filled with Oaks. Theſe Plantations are generally in light Soils; but the large Oaks now ſtanding in Burkland, ſhow that Oaks in Sandy Grounds will come to the greateſt Size. Theſe Plantations have been principally made within theſe Thirty or Forty Years; but comparing theſe with Wood Ground which have been deſtroyed, the Increaſe in Favour of Oak Woods muſt greatly counterbalance the Loſs that may be ſuſtained by ſome Wood Grounds being converted to other Purpoſes. Theſe Plantations being in an Infant State, a long Time muſt elapſe before they will be fit for public Uſe.
- Oxford* — — Plantations being made for Ornament, Trees of quick Growth have been generally preferred.
- Rutland* — — No Plantations of Oak or other Trees made of any Conſequence.
- Salop* — — The greater Part of our Plantations, I think, are of Trees not fit for the Navy.
- Summerſet* — — Of the Kinds of Trees not fit for the Navy.
- Stafford* — — Of the Kinds of Trees not fit for the Navy.
- Suffolk* — 1. Very generally of both.
2. The Plantations are principally of Fir, but in moſt of them Oak and other Timber are intermixed with the Fir. They are chiefly of young Growth, and will not therefore be fit for Uſe under a great Number of Years.
3. Chiefly of Trees not fit for the Navy.
- Suſſex* — — Generally for Naval Uſes.
- Warwick* — — Not chiefly of Oak.
- Worceſter* — — The Land in general is deemed too valuable to convert into Woodland, conſequently what Plantations have taken Place within Memory have been chiefly for Ornament, and not of the Kind of Trees fit for the Navy.
- York* — 1. Very extenſive Plantations are Yearly made in this Riding, but they are chiefly Larch, Aſh, Beech, and Fir; ſome Oak, but generally upon Soils too thin for the Growth of large Oak Timber.
2. The Plantations which have been made within Memory have not been chiefly of Oak, but partly of Oak, mixed with Aſh, Fir, Larch, and other Kinds of Trees not fit for the Navy.
3. Of Trees not fit for the Navy.
- Flint* — — In ſome Parts mixed Foreſt Trees, in others moſtly Fir.
- Merioneth* — — The Plantations within Memory have been chiefly of Oak, Aſh, Elm, Fir, &c.
- Montgomery* — — The Plantations within Memory have chiefly conſiſted of Trees not fit for the Uſe of the Navy, but ſome Oak have been intermixed with them.
- Brecon* — — Scarce any Woodland producing Oak converted into Tillage within Memory, nor any planted with Oak, or of any Kind fit for the Navy. Our Society give Premiums for planting all Kinds of Foreſt Trees, but none have been yet claimed.
- Cardigan* — — Moſtly of the Kinds of Trees not fit for the Navy.
- Carmarthen* — — Of the Kind not fit for the Navy.
- Pembroke* — — Of the Kinds of Trees not fit for the Navy, principally of Aſh.
- Radnor* — 1. Very little Oak has been planted; the chief Trees lately planted have been Fir, and other ſoft Wood.
2. Very few of Oak, chiefly Fir, and other ſoft Foreſt Trees.

Q U E S T I O N 14.

Whether there are any Commons or Commonable Woods of conſiderable Extent in that County; and whether the Quantity of Timber growing in ſuch Woods or Common is conſiderable?

A N S W E R S.

- Bedford* — — No Commonable Woods.
- Berks* — — No.
- Cambridge* — — Few or no Commons or Commonable Woods of that Deſcription.
- Chicheſter* — — We have few or no Commonable Woods. The Foreſt of Deſamere is a large Track

- Traff of Land entirely bare of Wood, and apparently not very favourable to the Growth of it.
- Cornwall* — There are Common Lands of great Extent, on which no Wood grows; but there are very few Commonable Woods, and if any, thole belong to the Duchy of Cornwall.
- Derby* — There are very extensive Commons in this County; but there is scarcely any Timber growing upon them. Those in the Northern Parts of the County, which include much the greatest Part of the Commons, are improper for the Cultivation of Oak.
- Devon* — 1. No Commons or Commonable Grounds of considerable Extent in this Part of the County, with any Timber growing thereon.
2. The Commons are very extensive, but no Timber growing thereon.
- Derby* — Traffs of Commonable Wood; but without much valuable Timber.
- Darham* — Answered in the Negative.
- Essex* — See Answer to Question 17.
- Gloucester* — In so large a County as this, there must be much Commonable Land; but the Timber on them I should think very inconsiderable.
- Hants* — 1. Surely there are large Extents of Commonable Land that are not, but may have very great Improvements made on it, by making Plantations of Oak on it, as much of the Soil will be found very fit for the Purpose.
2. Large Commons, but small Quantities of Timber growing thereon.
3. There are many large Commons of great Extent, but very little Timber growing on them, as the greatest Part is cut and stone planted, therefore the Scarcity will soon be felt.
4. The Commonable Woodlands in this County of the greatest Extent, and where the greatest Quantity of Timber grows, are the New Forest, Bere Forest, Hoke Woods, and Walcham Chase, which are too well known to need any Comment.
- Hertford* — There are no Commonable Woods.
- Hertford* — There are few Commons in this County, and still less Timber growing upon them.
- Kent* — There are many Commons of considerable Extent, but none which produce Timber.
- Leicester* — None of considerable Extent, nor the Quantity of Timber considerable.
- Leicester* — None.
- Lincoln* — 1. There are extensive Commons without any Wood growing thereon; but not any Commonable Woods whatever.
2. The Woods in this Neighbourhood are not Commonable, but inclosed private Property.
- Massachusetts* — Of no Extent, and the Quantity of Timber inconsiderable.
- Northumberland* — No Commonable Woodlands whatever in this County.
- Nottingham* — 1. No Commonable Wood; the Timber on Commons being private Property.
2. There are not any considerable Commons or Commonable Wood in the County of Nottingham, except upon Sherwood Forest.
3. No Commonable Woods.
4. There are no Commonable Woods in this Part of the County, except Birkland, which it is presumed is so well known to Government, that it seems unnecessary to make any Observations on that Head.
- Oxford* — There are many Commons, and some few Commonable Woods. The Quantity of Timber at present in Commons is very inconsiderable: The Quantity in the Woods might be increased, by giving a Right to Owners to prevent Waste and Spoil.
- Rutland* — None.
- Salop* — I do not recollect any.
- Somerset* — Great Numbers of Commons, but without Timber.
- Stafford* — But little, except in the Forest of Needwood; and great Part of that has been cut down lately.
- Suffolk* — 1. The Quantity very inconsiderable.
2. Many Commons of large Extent, but no Commonable Woods that we know of. Little or no Wood is growing on any of the Commons.
3. No Commonable Woods, and the Commons not planted.
- Suffex* — Not very considerable.
- Warwick* — There are several large Commons, but not much Timber upon them.
- Worcester* — There are few Commons of considerable Extent, but no Commonable Woods, and little or no Timber growing on such Commons.
- York* — 1. Few Commonable Woods, and the Timber in them of little Value.
2. There are several Commons, but not many Commonable Woods, and the Quantity of Timber growing in such Woods or Commons is not considerable.
- York* — 3. No Commonable Woods of any Extent.
- Ytst* — None in this Country.

- Merioneth* — I think there are no Commons or Commonable Woods in this County, being all private Property, and inclosed.
- Montgomery* — There are Commons and Commonable Woods in this County, but the Quantity of Timber in such Woods is not considerable.
- Brecon* — We have very extensive Commons, but no Commonable Woods, such I believe there have been formerly, but not within Memory, as there are very extensive Tracts of Commons called *Forgls*, and some of them now under Lease or Grant from the Crown.
- Cardigan* — There are not many Commons or Commonable Woods in this County, nor is the Timber now growing considerable.
- Carmarthen* — Commons of large Extent, but no Wood on them.
- Pembrokeshire* — There are no Commonable Woods.
- Radnor* — 1. There are no Woods of this Description.
2. There are no Woods of this Description, containing Timber within the County; many Common Woods there are of small scrubby Oak Brush Wood, growing generally on the Sides of Hills, where there is not sufficient Depth of Soil to produce Timber of Size, were it ever so carefully preserved, nor indeed is the Soil of the County in general congenial with the Growth of Oak Timber.

Jo^r Prichard, an acting Magistrate for the County of Radnor. D^d 7th Villyn, 30th Janry. 1791.

QUESTION 15.

Whether the Timber in such Commons or Commonable Woods is well preserved, or suffers great Depredation and Waste?

ANSWERS.

- Berks* — Great Depredation.
- Cambridge* — See Answer to Question 14.
- Cornwall* — See Answer to Question 14.
- Derby* — The few Trees there are in such Commons, which can scarcely be called Timber, suffer every Sort of Depredation and Waste.
- Devon* — See Answer to Question 14.
- Dorset* — Not preserved.
- Durham* — Not so well fenced and attended to as they ought to be.
- Essex* — See Answer to Question 17.
- Gloucester* — What little Timber there is, by no Means attended to.
- Hants* — 1. It must suffer in its infant State, without Inclosure of some Kind.
2. By no Means well preserved.
3. Undoubtedly the Timber must suffer in its infant State very much, without Inclosure of some Kind.
4. The Depredations committed on the Woodlands in this County are really become very serious, and without some effectual Stop can be put to them, the Consequences to this Country must be severely felt, before many Years are elapsed. The real Distresses of the lower Class of People occasion this Evil. Firing they must have, and therefore every Risk is run to obtain it. Private Property is greatly injured, and if some Method be not adopted to supply these poor Wretches with Fuel, the Devastations must increase, notwithstanding the existing Laws for the Preservation of Timber are so severe.
- Hereford* — See Answer to Question 14.
- Hereford* — Timber is very little attended to in all Commonable Places.
- Kent* — See Answer to Question 14.
- Lancaster* — Ditto.
- Leicester* — Ditto.
- Lincoln* — Ditto.
- Monmouth* — Not attended to.
- Northumberland* — See Answer to Question 14.
- Nottingham* — 1. Ditto.
2. The Timber not well preserved, and has suffered much Decay.
3. Timber of course must suffer great Depredation and Waste from Cattle and other Encroachments.
- Rutland* — See Answer to Question 14.
- Salop* — I can have no Doubt where there are Commonable Woods that they are much injured. What is so Common will be neglected and injured.
- Somerset* — No Timber.
- Stafford* — Not much preserved.
- Suffolk* — 1. It never is preserved.

2. See

2. See Answer to Question 14.
 3. Ditto.
Suffex — Great Depredation and Waste.
Warwick — See Answer to Question 14.
Worcester — Ditto.
York — 1. The Timber of Commonable Woods is ill preserved.
 2. The Timber in Commons and Commonable Woods is very badly preserved in general, and suffers great Depredation and Waste.
 3. Suffer great Depredations.
Fleet — See Answer to Question 14.
Merioneth — As there is no Timber upon Commons, the Timber in general is well preserved by the Owners of their own private Properties.
Montgomery — The Commonable Woods are ill preserved, and suffer great Depredation and Waste.
Brecon — See Answer to Question 14.
Cardigan — It rather suffers Depredation and Waste.
Coermorthern — See Answer to Question 14.
Pembrokeshire — Ditto.
Radnor — The Common Woods in this County are few, and them not preserved.

Q U E S T I O N 16.

Whether on such Commons or Commonable Woodlands as have been divided and inclosed, any considerable Quantities of Wood or Timber have been raised?

A N S W E R S.

- Berks* — No.
Cambridge — See Answer to Question 17.
Canterbury — Very little to be found of this Description, and the Quantities of Wood and Timber raised on such as have been inclosed are not very considerable, the inclosed Common Lands having been chiefly as Appendages of a few Acres to Cottages, and as small Farms.
Derby — No considerable Quantity of Wood or Timber has been raised, in Consequence of Inclosures.
Devon — 1. See Answer to Question 14.
 2. Some Parts of Commons have been inclosed, but no Timber raised thereon.
Derbyshire — None.
Durham — See Answer to Question 15.
Gloucester — Very little, I should imagine.
Hants — 1. That where such Lands have been inclosed, it has almost always been for Corn.
 2. Very few.
 3. Where Commons have been inclosed in general, Corn or Pasture have been the Object, and not the raising of young Timber.
Hertford — Very little Regard is had to Timber in any Commons inclosed in this County, though many of the inclosed Lands would in future yield a better Profit from being planted with Wood than in Tillage; but the Expectation arising from Land being fresh broken up, leads to present Profit and Advantage, more than to the Culture of Timber.
Kent — None have been divided or inclosed.
Leicester — None.
Leinster — No.
Lincoln — 1. In the Commons which have been inclosed only a very inconsiderable Quantity of Wood has been planted in Holts.
 2. The Commons which have been inclosed, have their Hedges in general planted.
Devonshire — Wood, but not Timber, has been raised.
Northumberland — See Answer to Question 14.
Nottingham — 1. No considerable Quantity raised.
 2. The Commons and Commonable Woodlands that have been inclosed, have in general been cleared and converted into Tillage.
Oxford — No considerable Quantity of Timber has been raised in any new inclosed Common, as very little Part of such Inclosures has been ever planted.
Rutland — None.
Salop — I do not know any Plantations of much Extent on such Commons as have been inclosed.
Somerset — None.
Stafford — No.
Suffex — 1. Too inconsiderable to permit an Answer.
 2. Certainly not.—Only Two Commons in the District have been inclosed, both of which are of late Date. Some Oak is probably laid in the Hedge Rows of these, but there is no Part of either allotted for Plantation.
 3. No Commons inclosed in this Division.

Suffex

<i>Suffex</i> —	—	Very little.
<i>Worcester</i> —	—	Where such Commons have been divided and inclosed, no new Plantations have been raised. B. Johnsoo, Chairman.
<i>York</i> —	1.	There have been few or none inclosed.
	2.	There have been Trees of various Kinds planted on Parts of the Commons which have been divided and inclosed of late Years.
	3.	No Timber raised.
<i>Flint</i> —	—	No great Quantity inclosed. Some little planting.
<i>Merioneth</i> —	—	As there are no Commonable Woodlands in this County, consequently no Timber could be raised thereon.
<i>Montgomery</i> —	—	The Commonable Woodlands not being inclosed, no great Quantities of Timber or Wood have been raised thereon.
<i>Brecon</i> —	—	None have been divided or inclosed, consequently no Wood or Timber raised.
<i>Cardigan</i> —	—	There has been no Division or Inclosure of Commons or Commonable Woods in this County, to the Memory of Man. W ^m Lewis, Chairman, at a Quarter Sessions held for the County of Cardigan, 12th January 1791.
<i>Carmarthen</i> —	—	No Commonable Woodlands, nor any Timber raised on those which have been divided and inclosed.
<i>Pembrokeshire</i> —	—	There have been no Commons divided within this County, except Narberth Mountain (which was formerly a Forest of Oak, but not within Memory) Cattle, Horses, and Sheep being permitted to browse on the young Sloes, further back than we can remember. It is now all inclosed, and not One Oak plased, nor we imagine ever will be.
<i>Radnor</i> —	—	None.

QUESTION 17.

Whether a farther Division and Inclosure of such Commons or Commonable Woodlands, would, in your Opinion, be the Means of increasing the Quantity of Wood and Timber?

Any other Observations or Information on the Subject of the preceding Questions, will be very acceptable.

ANSWERS.

<i>Berks</i> —	—	Yes—No Observations. — Pen. Powney, Chairman of the Sessions, and Foreman of the Grand Jury.
<i>Cambridge</i> —	—	Few Inclosures of Commons have taken Place in this County; and should they take Place hereafter, from the little Encouragement at present for raising Oak Timber, there is but small Probability that much would be planted, though the Soil in many Parts of the County is highly proper for its Growth. James Naismith, Chairman.
<i>Cornwall</i> —	—	A Division and Inclosure of Common Lands would if well planted, and kept well fenced, be the Means of increasing the Quantity of Wood and Timber.

OBSERVATION. Any Question on the Subject of Timber in Cornwall, is a mere Jest, as there is scarce any but in the Eastern Districts, and that in no Abundance. From Appearances and Tradition, Cornwall certainly abounded with Wood in former Ages; but that so long ago as when the Phoenicians traded there for Tin, which was melted with Fires made of Wood, by which Consumption the Woods have been destroyed.

N. B. Coppices which sold 40 Years since at from £. 5 to £. 10 per Acre, now bring from £. 12. to £. 18. — Cornwall, Epiphany Sessions, 1791. — Fra^s Rodd, Chairman.

<i>Derby</i> —	—	It does not appear from Experience that the Quantity of Wood and Timber would be increased by future Inclosures.
----------------	---	--

OBSERVATIONS. Another Reason should have been added to the Answer to the 8th Question, to what the great Decrease of Oak is to be imputed. It has been shown that, in consequence of all other Wood decaying in Limestone Walls, the Oak has been entirely used for the main Beams, and Side Trees, and all the Timber which touches the Walls.

But

But it may be necessary to add, that every small Piece of Timber used in the Roof is also of Oak, for the following Reason—great Part of this Country, either from the Climate or the Nature of the Soil, will not admit of the Cultivation of Corn, and little more is raised than will produce Straw for the Cattle. Thatching is of course very inconvenient, and the Newcastle Tile is much preferred, and is now become very common; but the extreme Weight of these Tiles renders an Oak Roof indispensible. The Welch and Westmoreland Slate begin to be introduced, but as yet this is chiefly for Ornament, the Price so far exceeding that of the Tiles, as not to be compensated for by the Cheapness of Deal Spars, and any other Wood not touching the Limestone Wall, Deal being sufficiently strong to support the Welch and Westmoreland Slate; but, supposing this Slate should ever be cheap enough for a general Use, it is apprehended the Newcastle Tile will continue to be preferred, and consequently the Roof wholly Oak to be used, for this Reason:—In this mountainous Part of the Country, deemed One of the highest Parts of England, the Winds are so extremely tempestuous and violent, that the Lightness of the Slate renders it easy to be waisted away, whilst the Tile, from its Weight, better resists the Violence of the Wind.

This County is peculiarly supplied with fine Springs, and plentiful Streams of Water, which have introduced very large Cotton Manufactories, called Cotton Mills; these are worked by Means of immense Wheels, the Shafts of which are made out of the largest Oak Trees which can be procured; and to make these, One hundred Pounds for each Oak Tree have been given. In the Construction of these Mills, in erecting the little Towns which surround them, for the Purpose of lodging the numerous Work People they employ, and the wooden Bridges thrown over the Streams of Water, for the Purpose of a Road to these Mills, much Oak must necessarily be used, and some of the Sort most necessary for Navy Timber; but these Mills, and their surrounding Houses, being always in Valleys, are free from the Inconvenience of the Wind blowing off the Slate; and if the Materials of which they are built are not Limestone, Deal Timber is most frequently used, being much preferred, where it can be so, both in Roofs and in Warehouse Floors, on Account of its not bending under heavy Weight like Oak; and if bent, of its superior Elasticity.

Having thus had the Honour of answering the foregoing Questions, by Facts, and the best Reasoning upon those Facts which I could submit to your superior Judgment; in Consequence of your Permission, signified at the End of the Queries, I will take the Liberty of adding One Observation, not immediately applicable to the Queries, but connected with the Subject.

The Growth of Oak is a National Object, and requires the minute Attention of Government. The Forests are the best Nurseries for it, where there should be proper Surveyors, and each Tree should be numbered, as is done on the Estates of many private Gentlemen, to prevent Waste and Defalcation; and Returns should be made at fixed Periods, to an Office expressly appointed for the Purpose. At present, Trees in Forests are classed under different Heads; and, if one is particularly wanted, it easily changes its Name. There are also many Excuses for cutting down Timber in Forests. Ancient Mills, called King's Mills, claim by Prescription the Right of cutting down Timber for Repair in these Forests; and of course much more is felled for this Purpose than is requisite. The Verderors and Officers of the Forests may superintend these Surveyors, as they do at present the inferior Officers of the Forests, but they are generally Persons of too high a Station to admit of their minute Investigation of the Care of the Timber, and therefore it is no Disrespect to them to believe, that the Woodmore Courts, or any other present Regulations, are very inadequate to the Care and Protection of it.—But though these Reasons may not be conclusive, yet, for whatever Reason it may be, the Fact is, that there is very little good Timber in the Forests adjoining this County now left.

Gentlemen,

I had the Honour to communicate your Letter, directed to me as Chairman, to the Magistrates assembled at the Quarter Sessions held for the County of Derby, on the 1sth Instant; and the general Tenor of their Sentiments was, that the Oak Timber in this County had constantly and invariably decreased, from Tradition, as well as from Time of Memory, down to the present Day.

After this unanimous Declaration of so respectable a Meeting, upon the general Question, any particular Answers to the Queries may be unnecessary. But I have thought it my Duty to state, opposite each Query,

F f

fuch

such Facts and Reasons as, from my own Observation, and the Experience of others, I believe to be true and well founded.

I am, Gentlemen, with great Respect,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Tiffington Hall, Derbyshire,

W^m Fitz Herbert.

Jan^y 18th 1791.

Hebble, the Comm^r of Land Revenue.

- Dean* — 1. Many of the Commons, if divided and inclosed, would produce good Wood and Timber.
R. H. Clarke,
Bridwell, near Cullompton, 25th Feb^y, 1791.
2. Not in the least.
Arthur Kelly.
- Darby* — No.
D. R. Michel, Chairman.
- Darham* — It is too much the Practice to plant Ash in new Hedges, but Oak seems well suited to the Soil, as it grows very well in all Parts.
John Eden, Chairman.
- Essex* — I conceive that this, and the Three preceding Questions, can only apply to the Forests in the County, and beg Leave to refer to the Gentlemen who are concerned in the Management of the Forests for an Answer to them.
Tho^s B. Brampton, Chairman of the late Quarter Sessions at Chelmsford, in Essex.
Albemarle Street,
21st March 1791.
- Gloucester* — The more Lands there are of every Sort, inclosed and consequently protected, I am convinced the greater Benefit is derived to the Public by the Increase of every Kind of useful Production.
Gentlemen,
As you seem to wish for all the Information that can be got on this Subject, I will add a few Remarks upon the particular Situation of this County. Upon the Upland Part of it, called the Cotswold, there are considerable Tracts of Cover, belonging principally to Lord Chedworth, Lord Bathurst, and the Bishop of Worcester, but in them I believe very little Timber of Sort or Size for the Navy, and no Water Carriage near them, except Lord Bathurst's, whose Woods are almost entirely Beech.
The Forest of Dean, of which I understand a most excellent Survey has been lately taken, is the only Part of this County where there is any Quantity of Oak Timber, and that, from the Depredations that have been committed upon it, has decreased rapidly for many Years; indeed it was come to that Pass, that unless a Stop had been in some Degree put to it lately, a good Oak would have become a great Rarity. Robbing the Forest of Timber or Deer was reckoned so much amongst the Rights of Men, that Prosecutions for either were ridiculous, as no Jury would ever convict. I tried two Men about Three Years ago for assisting in stealing a very fine Tree; the Evidence swore they saw them cut the Tree down, load it, and go away with it, and seized them walking by their Horses. The Jury, however, immediately acquitted them, and gave for their Reason, they did not think there was any Harm in it. However, since that Time there have been some Convictions. At the last Assizes One was transported, and another imprisoned for Twelve Months; and I understand from the Gentlemen of that Part of the Country, that the Waste is nothing like what it was. The Allotments that were made for the rearing of young Oak, and fenced out accordingly, have been broken into, and the Mounds thrown down by those lawless People in many Places, but by a few Examples, I hope that may be stopped also. I am sorry to add, that the Perquisites of Office (to call them by no worse Name) have been extremely lucrative to the Surveyors and Keepers, and by no Means advantageous to His Majesty's Rights.
I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen,
Charlton, Cheltenham, Your obedient humble Servant,
April 18th, 1791. Doct^r Hunt.
To the Comm^r of Land Revenue.
- Hants* — 1. To be sure a Division of all Commonable Lands would increase its Value near Three Fourths; and if by Act of Parliament the Persons inclosing were bound to plant it with Oak (where the Soil would suit) it would tend to a very great Increase of it.
Isaac Hobson, Foreman.
The Answers of the Grand Jurors, Epiphany Session, 1791.
R. R. Corbin, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.
2. Most certainly, if proper Provisions were made in the Acts for Inclosure.

OBSERVATION.

OBSERVATION. We are unanimously of Opinion, that the Quantity of Navy Timber may be very much increased, if proper Regulations were made for the Protection of it, in the different Forests and Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in this County, which we think can never effectually be done until the Stock of Deer is reduced, and the Rabbits (which are very numerous) are kept under, and as far as is practicable destroyed.

C. T. Kerby, Chairman.
Hants, Epiphany Selfs, 11th January, 1791.

3. The remaining Part of the Commonable Lands left uninclosed in the County are of a barren Soil, the greatest Part of it not One Quarter Part of them fit for the Growth of Oaks. There may be some Scotch Firs raised on the gravelly and sandy Soil, which Soil is the greatest Part that is left uninclosed.

Easter Session, 1791. Ordered to be transmitted to the Honble. the Comm^{rs} of the Land Revenue.
Peter Gauntlett, Clerk of the Peace for Hants.

4. On all Commonable Woodlands, wherever there is a Clump of Bushes impenetrable to the Cattle, young Saplings may be seen to shoot up spontaneously, which is a plain Proof of the Necessity of putting a Stop to the cutting of Bushes thereon, which is in general Practice, and that Inclosures are the only effectual Means of preserving the Growth of Timber, provided it can be secured from Depredators.

OBSERVATION. Supposing it should be found expedient by the Legislature to adopt the Tax upon Dogs, for which several Counties have petitioned Parliament, would it not (if appropriated to the supplying of the Poor of the different Parishes with Fuel, under the Directions and Management of the Churchwardens and Overseers, instead of applying it to the Aid of the Poor Rates) be the Means, in a great Measure, in preventing these general evil Practices? This is merely a Suggestion.

Easter Session, 1791. Ordered to be transmitted to the Honble. the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.
Peter Gauntlett, Clerk of the Peace for Hants.

- Hertford* — The County in general is very much inclosed, and has been so for Ages past. The Commons of the greatest Extent are on the Hills, on which I have no Doubt Trees would grow well, if they were properly planted, fenced, &c.

G. Cornwall,
Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, January 1791.

- Westmoreland* — There certainly wants some Encouragement from the Legislature for planting Timber, and some Punishment for the wilful Spoil and Destruction of it; for though Rewards and Punishments are held forth, they do not sufficiently reward the one or punish the other.

OBSERVATION. There are in this County several Thousands of Acres of Land that would well answer planting much better than in being kept in Tillage; and on which the four usual and useful Sorts of Timber might be raised, and the Soil seems well adapted for it—Clay and Gravel mixed, on which Oak grows well, a Soil adapted for Elm, and Chalk and dry Soil for Ash and Beech.

Cha^s De Laet, Chairman of the
Quarter Sessions, Hertford, 10th January 1791.

- Kent* — There is hardly any Ground within this Description.

I know of no other Information which I can give upon the Subject.
W^m Derdes, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions
for the Eastern Parts of the County of Kent.

These Questions are so properly answered by Mr. Derdes, that it only remains for me to signify my Agreement with him in those Answers.

F. Crompt, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for West Kent.

- Lancaster* — Inclosing Commons has not increased the Growth of Timber, being generally applied to Tillage.

OBSERVATION.

OBSERVATION. We conceive that Encouragement should be given for the Propagation of Oak for the Use of the Navy.

Booth Gore, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Lancaster, March 23d 1791.

- Leicester* — No. Ja^s Simpson, Chairman at the Epiphany Sessions for the County of Leicester.
- Lincoln* — 1. In a small Degree.
Lincolnshire, Holland. The preceding are true Answers to the Questions proposed by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue. J. Linson, Chairman of the General Quarter Sessions.
2. Timber is increased more in Inclosures, than it was in Open Commons.
The Parts of Kesteven, in Lincolnshire.
Bourn, January 14th, 1791. George Pochin, Chairman.
- Monmouth* — I think it would.
Llanwen, Monmouthshire, January 31, 1791.
Rob^t Salfisbury.
- Northumberland* — See Answer to Question 14.

OBSERVATIONS. By the Records of Elizabeth it may be seen that Orders were given to destroy and burn the Woodlands in the Northern and Western Parts of this County, adjoining upon Scotland, as great Bodies of Moss Troopers and other Banditti secreted themselves in these Woods, from whence they issued out and made great Depredations; which Orders were strictly executed, as will appear from the Answers to the foregoing Questions.—For the Encouragement of the Growth of Oak Timber in this Kingdom (as it may be thought a National Object) by the Renewal of Woodlands with Oak, or making Plantations of the same, it might be enacted that every Person renewing the Woodlands with Oak, or making Plantations of the same, should be allowed at the Rate of 16s. for every 1,200 so planted in the Woodlands for each Acre, and 12s. for every 1,200 in Plantations for each Acre, the same to be certified for at some one of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County, the Money to be paid by the Treasurer, and he repaid by the Receiver General of the Land Tax in the County.—In the Certificate of Oak Trees planted, the Woodlands and Plantations should also be certified for as being well and safely fenced in. The Reason for the different Prices of Oak is, that in Woodlands it is necessary for Oak to be Two Feet high, or they would be choaked by the Grass; in Plantations they ought to be Two Years Old Seedlings. Acorns might be inserted also at the Rate of 5s. per Winchester Bushel per Acre. 1,200 Oak on an Acre is sufficient, they could be filled up with Larch or Scotch Fir, the latter to be cut out if the Oak thrive: One Statute Acre would not support more than 400, each Tree being, and ought to be, 40 Feet Distance from the other.

12th January 1791. Xmas. Sessions.

W^m Orde, Chairman.

- Nottingham* — 1. Not increasing it. Henry Sedley, Chairman.
Nottinghamshire, Easter Sessions, 1791.
2. A farther Division of Commons and Commonable Woodland would be converting it to a more useful and profitable Purpose, the barren Parts of which would in all Probability be planted and preserved, and increase the Growth of Timber, which for Years past has been much diminished.

W. Milnes.

- Oxford* — — Most certainly would increase it in a great Degree, particularly if Power were given (with little Expence and Difficulty) to Lords of Manors to inclose Part of Commons, or Owners of Commons (with the Consent of Lords of Manors) or Owners of Land in Common Fields, to inclose their own Lands for Plantations. And the collected Opinion of the Magistrates is, That every Encouragement should be given by the Legislature for promoting such Plantations, as at present this County does not produce more than sufficient for its own Consumption.

Chris^t Willoughby, Chairman.

Oxford, 11th January 1791.

- Ratland* — The Commonable Land upon which any Timber grows is so small as to be no Object.
- Salop* — If any Trees arise on Commons, they will certainly be destroyed. If Inclosure of Commons were more general, probably some Parts might be appropriated for the Purpose of raising Timber.
 Cruckton, 14th February, 1791. Edw^d Harries.
 Joseph Lexdale, Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Salop.

Salop. General Observations on the State of Oak Timber, &c.

There are, perhaps, few Counties in the Kingdom, of equal Extent, that have more abounded with fine Oak Timber than this; since I have given Attention to the Subject (a Period of about Thirty Years) the Supply from hence for the Navy, and other Uses, has been very great, and it has chiefly been conveyed away by the Navigation of the Severn. Perhaps, during the Period above mentioned, there may have been sold from hence to the Amount of £. 200,000. I do not immediately recollect more than Two or Three Gentlemen in the County, whose Estates would furnish sufficient Timber for a Seventy-four Gun Ship. Our Underwoods are still of considerable Extent, and if the young Oak Plants that have not been cut down were carefully preserved, future Groves of venerable Oaks might still be raised. I know Two or Three Instances in which it has been successfully practised.

I have formerly, in a Public Manner, expressed my Sentiments on the Advantage to the Public and Individuals, from an Attention to the keeping up a sufficient Quantity of Oak Timber for domestic Purposes, but more particularly for the Navy.—Upon private Properties of considerable Extent, a comparative small Proportion of an Estate well selected for the Purpose, would be an accumulating Fund, which might at a distant Period amount to a considerable Sum, and the Annual Income that would have been received from it, would scarcely be perceived. I am inclined to think that the Annual Income of a given Quantity of Land that would let for 15 s. per Acre, if put out to Interest for One hundred Years, and Compound Interest made upon it, will produce more Money than the Timber will be worth upon such Land, at the Expiration of that Term; but this is scarcely practicable for some Years, and where do we find Families so provident for so long a Period? There have been many Instances of a small Part of an Estate upon which Oak Timber hath grown, having sold for as much as the Value of the Soil of the whole Estate. Perhaps Land which can be cultivated by the Plough, and will produce about 15 Bushels of Wheat per Acre, and other Crops in Proportion, is of more Value to the Public, from the Labour and Food arising from it, than from its being appropriated to the Growth of Oak for a Century. But we have much Sideland uneven Ground, where Cultivation cannot take Place, such may with great Propriety be set apart for the Growth of Timber. Oaks flourish best in strong Soils inclining to Clay.

There can be no Doubt that Russia, Sweden, Norway, and America, which abound with immense Forests, will at all Times supply us with Timber, and take our Manufactories in Barter. The Deal of these Countries is admirably adapted for every Purpose of erecting Buildings, and I have found it generally used in our large Cities and Towns. In this County we can still build as cheap with Oak as Deal. It appears therefore to me impolitic to have laid additional Duties on it. In some other of the interior Counties Oak is still used in erecting and repairing Farm Houses and Buildings. If Deal was the cheaper Material, the Oak would be preserved for the Uses it is so peculiarly adapted to. How far it may be necessary to have a Supply and Succession of English Oak for the Use of our Navy, I cannot determine, but it seems to be the principal End of this Inquiry. Nor can I determine in what Degree it is superior to the Growth of other Countries, or whether other Kinds of Timber may not be substituted for it. If the keeping up of our Navy to its present Extent be necessary to the Security of the Nation, and British Oak is so much preferable (as it is said to be) to any other, then the only eligible and certain Mode of obtaining it (as appears to me) is to appropriate such Part of the Public or Crown Lands to the sole Purpose of producing it, if the Soil is proper; this I have formerly recommended. The Forests of Dean, Epping, and New Forest, both in Point of Situation and Soil, are well adapted to the Purpose, and probably there are many others. Judicious Directions for executing such a Work may be met with in various Writers on the Subject of Planting, particularly in Dr. Hunter's fine Edition of Evelyn's Sylva. If the present Opportunity is omitted, and the Crown Lands are granted away or sold, it cannot be expected that private Gentle-

G G

men,

men, who generally look to present Income, will think of raising Trees, from which Posterity may reap a Benefit One hundred Years hence.

I ought to make some Apology for thus singly presuming to give my own Sentiments, without the Concurrence and Affiance of the whole Bench of Justices. Other public Business engaged their Attention, this was more congenial to my Taste.

Cruckton, 16th Feb. 1791.
To the Commissioners of the
Land Revenue.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Edw^d Harries.
Joseph Lendale, Deputy Clerk of the Peace
for the County of Salop.

Shropshire. At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, held at the Shire Hall in Shrewsbury, in and for the County of Salop, on Tuesday in the Week next after the Close of Easter, (to wit) the Third Day of May, in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord 1791, before Thomas Eyton, Esquire, the Reverend Sir Thomas Edwards, Baronet, Charles Walcot, Thomas Knight, Thomas Browne the Younger, John Gardner, Thomas Beale, Thomas Harries, Rowland Hunt, Adam Oxley, and Edward Harries, Esquires, Edmund Dance, and John Powtill, Clerks, His Majesty's Justices, assigned to keep the Peace in the County aforesaid, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdemeanors, in the same County done and committed:

Upon reading the Letters from the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, the Questions put by them to the Justices for this County respecting Oak Timber, the Answers thereto, and General Observations thereupon, by Edward Harries, Esquire;

Resolved unanimously, That the said Answers and General Observations are approved of by this Court, excepting that the Quantity of Oak Timber sold amounts to nearer Four than Two hundred thousand Pounds.

Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of this Court are given to Edward Harries, Esquire, for the Trouble and Pains he has taken upon this Occasion.

By the Court.

J. Lendale.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Somerset</i> | — | See Answers to Questions 14. and 16. | J. Berkeley Burland, Chairman.
Epiph. Sessions, Somerset, 1791. |
| <i>Stafford</i> | — | No. | John E. Hesthote, Foreman of the Grand Jury.
12th March, 1791. |
| <i>Suffolk</i> | — 1. | Certainly. | |

OBSERVATION. Underwood, particularly Blackthorn Bushes, in Hedge Rows that spread Two or Three Rods wide, is the true Nursery of Oak Timber, but such Rows are a dead Loss and Nuisance in a well cultivated Country. England possessed in the past Age a great Plenty of Oak. Why? Because Cultivation was in a barbarous State. It is the Improver of the Kingdom, a Thousand Times more valuable than any Timber can ever be, that has wrought the very good and proper Diminution of Oak; and it is to be hoped the Diminution will continue, for if it does not, the Improvement of our Soil will not advance. While we are forced to feed our People with foreign Wheat, and our Horses with foreign Oats, can raising Oak be an Object? The Average Oak of Suffolk of 100 Years Growth is worth £. 5; and let it grow in a Hedge, Wood, or Field, it has at that Age done Ten Pounds Worth of Mischief. There are Soils (not in this County) singularly favourable to the Growth of Oak, and yet yielding not more than 8 s. to 10 s. an Acre. On such, Oak would pay, but the Crop to be Timber only, and no Cattle ever admitted. But where is the Owner who will sow a Crop of 100 Years? Vanity does something; it does at present more than it ought to do, by planting Soils not of the right Sort.

The Scarcity of Timber ought never to be regretted, for it is a certain Proof of national Improvement; and for Royal Navies, Countries yet barbarous are the right and only proper Nurseries. Buy Oak, as you buy Fir to build your Houses. There is Oak enough within Reach of

the Adriatic for a Million of Ships of 100 Guns each. Proposals were made (as I have been informed) to Administration concerning these Woods, as a Supply for England, but no Ear given, as they had it elsewhere cheaper.

Tho^s Preston, D. D. late Chairman of the
Quarter Sessions, Bury, Suffolk.

2. In all Probability an Inclosure of the large Commons would tend to the Increase of Wood, as the raising of Hedges in consequence of laying out the inclosed Fields would become necessary.

Sirs,
Bungay, Suffolk, Jan. 19, 1791.
The Clerk of the Peace laid the Letter and Queries before the Bench at the Quarter Sessions held Jan. 10th, at Beccles, for that Division of the County of Suffolk; and I have the Honour to transmit to you the Answers unanimously agreed upon. This Division comprehends only the Hundreds of Musford and Lethingland, Wangford and Blything; and if you consult the Map of Suffolk, you will see it extends upon the Coast from Yarmouth to Aldeborough (both exclusive) comprising about 40 Miles of Coast, and in no Part extends inland above 20 Miles, in few Places nearly so much. The Lands near the Coast are chiefly sandy, and the cold North East Winds we are subject to in the Spring are peculiarly inimical to the Growth of Timber, and in this Part the largest Commons are fens. The Western Side of the Division consists of good Land, and much Timber has been grown there, but it is at present in a very decreasing State. Some large Plantations have been made, and a great deal of young Oak is growing in some of them, but the Planting bears no Proportion to the Decrease. If any farther Explanations be necessary, I shall be ready to give all Information in my Power. I presume you will receive Answers from the Chairmen of the other Divisions, the Clerk of the Peace having prepared Copies for each.

I am, Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
Tho^s J. Woodward, Chairman.

To the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

3. Inclosures under a public Act may be the Means of increasing the Growth of Wood and Timber.

Fraⁿ Capper, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions
for the Division of Woodbridge.

Suff^x — Decreasing. Rich^d Nash, Chairman.

Warwick — An Inclosure of Commons would certainly increase the Timber.

May 4th, 1791. Signed as the Opinion of the Justices
assembled at their Quarter Sessions, holden at War-
wick the same Day. C. Dewes, Chairman.

York — 1. Decreasing the Quantity of Timber, if in the Hands of small Proprietors.
Chris^t Sykes, Chairman of the East Riding,
Yorkshire Sessions.

2. A further Division and Inclosure of such Commons and Commonable Wood Lands, I think, would be the Means of increasing the Quantity of Wood and Timber.

OBSERVATION. Upon Acts of Parliament being made for inclosing Commons, especially where the Crown has any Interest, perhaps it may be advisable to require a certain Portion of them to be planted with Wood.

W^m Chaytor,
Spennithorne, 5th March 1791.

3. It would be the Means of preserving the Woodlands, provided, on every Inclosure, a certain Proportion was to be set apart and effectually fenced, and Effovers totally abolished.

OBSERVATION. A total Freedom from Assessments for Oak Trees at Thirty Years Growth, and a Premium from Government to be paid as a Bounty to those who preserve Oaks, or any other Timber Wood, to be paid in Proportion to the Square of the Timber above Thirty Years old,
such

such a Reward might possibly be beneficial, and encourage the Preservation of Timber fit for the Navy. All Wood Perquisites to Rangers and Verderers in the Royal Forests to be abolished, and the King's Deer to be confined in Parks, as they are the most destructive of all Animals to the Growth of Wood.

By the Court,
Tho' Wybergh, Clerk of the Peace.

- Flint* — If proper Means were taken.
Sir Thomas Hammer, Bart. Chairman.
- Merioneth* — If there was Timber upon Commons, I should imagine it would be the Means of increasing the Quantity of Wood and Timber, except in some Parts of the County upon the Sea Side, where, I think, the Sea Winds would be prejudicial to them.
R^d J. Price, Chairman.
- Montgomery* — The Division and Inclosure of Commonable Wood Lands would, in our Opinion, greatly increase the Quantity of Wood and Timber.
Tho' Browne, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions held at Montgomery, the 13th January 1791.
- Brecon* — This is a Question of mere Matter of Speculation, which I cannot pretend to answer. Most certainly if Lords of Manors were, or could be obliged by Law to set apart, inclose, plant, and preserve a certain Portion of Common, the Quantity of Timber would in Time be increased.
- OBSERVATION. We have in this County Coppices of Oak of considerable Extent, which, if strictly preserved only according to the Letter of the old Acts of the 35 H. VIII. C. 7. and 13-Eliz^a, C. 25. (now, I believe, looked upon as obsolete) would furnish more than sufficient Oak Timber for domestic Uses, and some to spare for the Use of the Navy, for which good Purpose we have very little in the County at present.
Cha. Powell, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the County of Brecknock, Jan'y. 21, 1791.
- Carmarthen* — There are many Commons in this County which, with proper Regulations and Inclosures, may be rendered very productive of useful Timber; and the inclosing and dividing of those Commons would be of the greatest Service to the Country.
J. G. Philipps, Chairman, January 15th, 1791.
- Pembroke* — We do not think a farther Division will be the Means of increasing the Quantity of Wood and Timber.

OBSERVATION. We apprehend, that as we have lost the American Colonies, and it is possible, if not probable, that the Northern Powers may hereafter unite in order either to raise the Price of Oak Timber to us, or else totally to withhold it from us, as shall from Time to Time best suit their Purposes, it is incumbent on Government to endeavour to raise within our own Kingdom a sufficient Quantity of Oak for the Supply of the Navy. In order to obtain this, we apprehend that the Forests and Chases should be cleaned, planted, inclosed, and preserved from Deer, &c. and not shamefully neglected and plundered, as they have hitherto been. We likewise apprehend, that if Government would give Premiums for planting Oaks in those Hills and other Places which are well sheltered from Winds, and adjoining to Water Carriage, it would be of great Advantage to the Public. There are in this, and almost in every County, such Places, which are now of very little Value to the Owners, The inclosing and planting of them will be attended with great Expence, and no Advantage, or next to none, in Comparison of the Expence will accrue to the present Generation; and therefore, unless Government will lend a helping Hand, these Places will never be planted. We apprehend also, that whoever accepts of such a Premium should be obliged to preserve and secure the Plantation from Cattle for so many Years, and should not be at Liberty to cut the Oaks till they squared so many Inches, but only to weed them, under the Inspection and with the Approbation of an Inspector to be appointed by Government.

Williamston,
January 14th, 1791.

John Philipps, D. D.
Chairman of the Quarter Sessions
for the County of Pembroke.

Reader

Radnor — 1. This may be a great Improvement.

County of Radnor.
At the General Quarter Sessions of
the Peace, held for the said County,
this 4th Day of May 1791.
Edw. Edwards.

*ANSWERS from the Counties of Norfolk and Northampton:
Received after the foregoing Schedule was prepared.*

A N S W E R S to Question 1. Page 86.

Norfolk — It is certainly diminished in some Parts of the County, but not ge-
nerally so.
Northampton — See Answer to Question 3.

To Question 2. Pa. 88.

Norfolk — The Quantity of such Timber growing in Woods, appears to be incon-
siderable, and neither much increased or decreased.
Northampton — See Answer to Question 3.

To Question 3. Pa. 88.

Norfolk — The Timber in the Hedge Rows is decreased, owing to the Circumstances
mentioned in the next Answer.
Northampton — The Quantity of large Oak Timber fit for Naval Purposes is diminished
within Memory, and this Decrease is both in Woods, and in the Hedge
Rows of ancient inclosed Fields.

To Question 4. Pa. 90.

Norfolk — From the Conversion of Pasture Land to Arable, the Enlargement of
Farms, and above all the mischievous Practice of both Farmer and Poor, of
trimming up and cutting off all the lateral Branches, the Trees in the
Hedge Rows are few, and little worth in many Places.
Northampton — The Growth of Elm and Ash Timber in the Hedge Rows of new Inclosures
in this County is much encouraged, much more so than Oak Timber,
because Ash and Elm bear less Heads, are less prejudicial to the Fences,
and being of quicker Growth than Oak, yield Profit sooner, which gives
them with most People a decided Preference.

To Question 5. Pa. 91.

Norfolk — There is in every Part of the County proper Attention paid to the leaving
young Saplings, which are never barked at the Second Fall, nor felled for
Country Uses, Fir being in almost general Use, except where Oak is
absolutely necessary.
Northampton — The general Management of Woodlands in this County tends to the
Preservation of Oak Saplings, although it is usual for the Purchasers of
the Underwood to be at the Expence of cutting it, yet they are not
permitted to cut a single Oak Plant with the Underwood.

The Labourers employed by the Owners of the Wood to fence the
Wood Sales, are the Persons commonly employed by the Purchasers of the
Underwood to cut that Underwood, and if any of those Men were known
to cut a single Oak, however small or unlikely to become Timber, he would
be instantly turned out of his Employment. The word *single* is used here
in contradistinction to the *Stool* of Oak, of which there are many in
several Woods, arising from the Roots of Oak cut at a former Sale; these
Oak Stools are always considered as Underwood, and cut accordingly.
The Oak Saplings thus left are not cut at a Second Sale, but left
to stand for Timber, such only excepted as are not likely to become good
Trees.

To Question 6. Pa. 94.

Norfolk — The Timber in the County of Norfolk was always well fitured for Removal,
and though the Roads are much better than formerly, yet the Price of
Land Carriage is increased from 3*d*. to 6*d*. per Load per Mile, within
the last Twenty Years, which may be accounted for from the high Price
of

of Horses, and the Extra Charge of keeping them. There is no Navigable Canal in the County—Nor have larger Supplies of Timber been sent to the Dock Yards on the above Accounts.

Northampton — See Answer to Question 7.

To Question 7. Pa. 96.

Norfolk — There are very few or no Parts in this County which are, or ever were, inaccessible, nor any great increased Facility of Carriage; therefore no greater Quantity of Timber has been felled on those Accounts.

Northampton — The Improvement of the Roads, and the easy Communication by Water, have considerably increased the Value of Timber, and have been a Means of conveying from this County large Supplies of Timber to the Dock Yards, which probably might not otherwise have been felled, particularly from the upper Part of the County, from whence there was not, until about Thirty Years, any ready Conveyance by Water to the Sea; and where the Expence of Land Carriage, from the Badness of the Roads, added to the Distance from the Navigable Stream, made it not so material an Object to the Proprietor to cut down any large Quantity of Timber, beyond what was necessary for the Consumption of the Neighbourhood, as it has since been. The Quantity of Oak Timber cut down within Thirty Years in this County has been very considerable, and such a Proportion as it is believed the Woodlands in the County will not be able permanently to supply.

To Question 8. Pa. 98.

Norfolk — The Use of Oak Timber for Building, &c. is certainly diminished, for the following Reason, to wit, from the Cheapness of Fir Timber, and the great Ease with which it is worked and converted to Use.

Northampton — The Use of Fir Timber in Buildings has become pretty general in this County; the increased Price of Oak Timber, the present easy Conveyance of Fir Timber into the County, and the Difference of Workmanship in favour of Fir, are Reasons for the Decrease of Oak Timber in Buildings, and for the Preference given to Fir.

To Question 9. Pa. 100.

Norfolk — The Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters and Country Uses is very little, if at all, increased within the last Forty Years, for the Reason mentioned in the foregoing Answer.

Northampton — The Price of Oak Timber for Carpenters and Country Uses within the last Forty Years, has increased from about 13 d. or 14 d. to 16 d. or 17 d. per Cubic Foot.

To Question 10. Pa. 101.

Norfolk — The Use of Coals is much more general than formerly, partly perhaps owing to the Improvement of the Roads, but more to the Decrease of Pollard Trees and Hedge Rows. The Value of Firewood is somewhat increased.

Northampton — The Improvement of Roads, and the Navigable Streams in this County, have introduced Coal, and it is generally used for Fuel, but notwithstanding this, the Demand for, and Value of, Underwood, have much increased.

To Question 11. Pa. 103.

Norfolk — There are few or no Hops grown in this County, and the great Timber Trees are not more cut down for the Benefit of the Underwood than formerly.

Northampton — Although Underwood has increased in Value, yet it is not understood that Proprietors now, more than formerly, make a Practice of cutting down large Timber, merely for the Preservation of the Underwood; if a larger Number of Trees already Timber, but which by standing would still increase in Size, are at any Time felled beyond the usual Fall in any particular Woods, it may be done to satisfy the Occasions or the Pleasure of the Proprietor.

Hop Polts are not used in this County.

To Question 12. Pa. 105.

Norfolk — It is generally thought there has not, for upwards of 50 Years back.

Northampton — It is not understood that Woodlands have of late Years been entirely grubbed up, and converted into Tillage in the County.

To Question 13. Pa. 107.

Norfolk — From about Twenty to Forty Years back, Scotch Fir, and other soft and

and ornamental Wood, were much planted. Since that Time Oaks have been much more planted and sown.

Northampton

—

There are some few modern Plantations, and many Avenues of different Sorts of Timber Trees have been planted within Memory, but more of Elm than Oak.

To Question 14. Pa. 103.

Norfolk

—

There are not many Waste or Commonable Woodlands of any considerable Extent in this County, and the Quantity of Timber growing in those few which there are, is not considerable.

Northampton

—

See Answer to Question 17.

To Question 15. Pa. 110.

Norfolk

—

What few Timbers there are seem to have little Care taken of them. In general they suffer much Depredation.

Northampton

—

See Answer to Question 17.

To Question 16. Pa. 111.

Norfolk

—

The Commons and Commonable Lands which have been divided and inclosed, have been either large Arable Field or Pasture Land, which has been chiefly on its Inclosure converted to Arable, of course no great Quantity of Wood can have been raised upon them.

Northampton

—

See Answer to Question 17.

To Question 17. Pa. 112.

Norfolk

—

A Division and Inclosure, under proper Regulations, might possibly be the Means of increasing the Quantity of Timber; but unless there was some compulsory Clause inserted in the Act, to set apart a certain Proportion for the Growth of Wood, such Lands would chiefly be used in Tillage.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. The Growth and Improvement of Oak Timber is certainly a Matter of so much Consequence, and of such great National Concern, that the Want of it cannot be too greatly dreaded, or Precautions for the Prevention of it too soon adopted. However, at present, there does not seem to be in this County any just Ground to apprehend the Want of it, at least of small Timber. The only Two Ports of Note here for building and repairing Ships are, Yarmouth and Lynn, in which there has been no Alteration in the Price of Oak Timber for many Years, except only small occasional Fluctuations in it; and if the Price of large Oak Timber have in the Kingdom at large increased, as it is said to have done, from 7 s. 6 d. to 10 s. per Load, it should at the same Time be remembered, that the Consumption of Oak Timber, between the Years 1777 and 1783, Six Years only, was more than for the preceding Twenty-three Years. In the Year 1783 I am informed there were Forty-three Sail of the Line, and Fifty-two 40 Gun Ships, building in the public and private Yards, besides Ten East India Ships of Nine hundred Tons each.

L^d. Finch, Clerk of the Peace
for the County of Norfolk.

Northampton

—

There yet remains a considerable Quantity of Timber in the Commonable Woods within this County; but the young Saplings in these Woods (being those of the Forests and Chales) suffer great Injury from the Cattle which depasture therein: Few but such as are protected by Thickets of Bushes ever rise into Timber; there cannot be any Doubt but Timber is best preserved and of the fairest Growth, in those Woods and Places where Cattle are not suffered to range, as it is very difficult so to secure the young Standills as to prevent the Near Cattle (great Numbers of which when young are turned into these Commonable Woodlands) from injuring these Standills or young Saplings. It is evident, if these Commonable Woodlands were inclosed, it would be a Means of increasing the Quantity of Wood and Timber; for by such Inclosure the Woods would be kept clear of Cattle, the Produce from Acorns would be more numerous, and the Woodmen would have a better Chance of Plants for Growth, they could preserve the fairest Saplings, and could leave them at proper Distances from each other.

Thomas a Becket Sessions, 1791.
Spencer, Chairman.

N° 12.

COPY of a Contract with a Timber Merchant, for the Supply of Timber to His Majesty's Dock Yards, with a Clause relative to the Expence of Long Carriage.

CONTRACTED and agreed, on the 9th April 1789, with the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, for and on Behalf of His Majesty, by me Trevor Nicholas, of Chepflow, in the County of Monmouth, Timber Merchant, and I do hereby bargain and sell to His Majesty, and oblige myself, free of all Charge to His Majesty, to fide and deliver into His Majesty's Stores at Plymouth, by or before Christmas next, the Staight and Compass Oak Timber, Thick-stuff, and Knees under-mentioned, at the Prices, and on the Terms and Conditions of the said Contract of 28th May 1777: Alfo, to deliver the Elm Timber, Oak Plank, and Treeculls following, at the Prices there expressed, the same having been viewed by Mr. Thomas Harrison, Purveyor, and reported in his Letter of 14th last Month to have grown at Llancillo and Marniehead, in the County of Monmouth, and Beach and Gallej, in the County of Hereford, and appears to be found and good, and fit for His Majesty's Service, viz^t.

Quality.	Quantity in Loads.	In Contracts.		In Length.		To square at shaft Lengths not less than	To square at the Top End.	Price per Load, &c.		
		Measur.	Lowest.	Measur.	Lowest.			Found.	Shallop.	Pen.
Staight Oak Timber	6	Foot. 150	Foot. 128	Foot. 32	Foot. 26	12	10	See filed Contract of 28th May 1777.		
D ^r —	9	112	95	32	26	12	10			
D ^r —	13	90	77	28	24	12	10			
D ^r —	13	70	60	28	24	12	10			
Compass D ^r —	13	112	95	—	—	—	9			
D ^r —	29	90	77	—	—	—	9			
D ^r —	39	80	68	—	—	—	9			
D ^r —	95	70	60	—	—	—	9			
D ^r —	99	65	55	—	—	—	9			
D ^r —	69	54	49	—	—	—	9			
Thick-stuff, of 5½	4									
Knees { Square } —	6	30	20							
& —	5	30	13							
{ Raking } —	4	12	8							
Elm Timber —	9	170	145	33	26	12	10	Three	Fourteen	
D ^r —	8	120	102	31	26	12	10	Three	Four	
D ^r —	6	90	77	28	24	12	10	Two	Eighteen	

With an Addition of Ten Shillings per Load for such Elm Timber as shall, upon Conversion, prove fit for Keel Pieces for 64 Gun Ships and upwards, Measuring in Length, at 28 F^t lowest, 24 F^t.

English Oak Plank } —	6	—	—	28	23	12	11	Seven		
4 Inches —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 —	4	—	—	24	20	11	10	Six		
		12 ^{ft} 36 long	—	—	1,000	—	—	Thirteen		
English Oak, dry, seasoned, Suffolk Treeculls, full cut out of young, strong, tough,		13	—	—	1,000	—	—	Ten	Nineteen	100
Coppice Timber, or other Timber equal in Goodness thereto		30	—	—	1,000	—	—	Eight	Eighteen	50
		27	—	—	2,000	—	—	Six	Nineteen	Not
		24	—	—	2,000	—	—	Five	Seven	
		21	—	—	1,000	—	—	Three	Eighteen	Thir
		18	—	—	2,000	—	—	Two	Eleven	Six
		15	—	—	1,000	—	—	One	Sixteen	Six
		12	—	—	3,000	—	—	One	Seven	Six

x

W

With an Addition on all the said Oak Timber, Knees, Thick-stuff, and Oak Plank, of Half of what the Land and Water Carriage shall amount to, above the Sum of One Pound Eighteen Shillings per Load, provided it does not exceed Fifteen Shillings per Load, which Addition is the present Case is Seven Shillings and Six Pence per Load.

I do oblige myself, that all the said Timber, &c. shall be good, sound, merchantable, well conditioned, and in all Respects fitting for the Service of His Majesty's Navy, and to send into His Majesty's Stores, First such of the said Timber as shall be directed by the Officers of Plymouth Yard, or the Person who shall be appointed to attend the Siding thereof, who is to be paid by the Contractor; and that the Timber shall be marked, for the Information of the said Officers, before the same shall be sent to the Yard, but in case of any being delivered, which from Defects or inferior Quality is refused, it is hereby agreed, the same shall be removed and taken away by me, at my own Expence, and if not timely done the Officers of the Yard shall have Power to return it, and abate the Expence of unloading and re-shipping it from my Bills.

To have Bills made out for the said Goods, but not till the Contractor delivers a Proportion of Plank and Treennails to the straight Timber delivered, and of the Treennails of 30 Inches and upwards, in proportion to the shorter ones, which Bills are to be paid in Court, according to the Rules of the Navy; but if it should happen by the said Course of Payment, that any of my Bills shall be unpaid me above Six Months from the Time of their being brought to the Navy Office, and there entered and numbered, then I am to be allowed Interest, after the Rate of Four Pounds a Year for each Hundred Pounds, from and after the said Six Months, until my Money shall be paid me.

It is agreed, that for such Part of the Oak Timber, Knees, Thick-stuff, and Oak Plank, as shall be felled with the Bark on, between the 1st of December and 1st of February inclusive, and shall be known to be so felled by the Purveyor, and by him marked as Winter-felled, I am to be allowed the Sum of Seven Pounds Five Shillings in each Hundred Pounds, over and above the Prices before mentioned, given for the said Timber; but in case it is not felled with the Bark on, no Allowance is to be made, notwithstanding it may be felled within the aforesaid Time.

It is likewise agreed, in case the said Contractor shall fail of delivering all the aforesaid Timber, &c. into Store by the Time before limited for that Purpose, that then an Abatement of Ten Shillings on each Load, and in Proportion thereto for each Thousand of Treennails, shall be made in the whole Quantity hereby contracted for, and the same deducted out of the Bills which shall be made out to me in pursuance of this Contract.

And lastly, It is agreed, that in case the Discount on Navy Bills shall be above Five Pounds per Cent. at the Time any Bills shall be made out to me in pursuance of this Contract, an Advance shall be added to each Bill of so much Money as the Discount above the said Five Pounds per Cent. on such Bill shall amount to, the Rate of which Discount is to be ascertained by Caffin's Paper of the Prices of Stocks last published preceding the Day of the Date of my Application for such Bill.

Witness,
J^{no} Margetson,

TREVOR NICHOLAS.

L. S.

(Attested)
Geo. Marsh.

Navy Office, 29th December 1791.

Gentlemen,

We have received your Letter of the 24th Instant, desiring to be furnished with a Copy of the said Timber Contract of the 28th May, 1777; and if that does not set forth the Proportions of each Article referred to in the Contract transmitted to you with our Letter of the 18th May, 1789, that you may have a Copy of some General Contract expressing those Proportions, and the Terms on which they are supplied: In Return thereto we acquaint you, that we are apprehensive the said Contract alluded to will not afford you further Information that you may want with respect to said Timber, than is contained in an Account sent you from this Office, dated the 12 May 1791, to which may be added that the Chock or Offal Timber arising on the said Contracts, is paid for at the Rate of £. 3. 12s. 6d. per Load. The said Contract does not set forth the Proportions of each Article that is usually contracted for, nor is a General Contract ever entered into, each Contract specifying the precise Quantity of every Article contracted for; we therefore send you herewith an Account of the Proportions of the Articles alluded to; and if this Account, together with that of the 12th May last, should not be found sufficient on the present Occasion, a Copy of the said Contract shall be transmitted, as you desire.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

HENRY MARTIN,
J. HENSLOW,
GEO. MARSH.

Commissioners of Land Revenue.

PROPORTION, &c. of the several Articles usually inserted in Contracts for Oak Timber, whether rough or sided; viz'.

Knees — — — 4 Loads to every 100 Loads of Oak Timber; One Third of which are to be square.

Thick-stuff of	—	—	12'	to 9	—	15 Loads	} To every 1,000 Loads of freight Oak Timber, and in the same Proportion for any lesser Quantity. This is common to all the Yards of late, excepting Sheernefs, as large Ships have been built, and are building, at every other Yard.
			8½	—	—	7½	
			8	—	—	7½	
			7½	—	—	10	
			7	—	—	10	
			6½	—	—	12½	
			6	—	—	12½	
			5½	—	—	12½	
			5	—	—	12½	
						100	

The Proportion of Thick-stuff in general for Sheernefs is as follows; viz'.

Of	—	8½ In'	—	—	—	7½ Loads.
		8	—	—	—	7½
		7½	—	—	—	12½
		8	—	—	—	12½
		7	—	—	—	15
		6½	—	—	—	15
		6	—	—	—	15
		5½	—	—	—	15
		5	—	—	—	15
						100

			Length.			
			Moring.	Lowest.		
Plank Oak of	4 In'	½	23	23	} 15 Loads	} to every 100 Loads of freight Timber.
		¾	26	22		
	3 In'	¾	24	20		

Elm Timber — — — At present 6 Loads to every 100 Loads of Oak Timber. The Proportion is occasionally increased to 7 Loads, when the Service require it.

Treenails — — — A Quantity is inserted in every Contract, which, as well as the Size, is regulated by the State of the Stores at the Time of making the respective Contracts.

N° 13:

Navy Office, 22d August, 1787.

Gentlemen,

IN Answer to your Letter of the 18th of May last, requiring to be furnished with a State of the Quantity of Timber that has been cut for the Use of the Navy, in the several Forests, Parks, and Chafes belonging to the Crown, since the Year 1730, to the latest Period, distinguishing

The Date, and the Quantity of the different Kinds, in each Fall;
To what Yard delivered;
The Expense thereon; and,
The Price of the Timber;

We herewith send you Copies of the said Accounts; and are,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

Humble Servants,

CHAS. MIDDLETON.
J. HENSLOW.
GEO. MARSH.

Commissioners of Land Revenue.

The following is an Abstract of the Accounts transmitted with the foregoing Letter.

ABSTRACT of Accounts transmitted by the Navy Board to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue; shewing the Quantity of Timber supplied from each of His Majesty's Forests, for the Use of the Navy, from the Year 1730 to 1787, and at what Yards delivered.

From what Forest.			Where delivered.	Quantity.	Totals.	
OAK TIMBER.						
New Forest	—	{	Portsmouth	L ^{rs} P. 46,525 21	Loads. Peck. 47,166 46	
			Plymouth	512 25		
			Woolwich	129 —		
Dean Forest	—	{	Plymouth	17,339 9	30,640 12	
			Deptford	921 3		
			Woolwich	1,230 —		
Windfor Forest	—	—	Deptford	210 19	210 19	
Witlewood and Salcey Forests	—	—	Deptford	6,758 44	6,758 44	
Holt Forest	—	—	Deptford	1,863 24	1,863 24	
Sherwood Forest	—	—	Chatham	1,216 48	1,216 48	
				Total Oak	77,256 43	
BEECH TIMBER.						
New Forest	—	—	Portsmouth	15,906 47	15,906 47	
Dean Forest	—	—	Plymouth	149 10	149 10	
				Total Beech	16,056 7	

STATE of the Quantity of OAK TIMBER growing in the several Forests under-mentioned in the Years 1608 and 1783.

	By Surveys taken in 1608.					By Surveys taken in 1783, and since*.				
	Number of Timber Trees.	Value.	Quantity, Girt Measure, computed at 101. per Load.	Decayed Trees.	Value.	Number of Timber Trees of 30 Feet and upwards.	Quantity, Girt Measure.	Scrubbed, stunted, decayed, and infertile Trees of all Size.	Quantity, Girt Measure.	
		£. s. d.	Loads.		£. s. d.		Loads. Feet.		Loads. Feet.	
New Forest — —	123,927	57,856 10 8	115,713 †	118,012 Loads	10,211 10 2	32,611	33,666 —	2,067	1,713 —	
Aliceholt Forest — —	13,031	6,604 7 —	13,208	23,934 Loads	1,795 2 —	9,136	6,985 13	11,353	5,924 3	
East Bere Forest — —	5,363	2,129 4 6	4,258	8,814 Loads	661 1 —	556	161 3	530	175 3	
Whittlewood Forest — —	51,046	25,755 —	45,568 ‡	360 Trees	123 6 8	5,211	4,800 23	10,768	7,900 5	
Salcey Forest — —	15,274	11,951 —	23,901	440 Trees	140 13 4	2,918	2,497 3	9,565	5,653 42	
Sherwood Forest — —	23,370	15,790 —	31,580	34,900 Trees	9,338 0 3	1,368 *	2,326 22	8,749	14,889 —	
	235,011	120,086 2 2	234,229		22,269 19 10	51,500	50,456 24	53,032	35,555 2	

Note.—The Average Value of the decayed Trees in the Three Forests, where the Number of Loads is mentioned, being about 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Load, the Number of Loads of decayed Trees in the other Three Forests, computed at the same Rate, must have been as follows:

In Whittlewood Forest	—	—	1,472
Salcey Forest	—	—	1,673
Sherwood Forest	—	—	111,180

And the Total N° of Loads of the decayed Trees in all the Six Forests above-named — — — 265,145 Loads

* The Timber in Sherwood Forest not having been surveyed in 1783, the Quantity is here supplied from a Survey taken in 1789.

† In New Forest, the Number of the Timber Trees in the Survey in 1608, is stated to be 123,927, and their Value £. 57,856. 10s. 8d. but the Quantity of the Timber contained in those Trees is not specified in the Survey.—In their Report on that Forest, the Commissioners of the Land Revenue computed them to have been of equal Size with those of One Load and upwards, in the Survey in 1783; in which Computation they thought themselves warranted, not only from their being called Timber Trees, and from what is subjoined to the Survey itself, concerning the Size and Age of the Trees in general, but from many similar Expressions in other Papers in their Possession, referring to the Surveys made at that Time. After the Delivery of that Report, however, the Commissioners found other Surveys of the same Year, in which Oak Timber is valued at 10s. the Load; and as this seemed to afford a more certain Mode of ascertaining the Quantity, they adopted it in subsequent Reports, and have thought it right here to estimate the Quantities by the same Rule, according to which the Number of Loads of Timber then in New Forest must have been 115,713, as above stated.

‡ The Number of the Timber Trees in Whittlewood Forest is mentioned in the Survey in 1608, to be 51,046; and their Value being stated at £. 25,755, the Quantity of that Timber, computed at the Rate of 10s. per Load, must have been 51,530 Loads; but in order to make the Comparison a fair one between the Surveys of 1608 and 1783, a Deduction has been made for certain Coppices in that Forest, which belonged to the Crown in 1608, but at the latter Period were private Property; and the Number of Loads is therefore reduced to 45,568.

§ The whole Number of Timber Trees in 1608, in the Six Forests above named, being 235,011, and their Quantity, computed in the manner above explained, being 240,171 Loads (not knowing the whole Quantity in Whittlewood Forest at 51,530 Loads) the Trees must have contained, One with another, about 51 Feet each. It therefore became needful to ascertain from the same Source, the Quantity of the Timber Trees of the Classes which came nearest to the same Average Size, which is so found to be those of 30 Feet and upwards.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITY of Pine Timber and Deals, imported into Great Britain, in the Years 1721, 1771, and 1790, distinguishing each Year.

		DEALS, ORDINARY.	DEALS, SPRUCE.	PINE TIMBER.	FINE BOARDS and PLANK.	
		C. qrs. N ^o .	C. qrs. N ^o .	Load. Feet. Pcs.	Load. Feet. Pcs.	C. qrs. N ^o .
England only	— 1721 —	30,574 1 16	530 3 2	23,085 3 —		
Great Britain	— 1771 —	31,749 2 29	376 2 17	97,843 33 & 160	6,147 15 & 600	32 470 0 27
D ^o	— 1790 —	495 0 15	41,090 0 25 Deal Ends. 4,469 3 11	211,303 42 —	3,077 12 —	2,081 2 17
		ENGLAND only.	GREAT BRITAIN.			
		1721.	1771.	1790.		
TOTALS.		C. qrs. N ^o .	C. qrs. N ^o P ^o .	C. qrs. N ^o		
Deals, Pine Timber, Pine Boards, and Plank (by Tale)		33,105 — 18	32,597 — 13 760	48,137 1 8		
being, at Six Score to the Hundred		N ^o 3,972,518	N ^o 3,912,413	N ^o 5,776,478.		
Pine Timber, Pine Boards, and Plank, by Measure		Load. P ^o 23,085 3	Load. P ^o 1,040,090 48	Load. P ^o 214,881 4		

THOMAS IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and
Exports of Great Britain.

Custom House,
London, Nov. 11th, 1791.

A P P E N D I X N^o 15.

129

N^o 16.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Oak Timber and Plank, imported into Great Britain, in the Year 1790.

	O A K.	
	Timber.	Plank.
	Lords. Feet.	Lords. Feet.
1790 —	3,393 41	6,606 15

Custom House, London,
Nov^r 11, 1791.

THOMAS IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and
Exports of Great Britain.

N^o 17.

An ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Ships, and their Tonnage, belonging to the several Ports in Great Britain, in the Years 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, and 1785; distinguishing England from Scotland.

E N G L A N D.			S C O T L A N D.	
Years.	Ships.	Tonn.	Ships.	Tonn.
1755	7,285	473,328	No Account	received prior 1759.
1760	6,105	432,922	976	52,818
1765	7,076	542,566	1,303	75,136
1770	7,898	593,962	1,509	88,849
1775	7,544	605,974	1,559	91,300
1780	6,789	534,512	1,493	84,341
1785	7,926	751,626	1,827	107,980

N. B.—The above is the best Account that can be prepared, according to the Modes then in Use, of ascertaining the Tonnage of Vessels, which was seldom done by actual Admeasurement; and the Account contains only such Vessels as either entered, or cleared, at their respective Ports, Once in the Course of each Year; consequently those that were absent from their Ports during the whole Year are not included.

J. D A L L E Y,
Assistant to the Register General of Shipping.

N° 18.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Trading Ships, with their Tonnage, which appear by their Registry to have been built in England and Scotland, the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Man, and the British Plantations, in the Years 1787, 1788, 1789, and 1790, distinguishing each Year.

Where built: viz.	1787.		1788.		1789.		1790.	
	Ships.	Tonn.	Ships.	Tonn.	Ships.	Tonn.	Ships.	Tonn.
In England —	745	77,996	668	60,598	500	49,108	455	49,202
Scotland —	190	13,547	172	12,788	120	8,448	106	7,206
Jersey —	3	90	1	13	1	257	1	184
Guernsey —								
Man —	5	111	7	134	6	214	14	277
British Plantations	210	11,970	201	13,313	200	13,063	148	11,558
Total —	1,153	103,714	1,049	86,833	827	71,090	724	68,427

J. D A L L E Y,

Assistant to the Register Genl of Shipping.

Gentlemen,

IN Answer to the Letter which I had the Honour of receiving from you Yesterday, requesting my Sentiments as to the Causes of the Decrease in the Number of Ships Annually built in this Country of late, I beg Leave to submit the following Ideas.

The regular Decrease in the Number of Vessels Annually built, which appears in the Table lately sent to you from the Customs House, I apprehend arose in a great Measure from our having gradually augmented Shipping to the Amount necessary for carrying on our Trade; and when arrived at that Point the future Supply would of course be confined to the Tonnage required for replacing the Annual Expenditure by Decay, by Shipwreck, and by Sale to Foreigners, and likewise by such Additions as the increased State of our Trade might demand. The Decrease in the Year 1790 is not, however, altogether to be attributed to these Causes. Vessels are not known to the Customs House until they are registered. And in looking over the Books, I find many Vessels were not registered for Eight or Nine Months after they were built. The Account of the Year 1790 was made up in June last, and consequently does not include many of the Vessels built the preceding Year. But a proper Account of those Vessels will be had when all the Registers of the Year 1791 are transmitted to the Register General of Shipping in London.

To whatever Cause this Decrease may be attributed, it certainly arose in no Degree from a Decline in our Trade, as the Value of our Imports and Exports, during the Years fixed in the Account, appears by the Statement which I lately transmitted to you to have increased in a Proportion greatly exceeding any former Period. I have the Honour to be, with much Respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

THOMAS IRVING,
Inspector General of the Exports and
Imports of Great Britain.

Customs House, London,
February 2d, 1792.

Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

N° 19.

N° 19.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships and Vessels, with their Tonnage, belonging to, and registered at, the several Ports of His Majesty's Dominions, on the 30th September 1788, 30th September 1789, and 30th September 1790; distinguishing England, the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, the British Plantations, Scotland, and Ireland, and deducting the Number and Tonnage of such Vessels as were employed in the Service of Government; and also distinguishing, as far as the same can be done, the Number and Tonnage of such of those Vessels as were built in the Dominions of the United States of America.

In the Year 1788.	Ships, with their Tonnage, and how registered, viz.						Total.		Men on board, and employed.
	As British-built.		For Foreign European Trade.		As Privateers from.				
	Ships.	Tonn.	Ships.	Tonn.	Ships.	Tonn.	Ships.	Tonn.	
England —	8,869	953,270	69	20,272	420	81,757	9,358	1,055,299	79,830
Guernsey, Jersey —	117	8,003	2	279	31	3,355	15	11,641	1,070
Plantations —	1,094	62,991	9	642	261	21,199	1,308	84,226	7,000
Scotland —	1,802	137,135	45	3,304	4	37,272	1,864	149,185	10,000
Man —	62	2,925	1	211	—	—	6	2,166	200
Ireland —	973	54,285	11	2,316	3	4,172	1,014	60,777	6,000
	12,917	1,216,961	107	27,024	80	119,503	13,221	1,363,438	107,530
Employed in the Service of Go- vernment and re- gistered —	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3,736	—
	12,917	1,216,961	107	27,024	80	119,503	13,200	1,359,702	107,530
Of which were built in the United States of America	See the Year ending the 30th Sept ^r 1790.								
1789.									
England —	9,100	983,791	57	19,362	401	75,201	9,558	1,078,374	80,730
Guernsey and Jersey —	126	8,775	2	279	30	3,355	15	11,676	1,070
Man —	66	2,935	—	—	—	—	66	2,935	200
Plantations —	1,239	65,502	15	1,274	25	20,581	1,512	87,351	8,000
Scotland —	1,883	141,157	41	2,874	43	7,935	1,935	151,270	10,000
Ireland —	1,030	57,230	15	2,316	35	4,309	1,080	64,364	6,000
	13,443	1,258,660	101	25,900	76	110,672	14,310	1,359,172	108,930
Employed in the Service of Go- vernment, and re- gistered —	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	4,349	—
	13,443	1,258,660	101	25,900	76	110,672	14,277	1,354,823	108,930
Of which were built in the United States of America	See the Year ending the 30th of September 1790.								

In the Year 1790.	Ships, with their Tonnage, and how registered, viz.						Total.		Men and Boys actually employed.
	As British-built.		For Foreign Euro- pean Trade.		As Prizes made free.				
	Ships.	Tonn.	Ships.	Tonn.	Ships.	Tonn.	Ships.	Tonn.	
England —	9,596	1,039,311	51	19,251	400	75,969	10,053	1,134,531	83,325
Guernsey and Jersey	140	9,896	2	279	26	2,298	168	12,473	1,079
Man —	73	2,153	—	—	—	—	73	2,153	276
Plantations —	1,345	72,294	9	756	220	17,549	1,578	90,599	8,406
Scotland —	1,959	144,101	10	1,921	36	6,561	2,007	152,584	13,041
Ireland —	1,087	61,425	16	2,977	33	4,081	1,136	68,483	6,738
Employed in the Ser- vice of Govern- ment, and regis- tered —	14,204	1,329,180	94	25,185	717	106,458	15,015	1,460,823	112,556
	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	4,610	
Of which were built in the United States of Amer- ica, and now ex- isting —	14,204	1,329,180	94	25,185	717	106,458	14,980	1,456,213	112,556
	—	—	—	—	—	—	434	67,346	

The Year 1787 is omitted, because the British Plantations, Jersey, Guernsey, Man, and Ireland, were not included in the Account of that Year.

J. D A L L E Y, Assistant to the Register
Gen^l of Shipping.

Vessels registered at the several Ports in His Ma-
jesty's Dominions, on the 30th of September
1790, as above — — —

—	15,015	1,460,823
---	--------	-----------

Vessels employed in the Service of Government
on the 30th of September 1790, exclusive of
such as were registered, as per Account
N° 20 — — —

—	35	20,167
15,150	1,480,990	

N° 20.

ABSTRACT of Returns of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels employed in His Majesty's Service, in the Departments of the Navy, Victualling, Ordnance, Customs, Excise, and Post Office, on the 30th of September 1790.

Departments.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Navy — — —	24	8,090
Victualling — — —	14	751
Ordnance — — —	53	7,000
Customs — — —	35	3,217
Excise — — —	10	593
Post Office — — —	38	5,106
	174	24,777
Whereof registered — —	35	4,610
	139	20,167

N° 21.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Value of Imports and Exports to and from Great Britain, in every Tenth Year, from 1700 to 1780, both inclusive, and a similar Account in each Year, from the latter Period to the Year 1790 inclusive.

		Imports.		Exports.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
England, only	1700	5,907,175	1 10	7,302,716	8 7
	1710	4,011,341	7 4	6,690,828	15 2
	1720	6,090,083	15 1	7,526,728	16 6
	1730	7,780,019	9 2	11,974,135	14 1
	1740	6,703,778	10 6	8,869,639	15 5
	1750	7,772,039	12 5	15,132,004	3 1
Great Britain	1760	10,483,595	10 4	16,665,278	5 1
	1770	13,430,298	3 1	16,636,872	4 —
	1780	11,714,967	7 11	13,689,073	12 6
	1781	12,723,613	16 1	11,470,388	14 8
	1782	9,714,096	8 7	12,554,360	8 10
	1783	13,122,235	8 —	15,631,905	7 —
	1784	15,272,802	— 3	12,733,756	6 10
	1785	16,279,419	1 6	16,769,759	7 9
	1786	15,786,072	7 5	17,653,546	8 2
	1787	17,804,014	16 1	18,296,166	12 11
	1788	18,037,170	1 3	18,124,242	15 1
	1789	17,821,102	10 7	20,660,030	2 7
	1790	19,130,886	5 3	21,643,953	1 2

Custom House, London,
Nov^r 11th, 1791.

THOMAS FRVING,
Inspector Gen^l of the Imports
and Exports of G. Britain.

N° 22.

N^o 22.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels built in the several Provinces under-mentioned, during the Years 1769, 1770, and 1771.

Where built.	1769.			1770.			1771.		
	Top Sails.	Sloops and Schooners.	Tonnage.	Top Sails.	Sloops and Schooners.	Tonnage.	Top Sails.	Sloops and Schooners.	Tonnage.
Newfoundland	—	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Island St. John's	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	30
Canada	—	2	60	—	1	—	4	3	233
Nova Scotia	—	3	110	1	2	200	1	3	140
New Hampshire	16	29	2,452	27	50	3,581	15	40	4,991
Massachusetts	40	97	8,013	31	118	7,274	43	83	7,704
Rhode Island	—	8	1,428	16	49	2,035	15	60	2,148
Connecticut	—	7	1,542	5	41	1,522	7	39	1,483
New York	5	14	955	8	10	960	9	24	1,698
New Jersey	1	3	83	—	—	—	—	2	70
Pennsylvania	14	8	1,469	18	8	2,354	15	6	1,307
Maryland	9	11	1,344	7	10	1,545	10	8	1,645
Virginia	6	21	1,269	6	15	1,105	10	9	1,678
North Carolina	—	3	607	—	5	125	—	8	241
South Carolina	—	8	789	—	3	52	3	4	560
Georgia	—	2	50	—	3	57	2	4	543
West Florida	—	1	80	—	1	10	—	2	24
Bahamas	—	4	42	—	7	135	—	6	137
Bermudas	—	1	47	—	1	1,104	—	48	1,098
	115	338	21,370	120	341	22,174	233	357	26,150

Inspector Geo^l Office,
Custom House, London, Jan^y 7th, 1792.

Gentlemen,

I AM sorry it is not in my Power literally to comply with the Application contained in your Letter, for an Account of the Number of American-built Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, which were employed in the Trade of Great Britain anterior to the late War; and from the Nature of the Intercourse which then subsisted between those Colonies that now constitute the American States, and the other Parts of the Empire, I am inclined to think that there are no Means in any other Office by which such an Account can be made up with Accuracy.

The Account which I have now the Honour of transmitting to you is taken from the Books of my Office, when I was Inspector General of the Imports and Exports of North America.

As Vessels were registered in a loose Manner with respect to the Quantity of Tonnage before the Act of the 26th of His Majesty passed, it may not be improper to give the following short Explanation upon that Head.

Vessels, in order to evade the Payment of Light House Money, and various Port Charges collected upon Tonnage, were generally registered considerably under the real Burthen. I have in many Instances compared, in the same Vessels, the Amount of the registered Tonnage under the Act of King William, with the admeasured Tonnage under the Act of His Majesty; and I have found the Average Proportion to be as Two is to Three; that is to say, Vessels that were registered under the Act of King William, of the Burthen of 100 Tons, have generally measured about 150 Tons; therefore, in order to give the real Tonnage, I have made out the following Statement:

†

Registered

		1769.	1770.	1771.
Registered Tonnage	—	21,370	22,174	26,150
Add One Half	—	10,685	11,087	13,075
Real Tonnage	—	32,055	33,261	39,225

I have been at great Pains to form, from the Books and other Papers of the Office which I formerly held in America, the best Estimates that the Nature of the Case would admit of, respecting the Tonnage of American-built Shipping in the British Trade, prior to the Separation of the Two Countries; and I am of Opinion, that about 210,000 Tons of such Shipping were constantly employed in the Trade of Great Britain, and in the other Branches of our Trade, from which Vessels built in the American States are now excluded; and, in order to keep up this Stock, about 17,000 Tons were Annually supplied from the now American States.

As we possess at this Time upwards of 350,000 Tons of more Shipping than we did in the most flourishing Period before the late War, the Presumption is, that we have not only added the 17,000 Tons Annually had from the American States to the Ship-building of this Kingdom, but that there is further also an increased Demand for Ship Timber, in Proportion to the Increase of our Navigation.

I have the Honour to be, with much Respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

THOMAS IRVING.

N° 23.

Navy Office, 12th May, 1791.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of the Tonnage of the Royal Navy, at the End of each Reign, from that of Henry the 8th. to the End of the last Reign or as near to those Periods as the Books of this Office will shew.

	Year.	Tonn.	
At the Demise of Henry the 8th,	1547	—	12,455
Edward the 6th,	1553	—	11,065
Mary —	1558	—	7,110
Elizabeth —	1603	—	17,110
James the 1st,	1625	—	uncertain.
Charles the 1st,	1649	—	Ditto.
At the Restoration —	1660	—	57,463
At the Demise of Charles the 2d,	1685	—	103,558
At the Abdication of James the 2d,	1688	—	101,892
At the Demise of William the 3d,	1702	—	159,017
Anne —	1714	—	167,171
George the 1st,	1727	—	170,862
George the 2d,	1760	—	321,104

Mem.
There is no absolute Certainty that the Tonnage of these several Periods is perfectly correct, there being no proper or regular Accounts in Office, of the Ships of the Royal Navy at the said Periods.

N° 24.

Navy Office, 26th March, 1789.

AN ACCOUNT of the Tonnage of all the Ships or Vessels belonging to the Navy, at the Time of His Majesty's Accession, in October 1760; and aliso on the 31st December last.

	In October 1760.	On 31st December 1788.
	Tonn.	Tonn.
Tonnage of all the Ships or Vessels belonging to the Navy —	321,104	413,667

N° 25.

Navy Office, 16th May, 1791.

An ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Foreign Oak Timber, Plank, and Thick-stuff, received into each of His Majesty's Yards, from the 25th October 1760 to the 31st December 1788.

Y A R D S.				F O R E I G N.		
				Oak Timber.	Plank.	Thick-stuff.
				<i>Leeds.</i>		
Deptford	—	—	—	443	7,635	58
Woolwich	—	—	—	5,029	7,731	931
Chatham	—	—	—	4,235	8,671	456
Sheerness	—	—	—	45	9,527	26
Portsmouth	—	—	—	5,666	11,129	423
Plymouth	—	—	—	801	9,193	457
Total	—	—	—	16,219	46,886	2,356
Estimated Quantity of Timber in rough Contents, supposed to be necessary for producing the same				40,547	70,329	5,890
N. B. Knees are included,						

N° 26.

Navy Office, 16th May, 1791.

An ACCOUNT of the Foreign Plank (as nearly as it can be estimated) used by Merchant Builders, in the Construction of Ships of War for His Majesty's Service, from the 25th October 1760 to the 31st December 1788.

Foreign Plank of 4 and 3 Inches	—	—	—	14,000 Loads.
Estimated Quantity of Timber in rough Contents, supposed to be required for producing the same	—	—	—	21,000 Loads.
Mean.				
Not any Foreign Timber or Thick-stuff has been used in any of the King's Ships, which have been built in the Merchants Yards,				
Amount of Foreign Oak Timber in rough Contents, computed in the Account N° 25	—	—	—	40,547
D ^r , in the Account N° 26	—	—	—	70,329
Total	—	—	—	116,766
				5,890
				21,000
				137,766

N° 27.

N^o 27.

Navy Office, 26th March 1789.

An ACCOUNT of the Stock of English Oak Timber and Knees (in rough Contents) at the several Dock Yards, at the Time of His Majesty's Accession, in October 1760; and also on the 31st of December last.

Y A R D S.				I N S T O R E.	
				October 1760.	31 December 1788.
Deptford	—	—	—	Loads.	5,026
Woolwich	—	—	—	—	10,169
Chatham	—	—	—	—	3,518
Sheerness	—	—	—	—	7,126
Portsmouth	—	—	—	—	11,462
Plymouth	—	—	—	—	8,878
	—	—	—	—	1,233
	—	—	—	—	13,156
	—	—	—	—	4,491
Total	—	—	—	—	36,288
					45,232

N^o 28.

Navy Office, 16th May 1791.

An ACCOUNT of the Stock of Foreign Oak Timber, Plank, and Thick-fluff, remaining in the several Dock Yards, on the 25th October 1760 and 31 December 1788.

F O R E I G N.	Deptford.	Woolwich.	Chatham.	Sheerness.	Portsmouth.	Plymouth.	Total.	Estimated Quantity in rough Contents.
	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.
Oak Timber, 25th October 1760	—	—	—	—	—	70	70	175
31 December 1788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plank, 25 October 1760	208	606	720	238	1,082	686	3,540	5,310
31 December 1788	481	520	381	84	1,009	966	3,441	5,162½
Thick-fluff, 25 October 1760	—	—	121	3	311	—	435	1,087½
31 December 1788	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2½

Totals in rough Contents.

	1760.	1788.
Oak Timber	—	Nil.
Plank	—	175
Thick-fluff	—	5,162½
	—	2½
	6,397½	5,339

N^o 29.

N^o 29.

East India House,
May 12th 1791.

Gentlemen,

IN consequence of your Application to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to permit me, as their Surveyor of Shipping, to answer such Questions as you might think proper to put to me, I received their Commands to communicate to you every Information that you might desire. I have accordingly considered the Questions sent to me from your Board, with the utmost Attention I am capable of, and have given the fullest Answers thereto in my Power, which are inclosed herewith.

If any Thing that I have suggested may be of the least Service to the Public, it will give me the highest Satisfaction; and I shall at all Times be happy to communicate any further Information in my Power.

I am,

Gentlemen,

your most obedient

humble Servant,

GAB^l SNODGRASS.

The Commissioners of the
Land Revenue.

QUESTIONS proposed by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue to Mr. Gabriel Snodgrass; with his ANSWERS thereto.

QUESTION 1. Does your Opinion continue the same that you gave before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1771, on all the Points on which you were then examined?—If not, be so good as to mention in what particular Points it is altered.

ANSWER. My Opinion continues the same in all Respects, as at that Time, except on the following Points, *viz*.

Respecting the building of Ships in Docks, my Opinion is altered. I now think the building them on Ships to be preferable; and if they are so stand any Time to season, before they are launched, a Shed or Roof should be built over them. But I still continue of the same Opinion, that the laying up old Ships in Docks, under Cover, would be very proper; and that a few Experiments of this Kind ought to be made in some of His Majesty's Yards, before it is generally adopted.

In the Copy of my Letter to John Purling, Esquire, printed with the Report of the Committee in 1771, (Page 35) it is said, that Ships may go *Eight Voyages to India in Twelve or Fourteen Years*: This must be a Mistake, as I never thought of Ships going more than *Six Voyages* in that Number of Years.

In what is said Page 36 of that Report, respecting the not building Ships for the Navy in the Merchants Yards, my Opinion is also altered: I am now certain, that it would be much for the Interest of the Nation, and for the future Good of the Navy, if Government were to contract for Ships of War to be built in private Yards, in Times of Peace, or whenever there is but little Work in those Yards; as proper Time may then be allowed for the building and seasoning of them, and proper Attention paid to the Materials, Workmanship, &c. And this Measure, for Two good Reasons, *ought* to be adopted: First, that Government may always have a Succession of seasoned and durable Ships, at a moderate Price, which would prevent the Necessity that arises, in Time of War, of building Ships in great *Haste*, and with *gross* Materials, which certainly is the principal Cause of the rapid Decay of Ships that are built in this Manner, and of the bad State of many of the Ships of the present Navy, and also of the extraordinary Expence and Consumption of Timber in building and repairing of them: And, Secondly, that the Shipwrights in the private Yards may find constant Employment, which would increase their Numbers, and continue them in this Country, and be highly advantageous to the Nation in Time of War. The Contractors may also undertake building Ships in the King's Yards by the Shipwrights employed in those Yards, and Ships may be separated from the rest of the Yard by a Fence put up for that Purpose.

It has been suggested, by some Gentlemen, that Ships of War, built in the Merchants Yards are not so durable as those built in the King's Yards. This certainly is a great Mistake, if the same Time is allowed for the building and seasoning, as in the King's Yards, or the *Fault* must be with those who form the Contracts, and should see they are complied with; as it is well known and allowed, that the Merchant Builders buy sounder and better Timber in general, than what is received into His Majesty's Yards for the Use of the Navy; consequently, if Ships built in the Merchants Yards were allowed a sufficient Time for seasoning, &c. and properly attended to while building, there is no Doubt but they would be equal, if not superior, to Ships built in any of His Majesty's Yards, and at a much cheaper Rate. For if the prime Cost of a Ship of War, built in the Merchants Yards, was compared to the real Expence of building One of the same Dimensions and Scantlings in the King's Yards, I much doubt whether the Difference of the Sums would not be found nearly as *Two to One*.

QUESTION 2. What is the Number of British-built Ships, at this Time in the Service of the East India Company, on the Establishment? And what is their Tonnage?

ANSWER. There are now 91 British Ships built and building on the Company's Establishment, and the Amount of their Tonnage is about 79,913 Tons.

QUESTION 3. What other Ships are constantly or occasionally employed in the Company's Service? And to what Amount of Tonnage?

ANSWER. Two Ships, built at Bombay, are constantly employed in the Company's Service to and from India. The Amount of their Tonnage is 1,727 Tons. Very few Ships have been occasionally employed, except lately, some few small Ships returning from Botany Bay, have brought Home Teas from China.

QUESTION 4. Are there any Ships now building for the same Service, and of what Tonnage? And are such Ships intended to be employed in the Rooms of Ships of equal Tonnage, to be forthwith broken up or sold, or in Addition to the present Shipping?

ANSWER. Four Ships are now building of something more than 1,200 Tons each, in the Room of Four other Ships of about 800 Tons each, which are worn out and disposed of by their Owners.

QUESTION 5. At what Time did the Restriction imposed by the Act of 12 Geo. 3^d against building more Ships for the East India Company, until their whole Tonnage should be reduced to 45,000 Tons, expire? And how soon after that Restriction ceased did the Company begin to build and increase their Shipping?

ANSWER. I cannot tell the precise Time the Restriction expired, but suppose it was some Time in 1776, as in that Year the Company began to build and increase their Shipping.

QUESTION 6. Has the general Consumption of Timber, for the building and repairing of Ships, increased since the Year 1771?

ANSWER. The Consumption of Timber, for the Navy only, I suppose has been more than double, from 1771 to 1791, to what it was from 1751 to 1771, and the general Tonnage of East India Shipping (British-built) has increased, since the Year 1776, from about 45,000 Tons, to 79,913 Tons, including the Tonnage of the Four Ships now building.

QUESTION 7. Is Oak of any other Country than Britain used in the Construction of East India Ships? And if so, in what Proportions?

ANSWER. About One Half of the Plank of the Bottoms of East India Ships is Dantzick Oak Plank. No large Foreign Oak is used in any Part of those Ships.

QUESTION 8. From what Part of Britain is the Oak generally brought that is used for the Construction of East India Ships?

ANSWER. The Merchant Builders are not confined by their Contracts to buy Timber from any particular Part of Britain, provided it is equal in Goodness to that of the Growth of Suffolk.

QUESTION 9. What do you suppose to be the Difference between Foreign Oak Timber imported into this Country, and that of British Growth, in Point of Duration?

ANSWER. All Foreign Oak imported into this Country is very inferior to English Oak, but I cannot ascertain the exact Difference, in Point of Duration.

QUESTION 10. Has the Price of Ships built for the East India Company risen? And if so, how much since 1771?

ANSWER. The Price of Ships built for the East India Company's Service has risen since the Year 1771, from Twenty to Forty Shillings per Ton, which has been occasioned partly from their increased Tonnage, partly from their being more substantially built, from the Contracts being made better, and by not admitting so large Extra Bills as formerly.

QUESTION 11. Has Government any Competitor besides the East India Company, in the Purchase of large Oak Timber fit for the Use of the Navy?

ANSWER. There are certainly many more Competitors in the Purchase of large Oak Timber fit for the Use of the Navy, than the East India Company; such as the Office of Ordnance, Brewers, Millwrights, &c. &c. and no British Ships of 300 Tons, and upwards, are built without having some Timber and Plank used in them fit for the Use of the Navy. But as the whole Quantity of large Oak Timber used in the East India Company's Service, and for all other Marine Purposes, is so small, compared to that used for the Royal Navy, the Navy Board have it much in their Power, at all Times, to regulate the Price. I am of Opinion that East India Ships of 1,200 Tons are built with Timber of no larger Meetings than is used for building and repairing the largest Frigates in His Majesty's Yards.

QUESTION 12. How long may it take to build an East India Ship, with the present Regulations?

ANSWER. Eighteen Months is the shortest Time allowed at present.

QUESTION 13. How long, under former Regulations?

ANSWER. I do not recollect any Regulation for the Time Ships should be in Building formerly; some have been built in Six Months.

QUESTION 14. How many Voyages might a Ship be able to perform under each Circumstance?

ANSWER. The Ships now in the Company's Service may go Six Voyages, if they can be performed in Twelve Years, with as much Propriety as the former Ships went Four Voyages.

QUESTION 15. What is the Length of Time of a Voyage in the East India Company's Service at present; and what was it usually before the Year 1771?

ANSWER. The present Ships being coppered, make their Passages out and Home in about Two Months less Time than the Ships that were not coppered; but formerly, when the Ships had filled Bottoms, (that is, filled with Nails) and were kept going regularly, they made Six Voyages in Eight Years. The present Ships do no more, as they do not go out until a Season after their Arrival.

QUESTION 16. After what Number of Voyages are East India Ships usually broken up or disposed of?

ANSWER. Usually after having made Four Voyages: But lately, the Company have given Leave that all Ships in their Service may go Six Voyages, if on Examination the Owners should think them worth repairing. But it is very improbable that any of them will go more than Six Voyages in the Company's Service. When they have gone the Number of Voyages they are supposed to be fit for, they are either broken up, or sold. Of the last Eighteen Ships, Eleven were broken up; of the rest, Two were sold, One was burnt, and the remaining Four were, I believe, sold.

QUESTION 17. What Number of Loads of rough Timber are consumed, on an Average, in building an East India Ship, in Proportion to her Tonnage, including Plank and Thick-stuff?

ANSWER. I am not certain, but suppose, as Iron is used for Knees, &c. in those Ships, it may be about One Load and a Half to a Ton.

QUESTION 18. What Proportion does the Timber used in repairing an India Ship, during the Time she continues in the Company's Service, bear to an Average to the whole Quantity used in her first Construction?

ANSWER. The Quantity of Timber used in repairing East India Ships, during the Time they are in that Service, is quite uncertain; in general, very little is used, for when their Timbers are too bad to admit of being strengthened with Ryders, Standards, &c. the Expence of fitting them is so great, that no Ships lately have had large Repairs, and it is not likely any will in future.

QUESTION 19. What is your Opinion of keeping a large Stock of Naval Timber together in its rough State, for Three Years or more, before using it?

ANSWER. Keeping Three Years Stock of Timber, Thick-stuff, Plank, &c. in His Majesty's Yards, is so obviously destructive of Timber in general, and so extravagantly expensive, that it is next to a Miracle its having continued so long.

QUESTION 20. If Timber sustains Damage from being so kept, what Proportion of it do you think may be thereby rendered unfit for Ship-building?

ANSWER. Rough Timber piled together in such vast Quantities, as is practised in the King's Yards, and to remain in that State for Three Years or more, must certainly receive much Damage; but what Proportion of it may be thereby rendered unfit for Ship-building I cannot exactly ascertain, it may be One Third or more.

QUESTION 21. How far do you think it practicable to mould Timber for the various Purposes of Ship-building, at or near the Places where it grows, before it is brought to the Building Yard?

ANSWER. It may be done to great Advantage, especially where Land Carriage is expensive.

QUESTION 22. Would not that Practice be the Means of preserving much Timber that is now lost by Conversion in the Dock Yards?

ANSWER. Certainly it would; and more especially if converted by Contractors.

QUESTION 23. In what Degree or Proportion is Naval Timber in general diminished in Quantity, in being converted from its rough State into the proper Forms for the Purposes of Ship-building; that is to say, How many Loads of converted

converted Timber are produced from a certain Number of Loads of rough Timber, on an Average, in Square Measure?

ANSWER. About One Half in the Merchants Yards; but I suppose it to be much more diminished in the King's Yards; that is to say, Two Loads of rough Timber will not, in the King's Yards, produce One Load of converted Timber.

QUESTION 24. What do you conceive to be the best Method of preserving Timber in a converted State?

ANSWER. All converted Timber, Thick-stuff, Plank, &c. should be placed under Cover, where there is a moderate Current of Air, as soon as it is received into the Yards.

QUESTION 25. Is there a greater Difficulty in procuring Oak Knee Timber now than formerly?

ANSWER. I believe not. However great the Difficulty has been, or may be at present, it is not of the smallest Consequence with respect to Ship-building, as Iron Knees may be substituted in general to a much greater Advantage.

QUESTION 26. Is Ash Timber, or the Spanish Chestnut, used for Knees?

ANSWER. None used that I know of, nor is there the least Occasion for either.

QUESTION 27. Are they found to answer the Purpose, and to be nearly as durable as Oak?

ANSWER. I never had any Experience of them.

QUESTION 28. What Substitute do you make Use of when Knee Timber cannot be had?

ANSWER. Iron is the best Substitute.

QUESTION 29. If Iron be recommended, in what Part of Ships can it be used to Advantage?

ANSWER. Iron may be used for Hanging Knees and Standards to all the Decks, for all Brass Hooks (except the Deck Hooks) Ryders, Crutches, Wing-Transoms, and other Transom Knees, and for Knees in general. I have had great Experience of Iron for many Years, and am confident it may be used for the above Purposes, in all Ships of War and other Ships, to much greater Advantage than Wood.

QUESTION 30. May not Beech, Elm, Dantzick and Riga Timber, supply the Place of Oak, in many Parts of a Ship; and if so, in what Parts?

ANSWER. Beech and Elm may be used in all Ships Bottoms from the Keel to the Floor-Heads. Dantzick Plank may be used in the Bottoms of all Ships under the light Draught of Water in Place of English Oak; Riga and Quebec Oak Timber may be used in some Parts of the Navy, if there was a Necessity from Want of English Oak. Foreign Plank will be found to be as dear as English converted Oak from the interior Parts of this Kingdom, the Growth of which, even there, ought to be encouraged in Preference to Foreign Oak, if it should cost more Money, as being more durable, and advantageous to the Nation in general, and to the Landed Interest in particular. But I am firmly of Opinion there never will be a Scarcity of Oak Timber in this Kingdom, if the King's Forests and Waste Lands were properly planted with Oaks, and consequently taken Care of afterwards.

QUESTION 31. Can you suggest any Alteration in the Manner of framing large Ships, that would lessen the Consumption of Oak Timber?

ANSWER. By making the Top Sides of all the King's Ships (in future) to *tumble-home* very little. (See the annexed Midship Sections for a 74 Gun Ship and a Frigate, N^o 3 and 4.) Also by *fitting* the Timbers of the Frame less, and *moulding* them more. This would add Strength to the Ships, and lessen the Consumption of Timber.

QUESTION 32. Have you ever considered the Manner of framing Ships or Docks for building and docking large Ships? and whether any Means can be used to lessen the Quantity of Timber made Use of for such Purposes? or can you suggest any Means by which either of them may be improved?

ANSWER. Inferior Timber being generally used for framing Ships and Docks, it is not very material as to the Quantity made Use of. But with respect to the Mode of launching and docking Ships in His Majesty's Yards, I am of Opinion there is great Room for Improvement: And I beg Leave to observe, that few Things are so obviously absurd, as the old Method (which is at present practised in the King's Yards) of launching Ships on a Curve Line with short Bulgeways, and Slices under each End of them, and also with Spurs, by which Method it is impossible to launch any Ship without *hogging*, and consequently injuring them more or less. To prevent Ships from receiving such Injury in future, I would recommend that their Keels be put on Blocks of sufficient Height, that the *Ways* for launching them may be laid on a straight Line, with a Declivity of near an Inch to a Foot for large Ships, and of a full Inch to a Foot for the smaller Class of Ships. To have Bulgeways as usual (but fixed without either Spurs or Slices, as all King's Ships are docked after they are launched to be coppered; a Plank secured to the Bottom at both Ends of the Bulgeways, to prevent the Heads of the Puppets from flying out,

would be safer and much better than Spurs.) In Addition to the Bulgways, to have sliding Planks or *Ways* in the Middle Line, to receive the Keel, from about 14 Feet afore the Sternpost, and to be continued as low down as the Launch is laid for the Bulgways, and to be of such Height, as that the *Pore Feet* may run safely over it, and of the same Decivity as the sliding Planks for the Bulgways. By this Method it would be impossible that any Ship should receive the least Damage in launching; for when the Blocks are all split out from under the Keel, the Ship would be perfectly safe, and as well supported all fore and aft as when they were all under, and might remain in that State until the next Spring Tides, or longer, if it should be required, by Want of Water, or any other Cause.

The Mode of docking large Ships at Portsmouth, and the other Naval Yards, by heaving them *as End* on the Blocks, with Tackles, when there is not sufficient Water to float them in, and also of raising them with Wedges and Shores, in order to shift their Keels, false Keels, &c. when required, is certainly very absurd, and the more surprising that it should have continued in this Country, when, by taking a View of the Locks, &c. on the various Inland Navigations in this Country, they would at once point out a more rational and much easier Method of docking large Ships, and raising them on Blocks of sufficient Height for sliding Keels, or doing any Repairs that may be wanted, without the least Difficulty, by filling the Docks with Water to any Height required, by Means of a Reservoir sufficiently large for that Purpose, which may be always supplied and kept full by a Steam Engine, or otherwise, at a very small Expence, and to the greatest Advantage.

Had proper Engineers been originally employed by Government, for the general Construction of the Docks in His Majesty's several Yards (who had previously surveyed and taken Plans of all the Naval Docks in Europe) I am clearly of Opinion they would have been much better constructed, and at a considerably less Expence.

QUESTION 33. Can you propose any better Method of preserving Ships after they are built, than lying afloat at Moorings?

ANSWER. See the Answer to the First Question.

QUESTION 34. Supposing an East India Ship to lie some Years under Cover, when building, and proper Attention paid in that Time to the Seasoning of her Frame, and other Timber, and leaving her Treenail Holes open, how long might such a Ship last, either in Years or Voyages?

ANSWER. Ships built under such Regulations may last from 12 to 15 Years, and perform Six Voyages, with a small Expence for Repairs; as Ships built in a short Time, with Green Materials, will cost repairing for Four Voyages.

QUESTION 35. Can you suggest any Means by which the Consumption of Oak Timber may be lessened in Ship-building, or any Improvement by which the Duration of Ships would be increased, and in which the Expence would not exceed the Value of the Timber so saved? If you can, be so good as to state it, or any other Improvement whatever, in the Construction or Preservation of Ships in general, that you may be able to suggest.

ANSWER. Never to have more than One Year's Consumption of Timber in any of His Majesty's Yards.

No rough Timber should be kept in the Weather longer than One Year before it is converted; for Timber laying in that State, exposed to wet and dry, receives more Damage than is generally imagined.

All Timber should be converted as soon as received into the Yards, and afterwards should stand to season in the Ship's Frame, under a Roof sufficiently large to cover the whole Ship.

Timber should also be spread abroad as much as possible, in order to lay the Moulds readily upon the most proper Pieces, by which Method a great Saving of Timber would be made in the Conversion, and also be of great Advantage in Point of Strength to the Ships, as there would be no Occasion to use any Timber, but what was of proper Size and Growth. It would also save the Expence of piling, unloading, &c. &c. as is practised in His Majesty's Yards.

All Timber designed for Ships Frames should be contracted for, to be served into the Yards ready converted to their respective Moulds, and the Ships to be put on the Stocks, and completely timbered within a certain Time, and to have a Shed built over them (to be included in the said Contract) and to remain in that State to season, during Pleasure, or until wanted, when each Ship should be completely finished by another Contract. All the Beams, Knees, Thick-stuff, Plank, &c. should be provided as soon as the Ship is in Frame, and placed under Cover, so as to have the same Seasoning; all Thick-stuff, Plank, &c. that requires to be boiled in the Kils, if it was afterwards placed on Racks and burnt, so as to exhaust the Moisture occasioned by its being boiled, and also to bring it to its *Round*, would be of great Advantage to the Ships.

Government should have Twenty or Thirty Sail of Line of Battle Ships, of 74 Guns and upwards, constantly on the Stocks (under proper Cover) nearly finished, or in such State that they may be launched in a short Time, on any Emergency; and should have Ships built for the Navy in private Yards, in Times of Peace, &c. (as recommended in my First Answer).

I am of Opinion, that all the rough Timber now in His Majesty's several Dock Yards should be immediately converted into Ships Frames; and as many of them put on the Stocks as all the Timber in those Yards will produce: But if there should not be a sufficient Quantity to complete all the Frames so put up, let Contracts be made with Timber Merchants, or others, to com-

pleat the several Frames; and to build a Roof over each of them, including every Expense attending the same: By this Means a great Part of that unnecessary Stock of Timber now in the King's Yards would be preserved, except such as is already rotten, or otherwise defective.

No Ships should ever have what is called *thorough Repairs*, or any Timbers shifted; but should have temporary slight Repairs, with Iron Ryders, Standards, &c. and to have new Ships put on the Stocks in their Room, when necessary; as it is a well known Fact, that many Ships have cost nearly as much repairing, as Two new Ships, of the same Dimensions and Scantlings, would cost building. Perhaps this has been done on an Idea of saving Timber, but certainly it is a great Mistake. In building Ships, the Plank of the Bottoms, inside Plank, &c. should be partially bolted on, and all the Treennail Holes to be bored through, as soon as the Plank is worked; but no Treennails drove until the Ship is nearly finished, or ready for caulking; also to have the Treennails well seasoned before they are drove, and made of the best Oak in the Kingdom.

I am of Opinion, that all the Ships of the present Navy are too short from Ten to Thirty Feet, according to their Rates. And if Ships in future were to be built so much longer as to admit of an additional Timber between every Port, and also if the foremast and aftermost Gun-Ports were placed a greater Distance from the Extremities, they would be stronger and safer, have more Room for fighting their Guns, and I am persuaded would be found to answer every other Purpose much better than the present Ships of the Navy: And there would be no Necessity of using long Thick-Staffs, and Plank, for a Three Port Shift in each Ship, as a Two Port Shift would be quite sufficient. The Fore Masts of all the Ships of the Navy are placed too far forward, from Four to Six Feet. The Ships are too lofty abaft, and too low in Midships; they would be much better and safer, if their Forecastles and Quarter Decks were joined together, for if they carry Two, Three, or Four Tier of Guns, *Forward and Aft*, they certainly ought to carry the same in *Midships*, as it is an Absurdity, and also a great Injury to any Ship, to load the Extremities with more Weight of Metal than the Midships. No Ships, however small, that have Forecastles, and Quarter Decks, should go to Sea with *Deep Waists*; they certainly ought to have *Flats Upper Decks*.

Ships of the Navy are not sufficiently strong to carry the usual Weight of Metal: On the Whole they have Plenty of Timber; but are every Way deficient in Iron, to strengthen and connect the Sides and Beams together, so as to prevent their working in bad Weather, or long Engagements, when they usually break many of the fore and aft Bolts of the Knees, and the Ships spread, so as to leave the Ends of the Beams short of the Sides; to prevent which, they should have Iron Hanging Knees (with a greater Number of fore and aft Bolts than is customary for the Ships of the Navy) to all the Beams in the Ship, also Iron Standards, fayed to the Decks (without Shocks) between every Port, and all the old Ships of the present Navy should have Iron instead of Wood Standards, and an additional Iron Hanging Knee under every Beam in the Ship, where there is not a Standard; and also to have diagonal Braces fixed to them as aforementioned, and described in the annexed Midship Sections, N° 2 and 4.

All Breast-Hooks should be of Iron (except the Deck Hooks) also all the Crutches, Wings, Transoms, and other Transom Knees, and Knees in general, they are *lighter, cheaper, and stronger*, than Wood; and may be made to any Size and Length, so as to have any Number of additional Bolts.

All Bolts of the Knees, Breast-Hooks, and Crutches, should be drove from the Inside, and clenched on the outside Plank; and the Bolts for all Iron Knees, Standards, &c. to have Collar Heads.—I particularly recommend diagonal Braces to be fixed from the Keelson to the Gun Deck Clamps; Six or Eight Pair of them, well secured at each End, with Iron Knees and Straps, to all the Ships in the Navy, would effectually prevent their straining and working in bad Weather in the Manner they now do.

The Bottoms of all Ships in the Navy are too thin: Ships of 74 Guns and upwards should have Six Inch Bottoms, and no Ship's Bottom ought to be less than Four Inches thick, and the Edges should be rabbetted, so as to require little or no caulking. (See Sections, N° 2 and 4.) The Wales and Inside Stuff of those Ships are much too thick, and is an unnecessary Consumption of Oak Timber: Wales, &c. Eight Inches thick, would be sufficient for the largest Ships in the Navy.

The Capstans throughout the Navy are fixed on a *bad Principle*, as they require a much greater Number of Men than would be necessary, if they were fixed with an Iron Axis or Spindle, as certainly all Capstans ought to be; and also with Pall Heads, and Catch Palls, to secure the Whelps, and prevent the People from being thrown from the Bars, which has frequently happened in the Ships of the Navy, and many of their People have received much Damage. This Sort of Capstan, with Iron Spindle, Pall Head, and Catch Palls, has been in Use on Board all the East India Ships for a great Number of Years, and oone of the Spindles, or any other Part of the Capstan, have ever failed; nor has the least Accident happened from them. Every Capstan in the Navy may be altered to the same Plan, at a very trifling Expence, considering its great Utility.

All Ship's Rudders should be short of the under Side of the Keel, from Eighteen Inches to Two Feet, and should be hung in the Centre, and have a round Head, to work in a Circle, so as to require no Rudder Coar; and those Ships that have no Roundhouse, their Rudders should run up, and their with a Yoke a-baft the Rudder Head, above the Upper Deck.

Cables are in general very much injured by small Ryding Bits, and Cross Pieces; and more especially from the fore Part of the Bits, and after Part of the Cross Pieces, not being made circular, or their Edges rounded when new. A 74 Gun Ship's Bits, and their Cross Pieces, are not more than 10 Inches each, whereas those of East India Ships are Two Feet; and the fore Part of

11.

O o

tho

the Bits, and after Part of the Cross Pieces, are so rounded, that the Cables cannot be least injured by them. Last Year one East India Ship (the Woodford) had Cast Iron Rollers fitted to her Bows, to ease the Friction of the Cables, in place of Bolsters or Naval Hoods.

The Heads and Quarter Galleries of all Ships should be reduced; and also the great over-hanging of the Stems.

All Scuppers should be of Cast Iron, without having any Lap on the Deck or Spirketing, as they cannot be broke by the working of the Ship.

If the foregoing were put into Execution in Ships of War, I am certain they would be made stronger, safer, and more durable, than the present Ships of His Majesty's Navy; and they would also be able to keep the Seas for Years without docking.—I have no Idea of a Ship of War that is properly built *foundering*, or not keeping the Seas in the worst Weather.

The fewer Ships that are built for the Navy in future, not capable of mounting 74 Guns and upwards, the better, as Ships of 64, 50, and 44 Guns, also small Frigates, Sloops, &c. consume vast Quantities of Oak Timber, are maintained at a great Expence to the Nation, and are by no Means equally serviceable.

But I am of Opinion (contrary to the Ideas of some Gentlemen) it would be for the Interest of Government, and also of the East India Company, if they were to have Twenty Sail of Ships built for the China Trade (*when new Ships are wanted*) that may be capable of fighting sixty Guns with a Cargo on board them. They might carry 18 Pounder Guns on their Middle Decks, and 6 or 9 Pounder Guns on their Upper Decks; and, when deep loaded, would be able to keep their lower Tier of Ports open longer than any Ships in His Majesty's Navy. Such Ships being more defensible, would require a less Number of Ships of War to protect them, which would save the vast Expence of Convoys, and of Ships being stationed in India, &c. in Time of War. It would also be a great Saving of Oak Timber, as the swift Decay of Ships stationed in India is very evident, and is a Matter that ought to be particularly attended to.

I am farther of Opinion, if the Company were to carry on their Trade in general in large Ships, they would not be so destructive to the Growth of Oak Timber as small Ships; for if Two Ships were to be built of 600 Tons each, and One of 1,200 Tons, it would be found that the former (Two) had consumed near Three-fourths more in Number of Oak Trees than the latter, consequently the small Ships would increase the Consumption of young growing Timber Trees, and tend greatly to prevent the Growth and Supply of large Timber.

I have found on Enquiry, that Oak Timber under 40 Feet Meetings has increased in Price, since the Year 1771, about 15 Shillings per Load, whereas Timber of 60 Feet Meetings has increased only 5 Shillings per Load, which is a Proof there has been a greater Demand for small Timber than for large; and if the Consumption of the former continues to be greater, it will (unless proper Precautions are taken) ultimately cause a Scarcity of the latter. But I am confident that more Timber, large and small, may be saved in future in His Majesty's Yards, and from what I have recommended respecting the Royal Forests, &c. than will be required for the constant building and repairing a necessary Number and Tonnage of Ships for the East India Company's Service.

After taking Care to plant and improve the King's Forests and Waste Lands to the greatest Advantage, I further recommend that Government particularly attend to the Shipwrights in their own Yards; for at present they are much too low in Estimation, and too few in Numbers, and if there is not a greater Number brought up and kept in the King's Yards, it is probable the Navy, and of course the Nation, will receive a severe Check, whenever there may be a Necessity of fitting out a Fleet on any Emergency.

Their Pay was probably settled at Two Shillings and One Penny per Day in Charles the Second's Time, which is now as low as the Pay of a common Labourer in the Merchants Builders Yards in the River Thames, who are at no Expence for Tools, &c. This Pay is certainly too low for any Artificer that has served an Apprenticeship, and particularly so for such a valuable Body of Mechanics as the Shipwrights are to this Nation; for if they are too few in Numbers, that must greatly impede the Equipment of a Fleet, and increase the Expence to the Nation, far above that of maintaining and keeping Half as many more in His Majesty's Yards in Time of Peace, even if they were allowed Half a Crown a Day, which at this Time is very moderate, and by no Means in Proportion to their Pay at the Time it was first settled. There are always many Ways of employing Shipwrights in the King's Yards, if there should not be sufficient Work in their own Line to employ them; but no other Mechanics can be substituted in their Room, if there should be a Deficiency in Numbers of them.

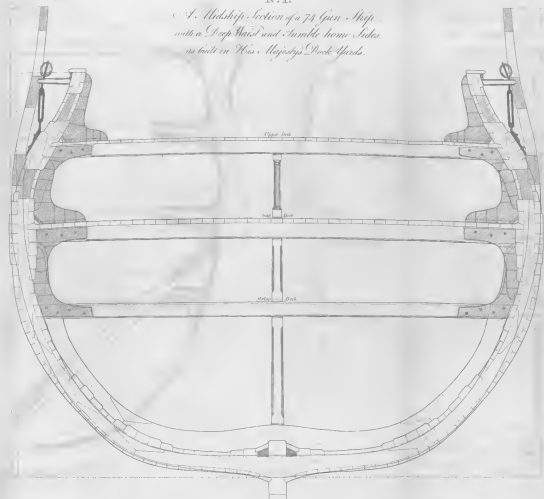
And I further beg Leave to observe, from the previous Observations and Recommendations herein contained, together with what was suggested by me on the same Subject, and printed with the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1771, that Government have the Power not only to double the Growth of Oak Timber in the Forests and Waste Lands, but also greatly to reduce the Consumption of Oak Timber for building and repairing the Navy. This, with the Supply that may be obtained, at very reasonable Rates, from the usual Annual Falls of private Gentlemen's Timber, would (except from Mismanagement) effectually prevent the Want of that Article for the Navy in future.

East India House,
May 12th 1791.

GAB^l SNODGRASS.

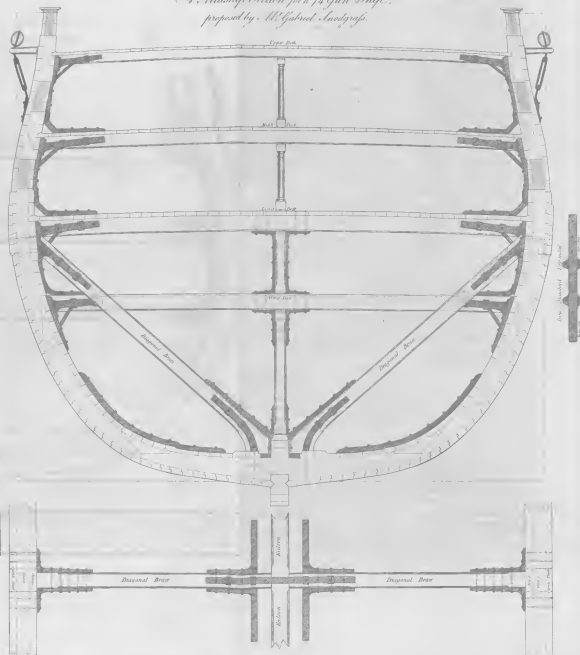
Nº 1.

*A. Ship's Section of a 74 Gun Ship.
with a Deep Waist and Ample beam Sides.
as built in His Majesty's Dock Yards.*



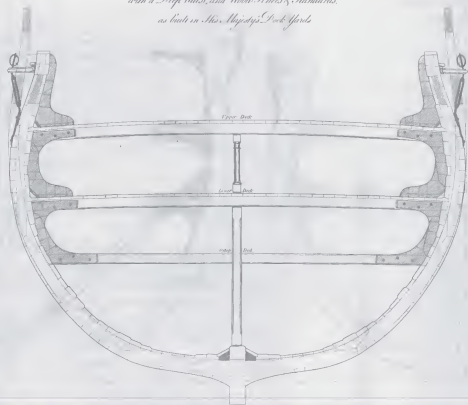
Nº 2.

*A. Ship's Section for a 74 Gun Ship.
prepared by: W. Gabriel Snodgrass.*



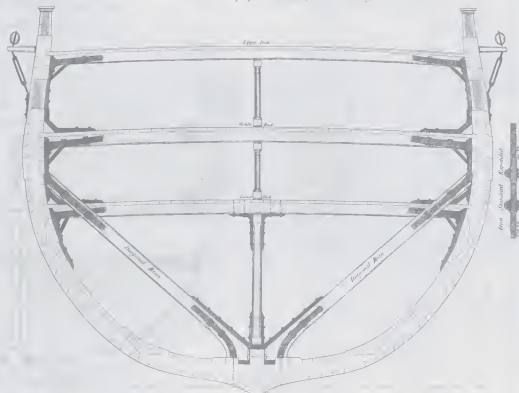
N^o 3.

*1. Midship Section of a 38 Gun Frigate,
with a Deep Hull, and Wood Knees & Standards,
as built in His Majesty's Dock Yards*



N^o 4.

*1. Midship Section for a 38 Gun Frigate,
with Iron Knees & Standards, proposed by W. G. Paul, Dockyard*



N^o 30.

Kent Road, January 17th, 1790.

Gentlemen,

WE are favoured with your Letter concerning the Expence of inclosing Land in the New Forest, for the Purpose of raising Timber; and having taken the same into Consideration, we are of Opinion that a Fence, consisting of Posts and Two Rails, with a Ditch Five Feet wide at Top, and Three Feet deep, reduced equally on both Sides to One Foot at Bottom, all the Earth thrown on the Inside to raise a Bank 2 F. 6 In. higher, thereby forming a Bed for Quick, will be sufficient to protect the Inclosures from all Kind of Cattle, except Deer, and be completed for Three Shillings per Rod, exclusive of rough Timber. Supposing the Inclosures to be upon an Average One Mile square (or 640 Acres) will amount to Six Shillings per Acre. If it should be thought proper to protect the Inclosures against Deer, not only the First Expence will be considerably increased, but the future Repairs will be far more, as the Quick will not be sufficient at any Time to protect the Plantations from those destructive Animals.

Should the Commissioners think proper, we shall be willing, at any Time, to engage to inclose and plant the intended Inclosures, and keep them in Repair for any Number of Years, in any Manner that shall be most agreeable to the Commissioners.

We are, Gentlemen,
with great Respect,
Your most obed^t
humble Serv^{ts},
A. and W. DRIVER.

Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

N^o 31.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Commissioners of the Navy to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue. Dated Navy Office, 18th May 1789.

IN Order that our Answers to your several Enquiries, relative to the Price of Naval Timber, and the Building and Duration of Ships, may be the more distinctly understood, we shall transcribe the Questions from your Letter, and place the Answers opposite to them, respectively.

QUESTION 1. Is the Price of great Oak Timber increased, and how much, since the Year 1771?

ANSWER. No Addition has been made to the Price of the Timber; but to encourage the Merchants to bring Timber from the distant Inland Counties to the King's Yards, a certain Proportion of the extra Expence of Carriage has been allowed to the Contractors, as will appear by the inclosed Papers.

QUESTION 2. If it has not much risen in Price, notwithstanding the increased Demand for it, for the Navy and for Trading Ships, to what Cause do you impute there not having been a greater Advance in the Price?

ANSWER. To the Encouragement given to the Merchants to bring Timber from the Inland and remote Parts of the Country, by the Allowance paid for long Carriage, and to the great Improvements in the Roads, and Inland Navigation, within a few Years past, which have occasioned the bringing to Market immense Quantities of Timber, which could not otherwise have been brought to the Dock Yards, but at an Expence far exceeding its Value.

QUESTION 3. Has the Price of Ships built for the Navy in private Dock Yards risen, and how much, since 1771?

ANSWER. The Price has risen from £. 17. 5. to £. 17. 17. 6. per Ton, for Ships of Third Rates, and from £. 11. 11. to £. 11. 15. per Ton, for Ships of smaller Burthen.

QUESTION 4. Is there any and what Difference in the Duration of Ships of War built in the Royal Dock Yards, and of Ships built by Contract, or purchased?

† ANSWER.

ANSWER. In general it is found that the Ships built in the King's Yards last much longer than those built by Contract, or purchased; but the precise Difference of their Duration cannot be ascertained, as it depends on a Variety of Circumstances, extremely contingent in their Nature, and not easily described. We are however of Opinion, that 15 Years may be allowed for Ships built in the King's Yards, and 10 for those in the Merchants Yards.

QUESTION 5. What is the Cause of such Difference, if any? And, what do you consider to be the Duration of each, at a Medium, according to the Modes of Building hitherto used?

ANSWER. The Difference may be attributed principally to Two Causes, 1st, To the Timber used in the King's Yards being better seasoned, and the Iron Work of a better Quality; and 2^{dy}, To the Ships being in general better built, the Work more closely inspected during its Progress, and the Ships a longer Time in building, than in the Merchants Yards; which last Circumstance alone contributes greatly to their Duration; but the Merchants being employed to build Ships of War only in Cases of Emergency, are often, from the Urgency of the Service, pressed by the Navy Board to complete them in a shorter Time than specified in the Contracts; and for Want of a sufficient Stock of Timber on Hand, they are obliged, at a short Notice, to provide such as they want, and to work it up before the Juices are sufficiently exhausted to render it fit for Use.

QUESTION 6. If you can suggest any Improvement by which the Duration of Ships would be increased, so as to lessen the Quantity of Timber necessary to supply the Dock Yards, and in which the Expence would not exceed the Value of the Timber saved, be so good as to state it?

ANSWER. Sundry Experiments for this Purpose have been tried, and others are now in Preparation. The *Montague*, of 74 Guns, was built in the Year 1779, with Winter-felled Timber; but that Ship not having come under such a Repair as required a complete Examination of her Condition, we cannot yet speak with Certainty of the Effect. We have now standing some Trees, stripped of their Bark, Two Years ago, in order to try the Experiment of building One Half of a Sloop of War with that Timber, and the other Half with Timber felled and stripped in the common Way. The Seasoning of the Timber before using it, and letting the Ships stand in Frame a sufficient Time for seasoning the several Parts during the Building, and the late Introduction of Fire Stoves to air the Ships building, and those lying up in Ordinary, contribute greatly to their Duration; and if Ships were built under Cover, and Roofs continued over them while they remain on the Slips, it would be a Means of rendering them still more lasting: And we are of Opinion, that the Saving in the Value of the Timber by these Methods will far exceed the Expence of putting them in Practice.

QUESTION 7. Has Government any Competitor in the Purchase of Great Oak Timber, besides the East India Company?

ANSWER. We do not know of any other, for Ship-building; but it has been mentioned by some of the Timber Merchants of the Inland Counties, that a great deal of large Oak is bought by Coopers, who give a much better Price for it than is allowed by Government; and that a serious Destruction of fine Timber arises from this Cause.

QUESTION 8. As we understand that Ash Timber, and Spanish Chestnut, have been used in the Dock Yards, for some Purposes in Ship-building, instead of Oak, we beg to know if they have been found to answer the Purposes to which they have been applied, and if they have proved to be nearly as durable as Oak?

ANSWER. No Experiments of this Kind have yet been made in the Dock Yards, but the Subject has been under our Consideration, and Pieces of Ash Timber and Spanish Chestnut are now collecting for making such Experiments, owing to the Scarcity of Oak Timber.

QUESTION 9. If you know the common Duration of Russian Ships of War built of Larch or Larix Timber, be so good as to state it?

ANSWER. We do not, but having a Russian-built Ship lying up in Ordinary at Sheerness, which was built at Archangel about Nine Years ago, we have, on this Occasion, directed the Officers of that Yard to make the best Inspection they could of her afloat, and herewith send you a Copy of their Report.

The Officers state this Vessel to be as well knotted, with Knees formed from the Roots of the Fir Tree, as any Ship they ever saw.

QUESTION 10. As the Larch will grow on Soils unfit for Oak, is it your Opinion that the planting of that Tree should be encouraged, with a View to the supplying the Navy with such Articles as may be furnished from that Species of Timber?

ANSWER.

ANSWER. We have had an Experience respecting Larch Timber; other than in the Instance of the Russian-built Ship above mentioned.

We are, &c.

CHAS^r MIDDLETON.
J. HENSLOW.
GEO. MARSH.
GEO. ROGERS.
W^m CAMPBELL.
E. LE CRASS.
SAM^l WALLIS.

Shetland, May 6th, 1789.

Honble. Sirs,

In Obedience to your Direction to examine the State of the Frame, &c. of the Prosperity Receiving Ship, we have bored, spotted, and examined her in the best Manner we can a-Bod; and herewith inclose you an Account of the same.

The Beams, Clamps, and Knees in general appear sound, and she is as well kned, with Knees formed from the Knots of the Fir Tree, as any Ship we ever saw.

The Plank of the Topside, Spirketing on the Spar Deck, and Timber Heads, are in many Parts very rotten; and although the Scuff is found on the Surface, is decayed next the Timbers.

We are, &c. &c.

WILL^m RULE, THO^s MITCHELL.

(Attestd)

Gen. Marsh.

Honble. Navy Board,

N^o 32:

Navy Office, 12th May 1797.

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Ships of War built in His Majesty's Dock Yards between the 25th October 1760 and the 31st December 1788, with their Rates and Tonnage.

Rate.	Class.	Number.	Tonnage.
1st	100	3	6,747 Tons.
2d	98	15	29,856
3d	80	1	4,992
	74	25	40,943
	64	18	34,764
4th	50	7	7,819
5th	44	5	1,766
	38	1	941
	36	1	869
	32	5	3,417
6th	28	5	6,962
	24	3	1,552
	22	1	481
	20	7	3,016
Sloops	18 to 14	18	5,557
	On Survey	1	35
Cutters		4	335
			131,854

N. B. — Ships building on the 31st December 1788 are included.

N° 33.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Samuel Pepys, Esquire, Secretary of the Admiralty, to the Commissioners of the Navy, dated 23th October 1687.

I HAVE another Paper of much more Moment to communicate to you, as wrote upon a Subject of a much more extensive and lasting Consequence to the Navy, if the Contents of it shall upon Proof be found answered: It is a Discourse lately wrote by the learned Dr. Plot, for the Satisfaction of his Majesty, touching the most seasonable Time for felling of Timber, occasioned by something I had observed by him said in a History by him lately wrote of Staffordshire; where, and in some of the neighbouring Counties, the Method he here proposes has (it seems) Time out of Mind, and remains at this Day, the vulgar Method of felling Timber for Buildings; to which (since the Date of this) he tells me he has, by a later Enquiry, found this to be added, that the same Course is taken on all like Occasions in Yorkshire and other our Northern Counties, out of which the principal Timbers being said to have been fetched that made up the Frame of the Royal Sovereign, he seems inclined to think, that the extra Degree of Lastingness, visible at this Day in some of the Beames extant of the original Fabric of that Ship, may most reasonably be imputed. But how far you shall allow of this Inference, when you come to read his Discourse, I shall not venture to foretell: But the King is so far disposed to the giving Credit to the Proposal, that it is by his Command that I herewith transmit it to you, recommending it from him to your serious and joint Perusal; and (unless you find any very cogent Reasons to the contrary) to your taking the first Opportunity you can, whether upon the next Parcel of Trees you shall have to sell for the Navy out of the King's own Woods, or of what you may be able to get an Occasion of trying it upon any Merchant's Goods you shall contract for, while the Trees are standing, of informing yourselves, by an actual Experiment of your own, of the Efficacy or Imperfection of the Doctrine propoed; with which, and the desiring your returning to me the Paper I now send you, when you shall have perused it, together with your Opinion upon, it to be communicated to the King, is all I have now to trouble you with, Remaining,

Your most humble Servant,
S. PEPYS.

AN DISCOURSE concerning the most seasonable Time of felling of Timber; written by the Advice of the Honourable Samuel Pepys, Esq^r, Secretary of the Admiralty, for the Use of His Majesty, by Robert Plot, LL. D. 1687.

May it please your Majesty.

WHEN I first imparted to Your Majesty the Manner of felling of Timber in the County of Stafford, with the Advantage it might give to Your Royal Navy were all the Timber used in building Your Eleets so felled, according to Your Majesty's Command I immediately (the same Day) waited upon Mr Secretary Pepys and Sir Anthony Deane, and communicated the Matter to them, who both promised me they would acquaint Your Majesty I had so done, and give Your Majesty an Account of their present Thoughts of it; but the former, viz. Mr. Secretary Pepys, received so strong an Impression of the Usefulness of the Experiment, and thought it (after Consideration) of that Importance, that he desired me the Day following further to consider this Subject, and see what might be added to what I had already written in my History of Staffordshire relating to it, and what material Objections made, why this Custom of Staffordshire, and the neighbouring Counties, might not be practised here, in the South of England, as well as there; and to put all into Writing for Your Majesty's Use.

For the Performance whereof, with as much Brevity as Perspicuity will allow me, Your Majesty is first desired to recollect what I told Your Majesty in May last, that the Custom of felling Timber here in the South of England differs from that of Staffordshire only in Two Things, viz. in the Time of felling, and Manner of barking; it being felled here in the Spring, as soon as the Sap is found to be fully up, by the Trees putting out, and then bark'd after the Trees are prostrate, the Sap yet remaining in the Bodies of them; Whereas there it is first bark'd (in the Spring as here) but before it is felled, the Trees yet standing, and living all the Summer, and not felled till the following Winter, when the Sap is fully retired, whether of which Customs of felling Timber either for Ships or other Buildings, is most eligible, is the Point to be discuss'd.

In the clearing whereof may it please Your Majesty, First to take Notice, that all Trees in the Spring Season (when usually we fell them in the South of England) and some Time after, are pregnant, and spend themselves (as Animals do in their respective Offspring) in the Production of Leaves and Fruits, and so become weaker than at other Times of the Year, their Cavities and Pores being then clogged with Juices or Sap, which (the Tree being felled at that Time) still remains in the Pores (having now no Manner of Means to return) and there putrify, not only leaving the Tree full of Cavities, which render the Timber weak, but secondly, breeding a Worm (as both Pliny and Mr. Evelyn testify) that will so exceedingly prejudice it, that it becomes altogether unfit for strong Incumbencies, or other robust Uses. Thirdly, that all Timber felled at this Time of Year (whether the Juices putrify or otherwise, sweat or dry away) is not only subject to rift or gape, but will shrink so considerably, that a Piece of such Timber of a Foot

square

square will usually shrink in the Breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Inch, than which, says Vegetius, nothing is more pernicious, if used for building of Ships. To which, Fourthly, the first and greatest Roman Emperor, Julius Cæsar, adds, that though Ships may be made of such moist Timber felled in the Spring, yet they will certainly be Sluggish, not near so good Sailors as Ships made of Timber felled later in the Year.

In all which Circumstances I find most of the Antients so very well agree, that none of them advise the felling of Timber for any Sort of Use before Autumn, at soonest; others not till the Trees have borne their Fruit, which, says Theophrastus, must always be proportionably later, as their Fruits are ripe later in the Year. A Third Sort, not till Midwinter; not till November, says Palladius; nay, not till the Winter Solstice, says the wise Cato, and then too in the Decrease of Wane of the Moon; between the Fifteenth and Twenty-third Days of her Age, says Vegetius; or rather, according to Columella, between the Twentieth and the new Moon. In general, says Theophrastus, the Oak must be felled very late in the Winter; not till December, as the Emperor Constantinus Pogonatus positively asserts, the Moon too being then under the Earth, as 'tis always in the Day Time in the Wane or Decrease. And the felling the Oak within these Limits they call *sympetris Cæsa*, felling Timber in Season, which they all unanimously pronounce (if thus felled) will neither shrink, warp or cleave, nor admit Decay in many Years, it being as tough as Horn, and the whole Tree in a Manner (as Theophrastus asserts) as hard and firm as the Heart, with whom also agrees our Countryman Mr. Evelyn. If you fell not Oaks (says he) till the Sap is in Repose, as 'tis commonly about November and December, after the Frost has well aipt them, the very Saplings thus cut will continue without Decay as long as the Heart of the Tree.

And the Reason of all this is given in short by Viruvius, *quia aeris hyberni vis comprimit et congelat Arbores*, because the Winter Air doth close the Pores (the Sap being now retired) and so consequently consolidates all Trees, especially (says he) if before the Descent of the Sap, a Kerf be cut round the Tree, through the Sappy Part, to the Medulla or Heart, so that the Sap or superfluous Juices may run forth whilst the Tree is standing and yet living, by which Means the Oak (as he and Pliny both express it) will acquire a Sort of Eternity in its Duration. And much more will it so, if it be bark'd in the Spring, and left standing naked all the Summer, exposed to the Sun and Wind, as is usual in Staffordshire and the adjacent Counties, whereby they find by long Experience, the Trunks of their Trees so dried and hardened, that the sappy Part in a Manner becomes as firm and durable as the Heart itself.

Which Way of barking and felling of Timber, though it were unknown to the Antients, (as perhaps it is still to all the World beside these few Countries) yet they seem not unacquainted with the Rationality of the Practice; for Seneca observes the Timber most exposed to the cold Winds to be the most strong and solid, and that therefore Chiron made Achilles's Spear of a Mountain Tree, Homer also tells us, that the Spear of Agamemnon was *κατακρηνην ορυγγο*—made of a Tree so exposed, for which Dydimus gives the Reason: *ex quo in æthere (says he) valde purgatur lignum inde erigitur*—For that being continually weather beaten, they became harder and tougher. And Pliny says expressly as much for the Sun as they for the Wind, viz. That the Wood of Trees exposed to the Sunshine is the most fast and durable; for which Reason 'tis too, that the great Viruvius prefers the Timber on the South Side of the Appenine, (where it winds about and incloses Tuscany and Campania, and strongly reflects the Heats of the Sun upon it, as it were from a Concave) incomparably beyond that which grows upon the North Side of the same Hill, in the shady moist Grounds, of which his Opinion he renders us this very good Reason, for that the Sun does not only lick up the superfluous Moisture of the Earth, whence the Trees are supplied in such shady Places with too great a Quantity, but in great Measure exhales the remaining Juices (after the Production of Leaves and Fruit) out of the Trees themselves, rendering the Timber of them the more close, substantial, and durable, which certainly it would do also much more effectually, if the Bark were taken off in the Spring of the Year, as is accustomed in Staffordshire, where the People are content to use this Method in their Provision of Timber, though but for private Uses. Much rather should it be done then in so public a Concern as the Building of Ships, where tough and solid Timber is much more necessary than in ordinary Buildings; nor can I yet meet with any material Objections, either from the Staffordshire Gentlemen, (many of whom I have consulted about this Affair, since I informed Your Majesty of the Advantage of it) or from any others, why this Practice may not be used here in the South of England as well as there. There is indeed an Act of Parliament, 1 Jac. I. Chap. 22. whereby Your Majesty's Subjects are forbid felling Timber (in Consideration of the Tan) at any other Time but between the First of April and last of June, when the Sap is up and the Bark will run, made on Supposition (I guess) that should they have admitted felling of Timber in any other Season, the Tanners might have wanted a Supply of Bark. To which I readily answer, that I fear the Legislators that pressed the making that Act were ignorant that the Bark might be taken off in the Spring and that the Tree notwithstanding would live, and flourish till the Winter following, as I have seen many in Staffordshire, so that though the Tree be not felled till the Winter Solstice, or January following, yet the Tanner is not at all defeated of his Tan, but has it here in as due Season as in any of the other Counties: The Legislators, I say, were ignorant of this, otherwise certainly they would never have made such an Act, so pernicious to the whole Kingdom, as felling of Timber at this Season is, for the Sake of a few Tanners. Besides, secondly, I answer, that notwithstanding this Ignorance, yet even then they were so wise as to except in that Act the Timber to be used in the building of Ships, which may be felled in Winter or any other Time, as I am told all the ancient Timber now remaining in the Royal Sovereign was, it being still so hard that it is as easy Matter to drive a Nail into it: So that Your Majesty has no Need of giving Yourself the Trouble of procuring the Alteration or Repeal of that

that Art, upon this Account only, though it may possibly be desirable (because profitable to the Subject) upon many others.

It is true, indeed, that the barking or piling the Trees standing is somewhat more troublesome, and therefore somewhat more chargeable, than when they are prostrate, and that the likely People, therefore, have usually felled their Timber, as well for Shipping as other Uses, in the Spring of the Year, for the Sake of the more easy and cheap barking it only, and any Thing else. It is true too, that Timber is harder to fell in Winter, it being now so compact and firm, that the Axe will not make so great a Riddance as it does in the Spring, which will also increase the Price of its Felling some small Matter, and so of the Sawing afterwards, but how inconsiderable these Things are, in Comparison of the great Good Your Majesty will reap by this Manner of felling (as it is plain from what has been said above) I need not acquaint Your Majesty, it being (I think) self-evident. The greatest Objection that I can foresee will be urged here, in the South, against this Practice, is, that if the Timber be not felled till Midwinter, or January, where it grows in Coppits and Woods, they cannot perhaps inclose their young Springs so soon as some may imagine needful, and therefore will be backward to fell their Timber so growing at that Season. To which I answer, First, that the Timber so felled in the Woods or Coppits may be easily carried off before the Second Spring, and the First it must be there whenever it is felled. But, Secondly, that which will quite remove this inconsiderable Difficulty, is, that perhaps Your Majesty may think it expedient that no Timber whatever growing in Woods or Coppits, be at all bought into Your Majesty's Yards, for that Timber growing in such shady Places, and so fenced from Sun and Wind as Timber in Woods for the most Part is, cannot be so good as that which comes from an exposed Situation, such as it usually has in Your Majesty's Forests, and in the Chaces, Parks, and Hedge Rows, or upon Fields of Your Subjects, where too it is indifferent, at least, if not better, for the Proprietor, that it be felled in Winter (when the Grass and Corn is gone) than in the Spring itself. So that I cannot see what Your Majesty has more to do in this Matter, in case Your Majesty think fit to make Use of this Method, than to order Your Officers assigned for that Purpose to buy all the Timber under such Conditions, as to be felled in Winter, enjoining the Proprietor (unless Your Majesty think fit also to buy the Bark) to take it off in the Spring in due Time, making him some small Allowance for the greater Trouble he will have in piling it standing. In case Your Majesty shall please also to make Experiment of Vitruvius's Advice, of cutting a Kerf round each Tree (where intended to be felled) through the Sap to the Heart, that the superfluous Humour may the easier run forth, it must likewise be conditioned, at the Time of the Purchase, that the Workmen may have Liberty to come upon the Ground also, to do that about the Beginning of July, when the Sap first begins to retire.

Which is all I have met with further at present to inform Your Majesty of, concerning this Matter, wherein, if it should so happily fall out that I have done Your Majesty any the least Service, the internal Satisfaction I shall conceive from it, together with Your Majesty's favourable Acceptance, will be an ample Reward to

N. B. This Copy of Dr. Plot's Discourse is transcribed from a MS. Copy in the Navy Office; and the preceding Extract of a Letter from Mr. Pepys, and the Sign Manual following from the original Papers in the same Office.

Your Majesty's most loyal and
most obedient Subject,
ROBT PLOTT.

James R.

Whereas We have determined to have an Experiment made of a Proposition lately offered by Dr. Plott, of stripping and barking Trees standing in the Month of April, when the Sap ascends, and cutting them down, in December, for the improving the Duration of Timber; and so that End have given Order, by the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury, that One hundred and Fifty of our Trees in Butey Park shall be felled in that Manner, and employed in the Service of our Navy: Our Will and Pleasure is, that you forthwith give Order for One of the Purveyors of our Navy to attend the said Lords Commissioners for his receiving Instructions to enquire to the said Parke, where he is to joyn with such Officer belonging to it as he shall be directed so by the said Lords, and (with his Advice) to view and make One hundred and Fifty Trees, such as (according to the best of his Judgment) may be fit for the Service of our Navy, and yet to be chosen out (with the Advice of the said Officer) fit as their being cut down may least tend to the disfiguring of the said Parke; you taking Care that in the Month of December next the said Trees be accordingly cut down, conveyed for the Service of our Navy, and transported to such of our Yards as you shall judge best. For which this shall be your Warrant.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, this 10th of March 1687-8.

By his Majesty's Command,
S. PEPYS.

To the principal Officers
and Commissioners of our Navy.

N^o 34.

(A.)

Gentlemen,

Land Revenue Office.
June 6th, 1791.

IT appearing by Two Letters, dated the 23th of October and 14th December 1687, from Samuel Pepys, Esquire, then Secretary of the Admiralty, to the Commissioners of the Navy, and by a Sign Manual of King James the Second, dated 10th March 1687-8, that the King had commanded Experiments to be made of the Effects of a Method recommended by Doctor Plot (in a Discourse on the most reasonable Time of felling Timber) of Stripping Oak Trees of their Bark in the Spring, and not felling them until the Winter following; we send you Extracts of the said Letters, and a Copy of that Sign Manual, and request that you will be pleased to inform us if it appears in your Office whether any, and what Experiments, were made, in consequence of those Directions; and what was the Result of them.

We also request you to inform us whether the Ship *Royal William*, which is understood to have been built more than Seventy Years ago, was contrbuted of Timber barked and felled in that Manner, and in what State her Timbers were found, when she was reduced from a First to a Second Rate Ship? what Repairs were done to her prior to that Alteration, and at what Times? and to what Cause you impute her lasting so long?

We are informed that the Navy Board, by an Order, dated 28th January 1748, directed the Officers of Chatham Yard to make Trial of some Trees felled in by a Mr. Firmin, which had been barked standing, and to report the Difference, if any should be found, between them and Trees felled in the ordinary Way; and we desire you will be pleased to inform us, whether the Trial directed by that Order was made; upon what Ship; and whether any, and what Report, was made to your Board, of the Result of that Experiment.

Mr. Barnard having mentioned, in his Examination before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1771 to enquire how His Majesty's Navy might be better supplied with Timber, that he built the *Achilles* Man of War with Timber barked in the Spring, and not felled until the succeeding Winter, and that upon a Trial then lately made, it was found that the Timber in that Ship was still very good; we desire you will be pleased to inform us if the Case is known to you to be as stated by Mr. Barnard, and in what Year that Ship was built? What Repairs have been given to her? to what Amount, and at what Times? Whether any, and what Reports were made to your Board, of the State of her Timbers at such Times? Whether she has been much employed in Service; and if still at being; or when and how disposed of?

About Seven Years since some Trees were felled in New Forest, which had stood many Years without their Bark, and were supposed to have been stripped at the Desire of the Navy Board, but as no certain Information concerning them can be obtained from the Office of the Surveyor General of the Woods, we request you will be pleased to inform us, if it appears to you, whether those Trees were stripped of their Bark by Desire of the Navy Board, and at what Time? and whether any Experiment was made with them for ascertaining the Difference between Timber stripped standing, and such as is felled in the Spring with the Bark on? and what was the Result of such Experiment?

And we shall be further obliged to you for Information of any other Trials which may have been made, or any Proofs you may have received of the Effects produced on the Quality of Oak Timber by stripping off the Bark, and letting it stand in that State for any Length of Time before it be felled.

In Addition to the Information of the State of the Tonnage of the Royal Navy at different Periods, transmitted with your Letter of the 12th of last Month, we request you will have the Goodness to inform us, if it be known to you, what was the Amount of the Tonnage of the Navy in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, at the Time the Spanish Armada was on the English Coast.

We are,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

humble Servants,

CHA^s MIDDLETON,
JOHN CALL,
JOHN FORDYCE.The Commissioners of
His Majesty's Navy.

(B.)

Gentlemen,

Navy Office, 13th July 1791.

WE have received your Letter of the 6th of last Month, inclosing Extracts of Two Letters from Mr. Secretary Pepys, with a Copy of a Sign Manual of King James the Second, commanding Experiments to be made of Doctor Plot's Method of stripping Oak Trees of their

11

Q q

Bark

Bark in the Spring, and felling them in the Winter following; and requesting to be informed whether any, and what Experiments were made, and what was the Result thereof: In Answer thereto we send you inclosed a Copy of the Navy Board's Letters of the 12th December and 17th February 1689, to Mr. Pepys; with a Copy of One of the 14th April 1698, from him, on the Subject of Dr. Plot's Discourse relative to the stripping and felling Timber, in order to make it more durable; but it does not appear, by the Books in this Office, that there was any Correspondence on the Subject after that Period; and therefore we conclude, that upon the Abdication of King James the Second, which took Place in December 1688, the Matter was dropped, and no Experiment whatever made of the Timber which was to have been felled for the Purpose in Budby Park.

With respect to the Royal William, she was launched in 1719, but whether constructed with Timber treated in the Manner above alluded to we are not able to trace. She had no Repairs prior to 1757, when she was reduced to a Second Rate, except what was done in her Annual Trimmings; but as it appears she was Five Years building, it is not unlikely but that her Frame, and the other Materials she was built with, were kept some Time in Seafoeing, which is some Measure contributed to her Duration. Add to this, that she was in Harbour in an inactive State from the Time she was launched until the Year 1757, for if she had been occasionally in Service, it may be concluded that she would have gone to Decay, as other Ships did, which were built about the same Time, the several Parts of which were probably treated, with respect to the burning, &c. as the Royal William is said to have been, by the Report of the Officers of Portsmouth Yard, in their Letter of 23d last Month, a Copy of which is inclosed; a Practice, it is believed, at that Time in general Use, and which may have had in some Degree the Effect they attribute to it.

On referring the Officers of Chatham Yard to the Warrant you quote of 28th January 1748, to make Trial of some Trees served in by Mr. Firmin, they inform us, they cannot trace that any Report was ever made upon the Subject, nor does it appear by the Records in this Office, that any Trial was made in Consequence of the said Warrant.

The Achilles, which is represented by Mr. Barnard to have been built with Timber felled after the Bark had been stripped, was built in the Year 1757, but it is not known to us, as we cannot trace any Correspondence with him on the Subject, whether that was the Case or not. She was employed in Service from that Time until January 1763, in November following was commissioned as a Guard Ship, and continued as such till the End of the Year 1770.

There was no regular Repair given her until 1771, when she was re-fitted for Sea at an Expence of £. 5,192, (as will appear by the Officers Report enclosed) and sent to the West Indies, from whence she returned in March 1773, and was not employed afterwards, being found on Survey to Want of a considerable Repair. She was sold in 1784.

With regard to the Trees you noticed to have been felled in the New Forest after being stripped of their Bark, we are to observe to you, that in the Spring of the Year 1784 Two Oak Trees, and a like Number of Elm, Beech, and Ash, were barked while standing on the Manor of Beaulieu on the Border of the New Forest, by Desire of Mr. Mitchell, then First Assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy, and the said Trees were cut down at the Periods mentioned in the Report enclosed, furnished us by Mr. Adams, a Ship Builder in the Neighbourhood, who assisted in carrying Mr. Mitchell's Wishes into Execution, and the Overseer of the Ship Mr. Adams was at that Time building, but no Experiment was made of those Trees for ascertaining their comparative Durability.

We cannot find, from the Books in this Office, or from any Information we can collect from the Officers of the Yards, that any Trial has been made, so as to ascertain which Timber has the Preference in Point of Durability, that felled after being stripped of the Bark, or what is felled in the common Way; but an Experiment is about to be made on a Sloop intended to be built at Deptford, One Half of her with the Timber stripped in the Mode recommended, and the other Half with Timber felled in the ordinary Way, and both cut from the same Estate, from which we hope to be enabled to form some well-founded Judgment of the Matter.

It is not known at this Office what was the Amount of the Tonnage of the Navy in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, at the Time the Spanish Armada was on the English Coast.

We are,

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
humble Servants,

HENRY MARTIN.
J. HENSLOW.
GEO. MARSH.

Commissioners of the
Land Revenue.

(C.)

Sir,

WE do herewith return you Doctor Plot's Discourse, touching the most seasonable Time of felling of Timber for Shipping, with our Thanks for the Opportunity you have been pleased to give us of perusing the same; for though it has been always our Opinion, that Timber felled
in

In Winter, when the Sap is retired, must needs be more firm and durable than that which is cut down in the Spring as the Sap ascends, yet we are abundantly confirmed in the Truth of it by the ingenious Reasoning of the learned Doctor in this his Discourse; and if the Method said to be used in Staffordshire and other Northern Counties of this Kingdom, of barking the Trees in the Spring, and felling them the ensuing Winter, after they have stood hardening all Summer, could be introduced and put in Practice in the Southern Parts of the Nation, we believe it would be very much for His Majesty's Service: But how to have it done any where but in His Majesty's own Forests and Parks, when He shall please to have any Trees felled there, we humbly leave to Consideration, and remain, &c.

Assisted,
Gen. Marth.

A. D. J. B. J. G. W. H.

19th Dec. 1687.

Mr. Popp.

(D.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Officers of Portsmouth Yard to the Navy Board; dated 23d June 1791.

IN Obedience to your Directions of the 13th Instant, relative to the State of the Timbers of His Majesty's Ship Royal William, when she was cut down here in 1757:

We have carefully examined the Records of Office, but cannot trace that the Timber she was built with had undergone any particular Process, but are informed by some of the oldest Workmen, that the Thick-hull and Plank was burnt (instead of being kiln'd) also that the Ends of the Beams, the Faying Parts of the Breast Hooks, Crouches, Riders, Knees, &c. &c. were gouged in a Manner then practised, and which was called Snail Creeping, by which Measles the Air was conveyed to the several Parts of the Ship, which otherwise could not have received that Advantage, and which we apprehend was very useful to her Preservation. We herewith beg Leave to inclose a Copy of her Survey, as taken a-boat in December 1765.

Assisted,
Gen. Marth.

(E.)

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Officers of Portsmouth Yard to the Navy Board; dated 11th January 1771

HAVING, in Obedience to your Warrant of the 7th of December last, taken His Majesty's Ship the Achilles into the North Dock to repair the Damages she sustained in the late bad Weather, pray Leave to observe, that the Timbers of the Frame, both within and without, where Stiff has been taken off, proves exceedingly sound.

Assisted,
Gen. Marth.

(F.)

COPY of a Letter from Messrs. Adams and Ancell to the Navy Board; dated Backlerhard, 22d June, 1791.

Honorable Commissioners,

WE pray Leave to acquaint you, that on Receipt of your's of 13th Instant, we have examined our Memorandums respecting the Trees on which the Experiments were directed to be made by the late Mr. Mitchell, which are as undermentioned, viz.

Two Trees of the following Sort had the Bark taken off while standing, in May, 1784—Oaks, Elm, Beech, and Ash.

In the Spring of the Year 1785, none of them ceased to vegetate. In the Spring 1786, the Elm and Ash produced Leaves on the Upper Branches, and the Beech were in full Vegetation; the Oaks to Appearance were dead, as no Leaves were produced at that Season of the Year; that in the Fall of the Year 1787, One Oak and One Elm were cut down, as at that Time the Elm appeared to be dead also, the Sap and the Spine appearing perfectly sound and hard when converted. In the Spring 1788, One Oak, One Elm, and One Ash, were cut down, the Ash being also to Appearance quite dead, and when converted were found to be exceedingly found and tough. In the Fall of the Year 1788, the Beech were also cut down, which, notwithstanding the Bark had been off upwards of Four Years, were in full Vegetation, but were both very doated. In the latter End

of the same Year, by Desire of the late Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Ancell sent a Piece of each Tree in a Box, directed to him at the Navy Office; and that some Time afterwards he received a Letter from Mr. Mitchell, in which he informed him that he had received the said Box, and did not expect to find the Oak so near the Weight of Green Oak. The remaining Ash was cut down in the Fall of the Year 1790, and was found perfectly sound and tough.

Attested,
Geo. Marth,

We are,
Honble. Sirs,
Your most obed^t Serv^{ts},
HENRY ADAMS,
J. ANCELL.

N^o 35.

Redbridge, 2d May, 1791.

Gentlemen,

IN Answer to Mr. Harrison's Letter of the 25th inst, I beg to acquaint you, that as stripping Trees of their Bark standing has not been a Practice in the Country, I have not been able to ascertain exactly what the Difference of the Expence will be between that and the usual Way of Stripping. For the Trees which have been stripped standing in the Forest, the Difference which the Deputy Surveyor paid was Four Shillings a Load; that is, for a Coppice Load which contains 60-Yards in Length, as set to the Poles, which for stripping in the usual Way for that Kind of Bark the Price is Nine Shillings; but I think it was an Imposition, the Difference in my Opinion ought to have been no more than Two Shillings.

By stripping Trees standing, I do not conceive that there would be much Loss of the Bark, or any Injury done to their Tops; as I think the Tops should be cut off the Trees at the stripping Time, and stripped on the Ground, or such Parts of them that were not considered as Timber, and to go with the Bodies of the Trees: For by this the Trunks of the Trees would be got at with more Ease, and the Bark stripped with greater Facility, though it would certainly be attended with more Trouble than the usual Way of doing it, and consequently would be more expensive; but I judge that Two Shillings a Load, in Addition to the usual Price (I mean a Coppice Load) would be a sufficient Compensation, and left, if the Practice should become general, as the People would be better acquainted with it.

The Trees that were stripped of their Bark standing in the Forest, in the Spring of 1789, came out in Leaf and vegetated nearly as vigorous that Spring as the other Trees; but last Spring their Vegetation was weak, and most of them appeared in a dying State; and I judge that the whole of them will be quite dead this Summer, and think that they should be felled in the Autumn of 1792, and so on for the others, at the same Distance of Time from their being stripped.

The old Trees, which I supposed to have been stripped of their Bark standing, in Alhurst Walk, and which I had felled Seven Years ago, I remember them to have been perfectly sound; but not having at that Time any Ideas for what Purpose they might have been stripped, I did not take particular Notice of them. In a Conversation I had some Time afterwards with the late Mr. Mitchell, he informed, that he had found, by a Minute of the late Mr. Bately's, that he had some Trees stripped of their Bark standing in the New Forest and in Alhurst Walk. I judge that this must have been when Mr. Bately was One of the Builders Assistants of Portsmouth Yard, which was between Fifty and Sixty Years ago, and therefore imagine that these were some of the Trees that he had stripped at that Time.

I am,
Gentlemen,
With much Respect,
Your most humble Servant,
THO^s NICHOLS.

Commiss^r of the Land Revenue.

N^o 36.

Navy Office, 23d January 1791.

Gentlemen,

WE have received your Letter of the 12th Instant, desiring to know the Terms on which the Shipwrights of the several Yards, towards the Close of the last War, offered to discontinue the Practice of carrying out Chips, upon a reasonable Compensation being made them; and likewise

with our Proposition to the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in consequence thereof: We herewith send you Copies of the Correspondence with their Lordships, and Commissioners, and Officers, of the several Yards, on the Subject; also a Copy of our Letter to their Lordships, of the 15th October 1783, recommending our entering into an Agreement with the Merchanton, to which we have received no Answer. We are,

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
HENRY MARTIN.
J. HENSLOW.
GEO. MARSH.

Commiss^{rs} Land Revenue.

Navy Office, 1 Oct^r 1783.

Sir,

WE desire you will please to inform the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having taken into Consideration the many enormous Abuses committed under the Indulgence of Chips, and wishing to apply every Remedy in our Power to so growing and wasteful an Evil, we have embraced the First Opportunity, since the Return of Peace, to renew and enforce the old standing Rules of the Navy concerning them; but though the Execution of these Orders has been pressed from Time to Time, yet on attempting the present Reformation, we found that the Abuse had reached such a dangerous Height, as required Firmness and Resolution to encounter it.

Our Attempt, however, has produced an Offer from Plymouth Yard, to give up the Privilege of Chips for 5*d*. per Day to the Shipwrights, a Sum that, with the present Pay, will be 1*½*. less than House Carpenters receive in London, and 1*½*. per Day less than is given in Merchants Yards.

The Custom hitherto has been for the Men to leave off Work perhaps Half an Hour before Bell Ringing, and even during Working Hours to cut up clandestinely useful Timber to complete their Bundles, which are frequently sold as high as 1*z*. each, and probably cost the Public Twice as much; and though there be nothing so frequent in our Minutes as Orders respecting Chips, yet the Abuse has still returned, and Public Affairs at Times so critically-circumstanced, as to put it out of the Officers Power to take proper Notice of it. From these Considerations, and the Impossibility of keeping this Evil under proper Restraint, we submit to their Lordships, the Propriety of empowering us to treat immediately with the Shipwrights of Plymouth Yard, as an Example to the other Yards, who, we doubt not, will accept the Proposal, if we can Once establish it at any particular Place.

We would propose 5*d*. instead of 5*d*. to the Shipwrights, 2*d*. to the House Carpenters, and 2*d*. to the present Servants, till they have finished the Terms of their Apprenticeships. This additional Wages to be entered an extra Sum on the Pay Books, as in lieu of Chips, that the Perquisites may never on any Pretext come into future Use. That there should be no Alteration in the other extra Pay; and that no Servants, after the present Set, should be entitled to Chips, or any Allowance in lieu of them.

By seizing the present Opportunity, which we most earnestly recommend to their Lordships, the Public will have the full Advantage of the common Working Hours; incredible Quantities of useful Timber will be preserved from Waste; Opportunities of secreting valuable Stores, such as Copper, Brass, &c. will be taken away; and the Discipline of the Yards in a great Measure restored. In short, by closing in with the present Proposal, an Evil for which no effectual Remedy could ever be found, yet of such a pernicious growing Nature, as to threaten the worst Consequences to the Service, will be at once subdued, and the Public gain in Time, and save in Timber and other Stores, infinitely beyond the additional Expence. Indeed the Expence can hardly be reckoned more than an Equivalent for the Working Time that is now lost in making up the Bundles. We are,

Sir, &c.

Attested,

Geo. Marsh.

Philip Stephens, Esquire.

Navy Office, 25th Oct^r 1783.

Sir,

HAVING, since our Letter of the 1st Instant, informing the Right honourable the Leeds Commissioners of the Admiralty of an Application from the Shipwrights of Plymouth Yard, for an Allowance of Wages in lieu of Chips, received a like Application from those at Chatham and Portsmouth, we send you the same herewith; and as we have no Doubt, from the Shipwrights of these Three principal Yards having made this Application, that the others would readily come into it, we beg Leave earnestly to recommend to their Lordships the entering into Agreement with all the Yards, for the Reasons assigned in our before-mentioned Letter, as we have no Doubt but the Expence incurred in the Ordinary of the Navy will be treble repaid on the Extra. We are, &c.

Attested,

Geo. Marsh.

Philip Stephens, Esquire.

N° 37.

COPY of a Letter from Thomas Mitchell, Esquire, late First Assistant to the Surveyor of the Navy, to John Fordyce, Esquire, One of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

Navy Office, 28th February 1789.

Sir,

A Correspondence for some Time having been kept up between the late Lam. Yeams, Esquire, her Imperial Majesty's principal Builder at St. Petersburg, and myself, through the Means of the late Admiral Sir Charles Knowles, I requested he would send me the State of Ship-building in that Country, the Materials made Use of for that Purpose, and what Proficiency had been made in the Art. Mr. Yeams appeared to be a sensible experienced Gentleman, having at that Time been more than 46 Years Master Shipwright in that Country, and, as he then informed me, was more than 76 Years of Age. As his Account relates much to your 15th and 16th Queries, I shall give it in his own Words.

St. Petersburg, 16 August, 1783.

"The Crown Ships at this Place are built of Oak, transported from Kazan, and other distant Places, by the Communication of several Rivers. 'Tis usually so in Way hither Two Years; and although brought down in Vessels, yet by Accidents frequently becomes so Water-soaken, as scarce ever to dry again. The Nature of it is much the same as the American, of an open spongy Grain, and, of course, not very durable.

"Substantial Kees, or Compass Stuffs, are not over plenty, to supply the Place of the former, we use the Roots of White Pine, which are as durable as the Oak; and for the latter, our circular Timbers are felled from large Logs, to be cut much grain-cut. Long Plank is not wanting from Thirty to Forty-five Feet and upwards: But for Want of Mills, or good Sawyers, it comes down so badly hewed, that every Piece must be trimmed on both Sides, to render it fit for the Purpose wanted.

"In Archangel, the Crown's Ships are built of Larch, a Wood rather preferable to Oak, in Point of Duration, but, in respect to Moulding Stuff the same as the Oak. Store Ships and Merchant Ships are all built of Fir, mostly after the Hollanders' Fashion. Workmanship in general is but coarsely performed in this Country. To serve a regular Apprenticeship is not known; and every one who can use his Hatchet is looked on as a Carpenter. The Hatchet and Adze are the only Tools they are anywise dexterous with. Augers, Planes, Mallets, Chisels, and Hand Saws, are very badly handled by them; so you may judge how our Workmanship is in general performed.

"As there are a fixed Number of Workmen kept up, in case of Mortality the Number is completed from Recruits, that are Yearly taken for the Army, &c. &c. who, by a little Practice, become as useful as the rest. Notwithstanding all this, there are to be found, here and there, some ingenious Men. Freedom and Vassalage have their different Effects; the latter too often suppresses the most shining Qualifications.

"In former Days, when the Emperor Peter the First lived, our Profession was in great Esteem. Himself was a Master Builder, and, in short, even so of every Profession concerning the Marine. He fixed the Salaries of all in the Navy, very sufficient at that Time for a plentiful Maintenance; but as Commerce and Population are since immeasurably increased, the Situation of the lower and middle Sorts wears not the Face as it did formerly, when Men of Fortune were brought up in the Line of Builders, and the Profession in universal Esteem. Every Thing, even in my Time, bore a very reasonable Price; but of late Years it has sprung up to double the Price, or more.

"The Quantities of Iron that come down to this Place are very great; the Government has its Mines, as well as great Number of private Merchants and Gentlemen; but the Admiralty do not confine themselves to use any particular Sorts, either the Produce of the Crown's Mines, or those of private Persons; but purchase it, promiscuously, in such Quantities as the Occasion requires it, standing out the usual Proof."

Thus far Mr. Yeams on this Subject.

THO^S MITCHELL.

John Fordyce, Esquire.

N^o 38.

QUESTIONS proposed to John Strange, Esq; late British Minister at Venice, at the Desire of Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy, with his Answers,

Q U E S T I O N 1.

THE Manner in which the Ships are preserved from the Weather?

ANSWER. The Venetian Ships of War are built, and preserved from the Weather while building, under Sheds covered with Tiles, resembling the Roofs of Houses, supported mostly by Brick Walls on each Side, to defend the Workmen in Winter from the Inclemency of the Weather; which Walls are as high as the upper Parts of the Ships reach, and secured by cross Beams high enough to admit of the Ships being launched under them. The Sheds cover the Ships completely on both Sides, but are open at the Stern and Stern, only projecting a few Feet further out, and there they have temporary Covers of Boards to keep out the Rain. There are also in the Arsenal of Venice some Sheds of a similar Construction over a Kind of Basins or Canals, under which Ships lie a-flot, and where Four or Five old rotten small Frigates and Sloops are actually sheltered at present, their Masts having been taken out. There are about Thirty of those Sheds along both the Sides, and at the upper End of a Canal, all contiguous to and communicating with each other, besides a great Number for keeping Stores, and various other Uses.

Q U E S T I O N 2.

The Size of the Ships, as to Tonnage and Number of Guns?

ANSWER. There are just now Eighteen large Ships on the Stocks in the Arsenal of Venice, and Four somewhat smaller. The largest carry Eighty Guns, but have only Fourteen Guns on a Side on the Two Decks, and the rest are on the Quarter Deck and Forecastle, small Guns Six and Four Pounders. The largest on the lower Deck have a Diameter of 6½ Inches English, and carry Balls of about 32 lb. Weight, which they call 50; the Guns on the other Deck are about 6 Inches Diameter. The other Ships, which they call Frigates, carry from Sixty to Seventy Guns, Thirteen on a Side on the Two Decks, and the rest small Guns above; the Caliber is about 24 Pounders. They use Brass Guns on their Men of War, and have a good Number in the Arsenal, the greatest Part in good Condition; they weigh from 4,500 lb. to 6,000 lb. but their Iron Guns are very clumsy and bad, few of them appearing fit for Use. Fourteen of their largest Ships have only 125 Venetian Feet Length of Keel, and 38 Venetian Feet extreme Breadth, 18 Feet Hold, and about 6 Feet between each Deck. The Gun Ports appear crowded, and the Space for managing them too small. The others, that have been laid down a few Years ago, are 140 Venetian Feet Keel, and the Scantling of their Timbers is a good deal larger, though still not large enough, nor placed close enough for Fighting Ships. They have no small Frigates of any Kind built or a building; and, excepting the above mentioned, their Navy at present consists only of Four of their largest Ships at Corfu, and One in the Arsenal under Repair; Four of their Frigates of 60 to 70 Guns, Four Scambars, and Twelve Gallies.

Q U E S T I O N 3.

Whether they are continued at the Places they were built at?

ANSWER. The Ships remain under the Sheds till launched.

Q U E S T I O N 4.

If entirely finished, or in what Degree?

ANSWER. They are quite finished on the Outside before launching, but the Joiners Work, &c. is generally done after they are in the Water.

Q U E S T I O N 5.

How long the oldest of them may have remained in their present State.

ANSWER. The oldest of them, near Three-fourths of the Whole, have lain about Fifty-nine Years under the Sheds; some of those are still only bare Frames, with no more than the necessary Planks to keep them together, others are partly or altogether caulked.

QUESTION 6.

If subject to decay, and to what Degree, compared with Ships afloat?

ANSWER. Those Ships that have remained so long on the Stocks, under the Sheds, do not shew any outward Marks of Decay, only their Timbers are evidently shrunk very much; and it is natural to think, that, the whole Moisture and Sap being so thoroughly dried up and withered, the Wood must become brittle, and would be apt to fly into Splinters in an Action. I have also been told by some of the most intelligent Venetian Shipwrights, that great Prejudice is derived from the Custom that prevails here of throwing the Timber, fresh cut, into Salt Water, and letting it lie there till wanted; afterwards it is dried and withered on the Outside under the Sheds, while the Inside, being soaked with Salt Water, rots before it becomes dry; and this may be One Reason, among several others, why the Venetian Men of War, though built of good Timber, last so short a Time; for the Salt Moisture not only rots the Inside of the Beams and Timbers, but of course rusts and corrodes the Iron Bolts, of which they use a very great Number. Besides, the Scantling of their Timbers seems by far too small, and the Distance between them too great; the Side of an English Frigate of Twenty Guns, I am confident, is stronger in every Respect than that of a Venetian Ship of Eighty. The Weight of their Guns alone would be sufficient to tear them to Pieces in the heavy Seas in the Ocean. It requires the Observation and Experience of those of the Profession to determine whether Ships are more liable to decay in the Water, and exposed to the open Air, than under Cover. Sheds are certainly preferable in building, or giving a thorough Repair to Ships; as, in the First Case, the Timber is preserved from the Inclemency of the Weather, and seasoned at the same Time; and, in the last, the Work is not liable to Interruption. But it does not appear so clear that laying up Men of War under Sheds is attended with equal Advantage or Convenience: The Masts must be taken out, and the Air never can circulate freely under such Covers, however well contrived.

QUESTION 7.

If any Parts are left open for Air, and what?

ANSWER. There seems to be no settled Rule here in this Particular, though doubtless it is of Importance; in some of the Ships a Plank is left out here and there in the Bottom, and others have been fully caulked these many Years; and Two or Three have even the Port Holes and Hatches shut.

QUESTION 8.

How guarded against Accidents?

ANSWER. During the Night there is a Guard of about a Hundred Men, composed of those who are in the Service of the Arsenal. In the Day there are People who attend at the Gate, and take down the Names of Strangers; and none but those belonging to the Arsenal are permitted to walk in it, without some Person attending them.

QUESTION 9.

If not subject to Decay, whether the Frame is not thought better for standing?

ANSWER. As before observed, the Frame is no Doubt better for standing a few Years under the Sheds, till the Wood is thoroughly seasoned; but not till it becomes quite sapless and withered.

QUESTION 10.

If the Bottom and Sides are caulked, or left uncaulked till ordered to be launched?

ANSWER. Some of the Ships have remained near Sixty Years with their Ribs quite bare like Skeletons, and some others have been caulked almost as long: In both Cases they have probably suffered Detriment, and could not be depended on without a thorough Examination, which, however, is much more easily performed in those that are uncaulked. The Seams of those that have been so long caulked are very wide, and nothing binds the Oakum from falling out but the Pitch, wherewith they are well smeared: Their Way here is to drive in the old Oakum, and before launching give a fresh Casting; and though the Planks are in several Places so much shrunk that they seem to require new Pieces, yet the Workmen say the Whole is filled up with Oakum. If this Method is practised without Exception, their new Ships are little better than their old.

QUESTION

Q U E S T I O N 11.

How soon they can be put into the Water, from the State they are in, if wanted for Service?

ANSWER. Five or Six of the Ships in the greatest Forwardness might be put into the Water in a Month's Time, supposing the superficial Method indicated in the last Article were adopted; but if the Work was done as it ought to be, I fear it would require Six Months; though none but a professional Judge can determine this Question, and these, I apprehend, are very different in England from what they are at Venice.

Q U E S T I O N 12.

Whether painted, or not, before launching?

ANSWER. They are never painted before launching; but the Bottom is well sheathed with Larch; which makes an excellent strong Sheathing, and covers, at least, all Defects as far as it reaches.

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
6th February 1792.

CHA^S MIDDLETON,
JN^O CALL,
JOHN FORDYCE.



T H E T W E L F T H
R E P O R T
O F T H E
C O M M I S S I O N E R S
A P P O I N T E D T O E N Q U I R E I N T O
T h e S T A T E a n d C O N D I T I O N
O F T H E
W o o d s , F o r e s t s , a n d L a n d R e v e n u e s
O F T H E
C R O W N ,
A N D T O S E L L O R A L I E N A T E
F e e F a r m a n d o t h e r U n i m p r o v e a b l e R E N T S .

Dated 25th MAY 1792.

Ordered to be printed 1st June 1792.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,
in Parliament assembled.

The TWELFTH REPORT of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the State and Condition of the WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES of the CROWN, and to sell or alienate Fee Farm and other Unimproveable RENTS.

THE Royal Forests, on which we have completed our Enquiries, are few in Number, though of considerable Extent. They differ from each other in the Nature of the Soil, in the Advantages of Situation, in the System of Management, the prevailing Abuses, and in the Rights claimed by Individuals, as well as in those reserved by the Crown. To Circumstances so dissimilar, it is obvious that One general Regulation, or Plan of Settlement, could not apply. We thought it our Duty, therefore, to view them ourselves, to have Surveys and Plans taken of all of them, and to report to the Legislature on each separately, suggesting such Plans of Improvement, and future Management, as seemed to us best adapted to their peculiar Circumstances.

But the demised Estates of the Crown consisting of a great Number of Manors, Lands, and Houses, dispersed in almost every County of England, it is obvious that the same Means of acquiring Information concerning them could not be followed, and that our Reports must be of a different Kind.

The Circumstances and Value of each Estate, with the Plan which should be adopted for its Improvement, cannot, indeed, be accurately known without particular Surveys, and minute Enquiry: But this, though a necessary Object for the Attention of whatever Office shall be entrusted with the permanent Management of the Landed Estates of the Crown, could not, in our Opinion, have been so well executed under a temporary Commission.

Wishing,

Wishing, however, to obtain as much Information as we could of the State of the Crown Lands, without such minute Surveys, and, at the same Time, to create some Check upon the Conduct of the Lessees, we, very soon after our Appointment, employed Surveyors to take an Account of the Wood and Timber on every Estate, those being the Parts of the Property most exposed to Injury and Waste; and we directed those Surveyors, who must have Occasion, in examining the Wood and Timber, to traverse every Field, to pay some Attention to the Land, and to give us such general Information concerning it, as might enable us to judge of the State of Cultivation or Improvement, when compared with the neighbouring Estates belonging to Individuals. We ordered also minute Plans and Surveys to be made of some Estates, in different Parts of the Kingdom, that, by comparing the estimated Value now, with that which had been put upon them when formerly surveyed, we might have some Means of forming a Judgment, of the Increase of Rent which may be expected when the present Leases shall expire.

Having given the Reasons which, in our Judgment, render it necessary to be more general in our Reports on the demised Estates of the Crown, than we have been in those concerning the Forests, and to leave more minute Circumstances to those who shall be entrusted with the Management, we shall now proceed to lay before the Legislature the Information we have obtained in the Course of our Enquiries, together with the Opinions we have been led to form on the Subject. In doing this we shall adopt the following Arrangement, dividing our Report into Three Parts.

In the First, we shall give a very general and brief Account of the Land Revenue of the Crown, from the Time of William the Conqueror to the passing of the Act of the First of Queen Anne, by which the Crown was restrained from making farther Alienations of any Part of the Loaded Property, or of granting Leases of Houses for a longer Time than 50 Years, or of Lands for more than 31 Years, or Three Lives.

In the Second Part, we shall give the best Account in our Power, of the demised Estates of the Crown, since the passing of the Act before mentioned, explaining the System of Management, and shewing what they have yielded to the Public.

And in the Third Part, we shall make such Observations as seem calculated to shew the Necessity of an Alteration of the present Plan of Management; and shall, with great Deference, suggest the System, which, in our humble Opinion, ought to be adopted instead of it.

P A R T I^{II}.

IN very early Times, the Rents or Produce of Lands formed the principal Source of the Revenue of the Sovereigns of Europe; but in no other Country can it be so well ascertained as in this, what Share of the Landed Property was allotted for that Purpose.

Domesday Book contains an authentic Account of the Division of all the Lands in England, between the King and his Barons, or Tenants *in capite*. To the Crown were appropriated 1,422 Manors, or Lordships, besides Lands and Farms in Middlesex, Shropshire, and Rutland.

These Estates, which had belonged to Edward the Confessor, and are supposed to have been the Remains of the Property of the Kings of the Heptarchy, constituted what is called the ancient Demefnes of the Crown. To them were added many Quit Rents payable out of other Manors; and the whole Income of William the Conqueror is said, by an Author who lived in the succeeding Reign, to have amounted to £. 1,061 *. 10 s. 1 d. per Diem. The Crown had also certain Prerogatives by which Estates in Land were acquired. The Barons, and other Proprietors of Land, were, at the same Time, obliged, by the Conditions of the Feudal Tenures, at their own Charge, to bring out, as a Militia, 60,000 Knights, or Horsemen completely armed, and to attend the King for Forty Days in every Year, in case of Invasion, or domestic Insurrection.

The Intention seems to have been, at Once, to set apart an adequate and permanent Provision for the Support of the Dignity of the Crown, and the Defence of the Realm; and in order that the Revenue might undergo little Alteration, a Distinction was made, between the ancient Demefnes of the Crown, and those which it afterwards acquired by its lucrative Prerogatives, namely, by Escheat, Forfeiture, or Feudal Delinquency. The last, it seems to have been understood, the Sovereign might dispose of at his Pleasure; but the ancient Demefnes of the Crown, Sir Robert Cotton says, it was held impious to alienate,

Our Kings were not, however, absolutely precluded from the Power of disposing of any Part of that Estate; but an effectual Remedy for the Abuse of it was provided by the Constitution. The King might, at all Times, make Grants, which were valid, and pleadable against him and his Successors; but the Legislative Power had an undivided Right to make them void whenever they were thought exorbitant; and when farther Aids were demanded from the People, Parliament seldom failed, in ancient Times, to refuse what had been too lavishly alienated. "Had the Prince's Hands," says Davenant, "been absolutely bound up, then, by Forfeitures, and Attainders, he must have become Lord of the Spoil in a long Course of Time. The Constitution, therefore, seems to have left him free, but upon the tacit Trust, that he should do nothing which might tend to the Destruction of his Subjects."

* A Pound contained, in the Time of William the Conqueror, three times the Weight or Quantity of Silver that our present Pound does. £. 1,061. 10 s. 1 d. which is about £. 400,000 per Annum, was therefore equal to £. 1,200,000 of our Species.

Historians differ in the Computations which they make, in comparing the Value of Money then, with its present Value, and consequently in the Amount of this Income in modern Money, varying from £. 5,369,928 to 8 or 10 Millions Sterling. Those who wish to investigate this Matter, may do it by comparing the Prices of the Necessaries of Life, mentioned in Domesday Book, with the present Prices of the same Articles.

Domesday Book.
Doverast, pt. 105.
Ord. Violin, pt. 513.

Domesday Book.
Conseil Posthume,
pt. 170.

Ord. Violin,
pt. 513.
Blackstone,
Vol. IV. pt. 419.
Domesday Illustrated,
pt. 24.
Brady's Hist.
pt. 211.

Rot. Parl.
2 Ri. II. pt. 1. No 24.

Rot. Parl.
6 Ri. IV. No 14.
Cant. Posthume, pt. 179.

Davenant on Grants
and Resumptions, pt. 278
& 279.

Ibid.

Lockhart, Vol. III. pt. 459.
Hewy,
Vol. III. pt. 28 and 321.
Hume, pt. 277; and
See J. Stralio,
Vol. I. pt. 42 and 43.

Rot. Parl.
6 H. IV. N° 14.

* Christmas, Easter,
and Whitenside.

Rot. Parl.
2 R. II. ps. 1. N° 24.
21 Rich. II.
7 Hen. IV.
7 Edw. IV.

Daniel, ps. 44-

Rot. Parl.
1 H. IV. N° 100.
6 D. N° 14.
Cott. Poeth. ps. 156.
Dav. ps. 148.
Rot. Parl.
25 H. VI. N° 53.
29 H. VI. N° 17.
33 H. VI. N° 47.
1 Ed. IV. N° 11.
5 & 4 Edw. IV.
N° 22, 40. &c.
1 H. VII. N° 8 & 4.
Summary of all the
Religious Houses in Eng-
land and Wales, at the
Time of the Dissolution,
ps. 63.
Sir John Sisleir's Hist.
of Revenue, vol. I.
ps. 114.

No Fear seems to have been entertained that the Power of the Crown should become too great, from having an independent Revenue, equal to the Exigencies of the State. There was no Fleet, Arsenal, or Standing Army, at the Command of the King; and though the Proprietors of Land were obliged, by their Tenures, to attend him in Time of War, the Arms were in their own Hands. The principal Expence of the King was occasioned by the Hospitality with which he entertained his Barons when they attended his great Council, or at Tournaments, and stated Festivals*: They had, therefore, an Interest in supporting the Affluence of the Crown; nor does any Danger to the Rights of private Property appear to have been apprehended from such Resumptions. The Share of the Landed Property, which ought to be possessed by the Crown, having been determined, the Acceptance of a Grant of any Part of it was thought to be, in some Degree, criminal, and was, sometimes, made punishable. On many Occasions our Ancestors expressed their Desire that the King should "live upon his own, so as not to "hurthen the State, nor require any Relief from them."

These Powers of Alienation, and of Resumption, were often exercised. The greater Part of the vast Estate settled on the Conqueror was dissipated by his immediate Successor, who was compelled to resume the Grants he had made. In consequence of similar Profusion, Acts of Resumption were passed in almost every subsequent Reign, during the 12th, 13th, and 14th, Centuries. There were, however, many Exceptions from those Acts. The Revenues of the Crown, accordingly, soon became inadequate to the Support of Government; and the Demands for Relief were frequent, but always unpopular, often submitted to with Reluctance and Complaint, and sometimes refused. The Wants of the Crown, consequently, increased, and it often had Recourse to irregular and oppressive Means of supplying them.

In the Beginning of the 15th Century the Revenues of the Crown were still farther reduced, Henry the IVth was called upon by the House of Commons to resume the Lands, Parcel of the ancient Inheritance of the Crown, which had been granted away by Edward III. and Richard II. and to annex those Lands to the Crown for ever. Henry V. had only £. 56,966 a Year; and in the Time of Henry VI. the Rent of the Estate of the Crown was reduced to £. 5,051 a Year. It was again increased, by Resumptions, called for by Parliament during that Reign, and those of Edward IV. and Henry VII. It was afterwards still more considerably increased by the Seizure of the Estates of the Monasteries, in the Reign of Henry VIII. The Annual Income of the Religious Houses suppressed by this Monarch appears, by an Account drawn up in 1717, to have amounted to about £. 273,000; and it is supposed that those Estates would now yield at least Six Millions per Annum.

Many Circumstances concurred, during the 15th and 16th Centuries, to render a great Change in the Mode of providing for the Expences of Government absolutely necessary.

From the more expensive Mode of carrying on War, which was introduced in consequence of the Use of Fire Arms, and the Establishment of a Royal Navy in the Beginning of the 16th Century, it must have become evident that the ordinary Revenues of the Crown could not sufficiently provide for the increased Expence of Government; yet a very long Time elapsed before the proper Means were discovered for supplying the Deficiency.

The System by which Individuals might be made to contribute to that Expence, in Proportion to their private Fortunes, was not easily formed: There had been little Call for the Investigation of such Subjects; and the Principles of Taxation were but little known. Frequent and heavy Taxes would, perhaps, have been less willingly submitted

submitted to, than those Measures of Henry VIII. which, though more violent and dangerous, brought no immediate Burthens on the People.

For the Management of the vast Property that King had acquired, various Plans were adopted. A new Court, called the Court of Augmentations, was erected; and in a few Years afterwards another, called the Court of General Surveyors of the King's Lands. But this last, which was made a Court of Record, and had a Privy Seal, was dissolved by Letters Patent, and a new Court of Augmentations was constituted by the same Authority.

27 Hen. VIII. 27.

33 Hen. VIII. cap. 39.

Letters Patent,
38 Hen. VIII.

The far greater Part of those Estates were, however, alienated by the same King. By numerous and extensive Grants, and by the general Profusion of his Administration, the Exchequer was found in an exhausted Condition, and the Revenues of the Crown reduced to a low State, at the Accession of his Successor.

During the short Reign of Edward VI. the Measures adopted by Henry VIII. of supplying the Public Exigencies, by selling the Lands of the Church, were continued. The Estates belonging to 2,374 Religious Establishments, being all the Chauntries, Free Chapels and Colleges, in the Kingdom, were, by Act of Parliament, seized, and given to the Crown; but the Ministers at the Time are supposed to have profited more than the Crown, by this Pillage of the Church.

1 Ed. VI. cap. 14.

By the Act of the 2d and 3d Philip and Mary, Parsonages Improprite, Tythes, Glebe Lands, and other Ecclesiastical Livings, were, on the other Hand, given back to the Church; and it was enacted, That the Payment to the Queen of First Fruits of Spiritual Livings should cease. The Court of Augmentations was, during this Reign, confirmed by Act of Parliament; but was afterwards altered, and annexed to the Court of Exchequer; since which no Alteration has taken place.

2 & 3 P. & M. cap. 4.

Notwithstanding the frugal Disposition of Queen Elizabeth, and the general Economy which then prevailed in the Public Expenditure, the Landed Property of the Crown was lessened during her Reign, as she disposed of Part of her Domains in order to avoid the Unpopularity of demanding Supplies from her Subjects.

A much greater Reduction of the Land Estate of the Crown took place in the succeeding Reign, in consequence of the unbounded Profusion of James I. to his Favourites. But though his Grants were lavish and extravagant, it appears, from many Documents, in the Collection of Papers of Sir Julius Caesar, lent to us by Mr. Morton Pitt, and from others in the British Museum, and Surveyor General's Office, that, during his Reign, very great Attention was given to the Management and Improvement of Estates, while they remained in the Possession of the Crown.

At the Accession of James I. Sir Robert Cotton says, that besides Places of the King's Residence, Parks, spacious Wastes, or Forests, all the Lands of the Crown which remained either in the Annexation, Custody Lands, or Queen's Jointure, did not exceed £. 32,000; but "that although largely eftated out in several Natures, "some for Lives, some for Years, they would, one with another, be immediately advanced to a Treble Rent, if passed in Fee Farm." This would have been £. 96,000 of immediate Rent; but as they were "largely eftated out," or, in other Words, generally let for long Terms, Allowance being made on that Account, they must, at that Time, have been of much greater Value.

Cotton's Posthum.

A Bill was brought into Parliament in the early Part of this Reign, to prevent the future Alienation of the Crown Lands; but though agreed to by the Lords, it was thrown out by the Commons. This Measure is referred to in a Document, intitled, "The Instrument of Annexation," by which the King affected to entail on the Crown

8 May. 7 Ja. I.

Sir J. Sinclair's Hist.
of Revenue, p. 143.

Crown of England, for ever, a certain Part of the Landed Property; and pointed out other Parts of it, which it was his Meaning to dispose of, reserving at the same Time to himself a Power to alienate any of them; a Power which he soon after very liberally exercised, for he raised by the Sale of Lands, during his Reign, no less than £.775,000. To this Deed or Instrument, under the Great Seal of England, Two Schedules are annexed; the First contains the Names of "the King's Majesty's " Castles, Mansion Houses, Parks, Forests, and Chases, within the Survey of the " Exchequer, and Duchy of Lancaster." The other Schedule contains the Names and Value of all the Manors, &c. annexed to the Crown of England, the Total of which is as follows:

Of Manors, Lands, and Tenements, within the Survey of	£.	s.	d.
the Exchequer	40,054	10	1½
Of Fee Farms, and reserved Rents in D ^r	16,781	12	10½
And of Manors, Lands, and Tenements, within the Duchy			
of Lancaster	10,034	—	1
Total	£.66,870	3	1

Besides these, there is in the Surveyor General's Office, a Schedule, intitled " A Book, containing the Names and Values of all the Manors, Lands, and Tenements, taken out of the Intail, to be disposed of at his Majesty's Pleasure;" the Totals of which are £.5,717. 18s. This Schedule bears Date 2d July 1609, and was among the Documents left by Sir Julius Caesar.

Charles the First, in his Endeavours to support the Expences of his Government, without the Aid of Parliament, sold many of the Estates of the Crown. He borrowed at one Time £.320,000 from the City of London, to enable him to carry on a War with Scotland, giving Security on the Estates of the Crown; and Grants of Lands to Trustees for the City were afterwards made for the Payment of this Money.

Under the Usurpation of Cromwell almost all the Land Estates of the Crown were sold.

Hist. of Revenue.

By a Statement, published by Sir John Sinclair, in his History of the Public Revenue, it appears, that the Rent or Yearly Value of those Estates was at that Time £.120,000, and that being sold at 10 Years Purchase, they yielded £.1,200,000; and that certain Forests and Houses belonging to the Crown were sold for £.656,000.

16 July 1660.
Lords Journals,
Vol. II. p. 93.

Sir John on the Land
Revenue.

With a View to this Sale, the Whole of those Estates were vested in Trustees, who were directed to have them surveyed by skilful Men, acting on Oath.—Some of the Surveys then taken have unfortunately been lost, the rest are preserved in the Offices of the Auditor, the Surveyor General, and the Augmentation Office. But immediately after the Restoration, all the Sales which had taken place during the Usurpation, were made void, and the King was declared to be restored to the Possession of all his Honors, Lands, Rents, and Hereditaments. The Revenue is, however, supposed to have suffered a considerable Diminution by Concealments, and by Forbearance or Favour to *bona fide* Purchasers, and to those who had promoted the Restoration.

A Resumption of all Grants made since May 1642, was proposed in Parliament in 1660: and a Bill for that Purpose was brought in by the Commons, and read a First and Second Time; but it did not pass.

4 Sept. 1660.
Commons Journals,
Vol. VIII. p. 150.

The Revenue of Farms and Rents was at this Time stated to be £.263,598, from which was to be deducted £.45,698. 18s. 7d. being casual, and for the most Part lost.

The Nation having become sensible, from the fatal Events in the preceding Reign, that a different Provision for the Support of Government was necessary, many wise and beneficial Alterations concerning the Revenue were made accordingly. The Profits of Military Tenures, and the lucrative Prerogatives of Wardship, Marriage, Livery, and of Purveyance and Pre-emption, were abolished. Some of these, which in former Times had been the Source of great Oppression, had fallen into Disuse during the Suspension of Monarchy; and Parliament settled on the Crown certain Duties, computed to be of the Value of £. 100,000 a Year, in Recompence for the final Resignation of them.

11 Geo. II. Cap. 24.

Blackstone, Vol. I. P. 287.

A Revenue of £. 1,200,000 a Year was voted for the King, which was considered as the permanent Peace Establishment; and is the first Time that this Distinction was made.

Hist. of Rev.

Among the Funds which composed the permanent Income of the Crown, the Royal Domains were, in 1663, reckoned at £. 100,000, besides the Forest of Dean, which was stated at £. 5,000, and besides all Forests, Parks, and Chafers, and such Lands and Rents as had been alienated by Letters Patent.

Commons Journals, Vol. VIII. P. 478 & 479.

Though it is probable that the greater Part of the Difference between the State-ments in 1660 and 1663, was owing to the Grants of Land profusely made by the King, the Amount of those Grants cannot, on this Account, be exactly ascertained, because the first is described to consist of Farms and Rents, which might, perhaps, comprehend Duties *let in Farms*; whereas the last is only Lands and Rents.

It was again proposed in Parliament, by a Committee appointed to consider the State of the King's Revenue, that an Act should pass for the Resumption of all Grants made since 29th May 1660, for any longer Term than One, Two, or Three Lives, or 31 Years, reserving One Half or more of the improved Value in Rent; and a Bill was brought in, and read a First and Second Time, but afterwards rejected.

15th May 1665.

The permanent Revenue settled on the King, and all that he had received by the Sale of Landed Property, being, however, still unequal to his Expences, he was driven to seek Relief from the Sale of Fee Farm Rents, which, to a considerable Value, still remained the Property of the Crown; and the Aid of an Act of Parliament having been found necessary to render those Rents saleable, the Acts of 22d and 23d Charles II. were obtained, by which the Sales previously made by the King were confirmed, and the Remainder of those Rents were vested in Trustees for Sale.

What Sum was raised by Means of those Sales cannot now be easily discovered, owing partly to the careless and lavish Character of the King; for many Rents were granted away without any valuable Consideration, and without the Deeds being recorded in the Office of the proper Auditor of the Land Revenue, before whom the Rents were in Charge; and it appears from a Report of Lord Hawley, Sir Charles Harbord, Sir William Heywood, and Sir John Talbot, who were themselves Trustees appointed by those Acts, that no exact Account of the Alienations was ever kept, or could even have been made out by them. The Sale was continued with Intermissions, to the End of the Reign of Queen Anne, and never having been completed, the Act of 26th of His present Majesty repealed those Acts, and authorized us to dispose of all that remained unsold at the Time of our Appointment.

Appendix, N^o 1.

26 Geo. III. C. 87.

Little Change took place in the Landed Property of the Crown during the Reign of James II.; but it suffered as much Diminution by the Rewards which William III. bestowed on those who had aided in the Revolution, as it had done by the Prodigality of Charles II.

C

These

These numerous Alienations of the Royal Domains drew the Public Attention, and gave rise to frequent Proceedings in Parliament.

Various Accounts of the Grants which had been made since the Restoration were called for, and laid before the House; and a Bill was again brought in, and read a First and Second Time, for the Resumption of all Grants of Land and other Revenues of the Crown, made since 1684; and for preventing the farther Alienation of any Part of the Land Revenue.—But it appears from Accounts which we shall annex to this Report, that the Rents of the demised Estates in England, which, at that Time, remained in the Possession of the Crown, amounted to no more than £.482. 16s. 7½d.

The Death of the King happening at this Time, a Sort of Compromise appears to have taken place, between the Ministers, who opposed those Measures, and the Party by which they were supported. The Measure of restraining the Crown from making Grants in Fee, was agreed to; but the Bill for resuming former Grants was dropped; and it deserves Notice, that prior to the 16th Century, or as long as the Land Revenues of the Crown could be expected, if preserved, to afford a Fund sufficient for the Support of the Expences of Government, Acts of Resumption were common; but that since that Time no such Measure has ever taken place.—In the Beginning of the succeeding Reign, the Civil List Act was passed, which took from the Crown the Power of granting Leases of Houses for a longer Term than 50 Years, or of Lands for more than 31 Years, or Three Lives.

1 Act, C. 7.

Appendix, N^o. 2.

As this forms a new Era in the History of the Land Revenue, and the Act still remains in Force and unaltered, we shall give in the Appendix, a Copy of that Part of it which relates to the Object of our Enquiries.

We have thus briefly traced the most material Changes, which took place in the State of the Land Revenue of the Crown, from the Conquest, when it was fully adequate to all the necessary Expences of Government, down to the Close of the Reign of William III. when in consequence of the lavish and wasteful Conduct of many of our Kings, it had been almost all granted away.

Neither the Doubts, which arose about the Means by which the Deficiency should be provided for, after the Land Revenue had been reduced, and the Expence of Government had increased, nor the Struggles which took place between the Crown and the People, nor the important Events which ensued, have been here taken notice of, as not lying within the Limits of our Enquiry. We shall conclude this Part of our Report with observing, that the Crown Lands, while our Kings had the sole Power of disposing of them, were not preserved for the Support of the Dignity of the Crown, or the Expences of Government; but were a Source from which they relieved their own Necessities, and rewarded and enriched their Ministers and Favourites; and that every Attempt to obtain an Act, by which this Power might be restrained, was opposed by Ministers, as long as those Lands seemed to be of such Value as to deserve Attention; that during the Period we have described, and in consequence of the Circumstances we have mentioned, a very important Change took place in the Nature of the Trust reposed in the Crown, and in the Security preserved by the Subject. In the early Part of that Period the Crown had an independent Revenue, adequate to all the Expences of Government; but our Ancestors had the Arms in their own Hands. Whereas in the latter Part of it, the Artensals, Magazines, Fleets, and Armies, came necessarily to be entrusted with the Sovereign, while the far greater Part of the Money required for the Support of the Dignity of the Crown, and all that was necessary to provide for the Defence of the Kingdom, was, on the other Hand, kept in the Power of the Subject.

PART

P A R T II^d.

WHEN an Act had passed by which the Crown was deprived of the Power of alienating any Part of its Landed Property, we naturally expected that minute Statements of what remained, and was to be preserved, would be laid before the Legislature. There had been frequent Attempts, during the 17th Century, to obtain an Act of that Kind; and Surveys of all the Crown's Estates had been made during the Usurpation of Cromwell. It would hardly, therefore, be supposed that, in the short Time which had intervened, either the Value would be lost Sight of, or that the Officers in that Department would, when called upon by Parliament, be found unprepared. It appears from the Journals of the House of Commons, that on the 9th of April 1701, and the 15th of February following, the Surveyor General was ordered to lay before the House, "An Account of all Lands belonging to the Crown, both in Possession and Reversion, undisposed of."

Commons Journals,
Vol. XIII. Ps. 478 & 747.

No such Account, however, is to be found; and on Reference to the Office of the Surveyor General, we are informed, that on the Receipt of the First Order the Surveyor sent Warrants to the Auditors, and Clerk of the Pipe, for Certificates of the Land Revenue within their Charge; and that an Account was prepared by him to be laid before the House, intitled, "An Account of all Lands, Rents, and Estates, belonging to the Crown, undisposed of, as far as the Surveyor General hath obtained Information, by Certificate from the Auditors, or otherwise." Of that Account, which bears Date 16th March 1701, no perfect Copy has been preserved in the Surveyor General's Office. Some Leaves are wanting of the Draft or foul Copy which remains in that Office, and which we have perused; but it is still more imperfect from the Defect of Information obtained by the Surveyor General. For the Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex, the Auditor certified that no particular Rentals had been delivered to him by his Predecessor; so that he could not set forth the particular Rents, but only the gross Charge, with the Yearly Pensions. For the Counties of Suffolk and Cambridge, he made no other Return, than that no Accounts had been made up since 1674, and that he was informed the Rents unsold would not discharge the Pensions; and in that Part of the Account which purports to be an Account of such Estates in Jointure to Catharine * Queen Dowager (who was then living) as had not been granted away, there is no mention of the Counties of Bucks, Cambridge, Essex, Middlesex, Nottingham, Suffolk, or Warwick, in all which Counties there are valuable Estates now held under Lease from the Crown, which were then in Jointure to the Queen Dowager, and had not been alienated.

Appendix, N^o 3.

* Relict of Chas. II.

From so defective an Account it is obvious that no satisfactory Information could be derived. There were, indeed, Circumstances which rendered it at that Period very difficult to give any distinct Account of the Land Revenue of the Crown. There were then no less than Ten separate Officers or Departments concerned in the Management or Disposal of it, acting independently of each other; namely, those of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, the Seven Auditors of the Exchequer, the Clerk of the Pipe, and of the Trustees for the Sale of Fee Farm Rents. Besides these, there was a distinct Set of Officers for the Management of that Part of the Queen Dowager's Jointure, which was granted out of the Land Revenue, consisting of Manors, Lands, and Rents, of the Value of about £. 30,000 per Annum, the actual Possession and Management of which, with the Surveys, Rentals, and Documents concerning them, were transferred to the Queen and her Trustees, and remained out of the View and Controul of the Officers of the Exchequer for upwards of Thirty Years. During that Period, a Practice prevailed of making Reversionary Grants of Parts of the

Commons Journals,
Vol. XIII. Ps. 298.

Queen's

Rents for the Queen's
Jointure.

Queen's Jointure, to commence at her Death, and though there existed in the Surveyor General's Office Accounts of the Land Revenue settled on the Queen, yet many of those Grants, as well as of other Parts of the Land Revenue, between the Restoration and the Death of King William, having passed without any Reference to the Surveyor General, and some of them having been omitted to be enrolled with the Auditors, those Officers must, in many Instances, have been left without Information what Estates really belonged to the Crown, and what had been granted away.

Appendix, N^o 4.

20 Dec. 1705. O. S.

The Difficulty to ascertain the Amount of the Land Revenue which belonged to the Crown at the Beginning of the present Century, is naturally much increased by the Lapse of Time since. We issued our Precepts, however, to the Auditors, desiring that they might endeavour to do it by every Means in their Power; and they have with very great Labour and Assiduity compiled, from the Accounts of the different Receivers about that Time, the Account N^o 4 in the Appendix, containing a State of the Rents of the Land Revenue, as given in Charge upon or immediately after the Death of the Queen Dowager in 1705, from which Period we thought it proper to commence our Examination concerning this Part of the Revenue, as the Remainder of the Lands and Rents settled on that Queen, which had not been granted away in Reversion during her Life, then reverted to the Crown, and were again put under the Management of the Officers of the Exchequer.

The Rents of the Land Revenue, except those called Viscountial Rents, were then, as they now are, in Charge before Three Auditors, (to which Number the Seven Auditors of the Exchequer were reduced in the Year 1706,) viz. One for the Four Counties of Chester, Derby, Lincoln, and Nottingham; another for all the remaining Counties in England, except Monmouth; and a Third for the Principality of Wales with Monmouth; and the Rents in those Divisions are collected and accounted for by Thirteen Receivers, of which Eleven were for the English Counties, and Two for North and South Wales. The Viscountial Rents are in Charge in the Pipe, and are collected and answered by the Sheriffs.

The Rents in the Collection of the Receivers for the English Counties are classed under Three general Heads or Titles, namely, "*Yearly Revenue, Queen Dowager's Jointure, and New Rents.*" The First comprehends that Part of the Land Revenue which was not included in the Settlements on Queen Catharine, but remained in the Possession of the Crown during her Life-time. The Second, as the Title expresses, consists of the Queen Dowager's Jointure, or rather that Remnant of it which had not been alienated before the passing of the Act of the 1st of Queen Anne; and the Third comprizes New Rents, reserved either by Lease, or in Perpetuity, in lieu of, or in addition to, other Rents formerly payable for the same Estates, and comprized under One of the preceding Heads; and also Rents reserved for Estates newly granted, and for which no Rent had been before reserved.

The Rentals and Accounts kept in those Offices, and the Inrollments, and other Documents, from which they are compiled, being considered as Matter of Record, it appears to have been a Rule of Office not to strike out any Rent once inserted in the Charge, without some Record or Document of equal Validity to authorize the discharging it; and hence it happened that many of the Fee Farm Rents sold by the Trustees under the Acts of 22d and 23d Charles II. were afterwards continued in Charge by the Auditors, the Deeds of Sale not having been inrolled before them. It has been also the Practice, when Rents have been granted for Terms of Years, or Lives, or in Fee Tail, to continue such Rents in Charge, though they ceased to be payable to the Crown, in order to keep the reversionary Right of the Crown in View, and prevent Concealment or holding over, after the Determination of the Grants. The Rents of all these Descriptions are, of course, constantly deducted, or allowed, in the Discharge of the Accounts, where they are entered under the Titles of Rents

allotted

alleged to be fold, Rents granted away, Rents exonerated, and desperate and illeivable Rents and Arrears, which latter are also called *Supers*.

The Land Revenue is charged with certain Annual Payments, denominated, "Perpetual Pensions," consisting of numerous small Pensions, Stipends, and Allowances, to Colleges, Schools, and Hospitals, and other Payments, of an eleemosynary Nature. Most of these are of very ancient Date, and were confirmed and established by the Act of 22d Charles II. for the Sale of Fee Farm Rents; in pursuance of which Act, by a Deed, dated 3d June 1677, a certain Portion of those Rents was set apart by the Trustees, and excepted from Sale, as a Provision and Security for the perpetual Payment of those Charges. The Rents so set apart have nevertheless continued to be received, and accounted for as Part of the Land Revenue; and the Pensions charged on them are paid by the Receivers, by virtue of Debentures from the Auditors. The Pensions provided for by the Pension Deed amounted to £.2,624. 11s. 7½d. per Annum; some of which have ceased, in consequence of the Discontinuance of the Schools, Chapels, or other Foundations, to which they were payable; and others have been added, as specified in the List annexed. The Pensions now payable amount to £.2,614. 6s. 5d. per Annum.

Pension Deed.

Appendix, No 3.

The Rents in Charge before the Auditors of the several Counties of England, at the Period before-mentioned, amounted to the gross Sum of	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.	1706.
But in that Total were included Rents sold or granted away	£.	s.	d.	29,807	19	6½	Appendix, No 4.
And illeivable Arrears	13,569	5	6				
	9,404	16	1½				
These being deducted, reduced the Sum of receivable Rents to	—	—	—	22,974	1	7½	
Out of which were paid or allowed for perpetual Pensions	2,550	11	1	6,833	17	11½	
Other constant Yearly Payments charged thereon	1,046	18	1½				
Fees and Wages to the Auditor, Receivers, Collectors, Stewards, and Bailiffs	1,307	18	5½				
And Land Tax on the Rents received, about	1,051	3	8½				
				5,956	11	4½	
Leaving as the Net Annual Produce to the Crown	—	£.		877	6	6½	

The Revenue of the Hospital of the Savoy, which came to the Crown on its Dissolution, in the First Year of Queen Anne, and at that Time produced in Rent the clear Yearly Sum of £.369. 10s. 1d. per Annum, is included in the preceding Account. The Net Produce therefore of this Part of the Land Revenue, at the Death of King William, was only £.482. 16s. 7½d. per Annum.

The Viscountial Rents in Charge in the Great Roll of the Pipe, prior to the Sale of the Fee Farm Rents in the Reign of Charles II. were certified by Sir Robert Croke, Clerk of the Pipe in 1661, to amount to £.8,765. 5s. 5½d. per Annum; whereof £.4,046. 0s. 1½d. were stated to be assigned to the Queen (Henrietta * Maria) for her Jointure. A farther Sum of £.2,294. 19s. 3d. out of the Rents in Charge in the Pipe was settled on Queen Catharine as Part of her Jointure. The Rents which remained in Charge, and unalienated, in the Year 1701 (exclusive of what were so settled) were certified by the Clerk of the Pipe to amount to £.419. 19s. 2½d. besides a Rent of £.2,276 for the Farm of the Post Fines, which were then in Lease for a Term of Years. After the Death of Queen Catharine, sundry Rents in Charge in the Pipe, to the Amount of £.207. 14s. 1d. per Annum reverted to the Crown, being all that remained unalienated of the Viscountial Rents included in the Queen's Jointure;

In Surveyor General's Office.

* Relict of Chas. I.

Appendix, No 6.

D

ture; and those Two Sums, making together £.627. 23s. 3½d. per Annum, are the Amount of the Vicontial Rents which remained undisposed of in 1705.

The Rents reserved on Leases, as well as the Fee Farm and unimproveable Rents, are comprized in the foregoing Statements: But as the Accounts from which they are taken do not distinguish the Leasehold Rents from the Rest, nor contain any Particulars of the Value of the Estates then held under Lease from the Crown; and as it is particularly desirable to ascertain what Portion of demisable Land Revenue remained unalienated at that Period, we required to be furnished with that Information from the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands. The Account we have before spoken of, as having been prepared to be laid before Parliament in 1701, being so defective that no Reliance could be placed on it, the Particulars we desired could not be obtained in any other Way than by first ascertaining every Addition which has been made to the demised Land Revenue, since the Accession of Queen Anne, and separating those Additions from the other Part of the Revenue belonging to the Crown at the present Time; and then referring back to the Surveys and Accounts of prior Date, to ascertain the estimated Value of the latter at that Period, as well as the Rents reserved by the then subsisting Leases. This has been done; and from the annexed Account it appears that the estimated Yearly Value of all the demised Estates in the English Counties remaining undisposed of at the Death of the Queen Dowager was £.53,366. 12s. 1d. and that the reserved Rents payable to the Crown for the same were of the Annual Amount of £.3,296. 4s. 8d. the greatest Part of which Estates had been granted by Charles II. and William III. for 99 Years, or other longer Terms, which were then outstanding, under small or merely nominal Rents, and some even without the Reservation of any Rent.

Appendix, N^o 7.

Such was the State of the Crown Lands and Rents at the Commencement of the present Century, when Parliament thought fit to restrain the farther Alienation of this Branch of the Royal Revenue. We shall now give a very brief View of its Produce and Increase in Value, from the Time of the Queen Dowager's Decade, to the End of the Reign of his late Majesty.

We must here observe, that whatever Improvement is at any Time made on any Estate held under Lease from the Crown, no Account of it appears in the Offices concerned in the Management of the Land Revenue, until a Renewal of the Lease is applied for. An Enquiry into the Value then becomes necessary, for the Purpose of setting a Fine for the new Lease; but no Survey or Examination into the Condition of the Estates being made at intermediate Times, no Variation appears in the Accounts returned to us of the Value of the demised Estates at different Periods, with respect to such as have not been in a Course of leasing since the Death of the Queen Dowager.

It would be more a Matter of Curiosity than Use, to trace minutely the Increase in the Annual Value of the Estates, or the reserved Rents. It may be sufficient here to observe, that at the Death of the late King, the Yearly Value of the demised Revenue had risen from £.53,366. 12s. 1d. to £.78,049. 7s. 8d. and the Rents reserved on the Leases thereof from £.3,296. 4s. 8d. to £.10,000. 4s. 2d. and to state the progressive Advance in the Fines during that Period.

Appendix, N^o 8.

For

	Per Annum.	For Houses.	For Lands.
For the first Ten Years, from the Queen Dowager's Death to 1715, the Average Amount was no more than — — —	£. s. d. 675 10 4		
Of which the Proportions were — — —		220 13 —	454 17 4
In the next Twenty Years, from 1715 to 1735, the Average Produce of the Fines was — — —	2,918 11 11	1,825 10 11	1,093 1 —
From 1735 to 1755 — — —	4,294 2 11	1,435 7 1	2,858 15 10
And from 1755 to 1760 — — —	5,382 4 —	1,377 — —	4,005 4 —

No. 10.

In the whole Period of 55 Years, from the 20th December 1705, to the 25th of October 1760, the Amount of Fines was £. 177,921. 3s. and the Average Yearly Produce £. 3,234. 17s.; the respective Proportions of which were £. 1,351. 1s. for Houses, and £. 1,883. 16s. for Lands.

The Augmentation in the Land Revenue during that Period arose partly from new Accessions to the demised Revenue, by granting Leases as well of Ground and Buildings which belonged to the Crown before 1705, but had not then been in Lease, as of Estates which came to the Crown after that Time, by Escheat or Forfeiture; and partly from the gradual Increase in the Value of Landed Property in general. But it is principally to be accounted for from the falling in of the Leases of that Part of the Crown's Estate which is called the Bailiwick of St. James, (consisting of about Fifteen hundred Houses in the Parish of St. James, and other Parts of the Liberty of Westminster,) and by Improvements made by building upon the Site of the Palace of Whitehall, and other Parts of the Crown's Estate in and about Westminster. By Means of those Improvements the Property of the Crown, in Houses, is become of very great Value, and constitutes, at this Time, the most considerable Part of the demised Revenue.

The greatest Part of the Bailiwick of St. James was granted by Charles II. to Trustees for his Son the Earl of St. Albans, for Two separate Terms, which expired in the Years 1734 and 1740; and the Ground having been parcelled out by the Grantor, and sold to Builders, and others, for the Whole of his Terms, separate Leases were afterwards granted by the Crown to the Purchasers, reserving, as Ground Rents, an Eighth Part of the Yearly Value of the Houses, and taking Fines for the surplus Value. Another Part of the same Estate reverted to the Crown in 1722, and was leased out under similar Ground Rents. The Rents which commenced in 1722 amounted to £. 194, those commencing in 1734 to £. 364, and those in 1740 to £. 2,544, making £. 3,112 per Annum. The Value of the Houses, according to that Rule, must then have been estimated at about £. 24,896 per Annum.

The Increase in the Rents reserved on Leases, which we have stated to have risen, between the Years 1706 and 1760, from £. 3,296. 4s. 8d. to £. 10,000. 4s. 2d. ascertains the whole Advance in the Annual Rental during that Period; for no Increase could be made in the Fee Farm Rents, which are fixed and unimprovable. The Net Produce of the Rents, of both Descriptions, in the English Counties, during the same Period, gradually rose from £. 877. 6s. 6d. to £. 3,400. 11s. 0d. per Annum; and the Yearly Average, as nearly as it can be stated from the Materials

Appendix, No 11.

we are possessed of, was — — —	£. s. d.
Which, with the Average Yearly Amount of the Fines during the same Time, being — — —	2,439 6 5
Makes the whole Net Produce of the Land Revenue in England, from 1706 to 1760, <i>communibus Annis</i> — — —	3,234 17 —
	5,674 3 5

In

In every Reign antecedent to the present, the Land Revenue constituted Part of the Fund appropriated to the Support of the Civil Establishment. On his Majesty's Accession, a different Arrangement took place; and by the Act then passed for the Support of the Royal Household, "the Revenue arising to the Crown by Rents of "Lands, and Fines for Leases of the same," except the Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, was directed, during His Majesty's Life, to be carried to and made Part of the general or aggregate Fund established by an Act of the first Year of King George the First; except the Charges of Management, and also except such Revenues, Rents, or Hereditaments, as had been granted to any Person in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, and all Charges of Annuities, or Sums of Money, made or allowed of by any Act of Parliament.

It was natural to expect, that when the Land Revenue was about to be transferred from the Crown to the Public, some Account of the Income which had arisen from it, or some Estimate or Computation of what it might be expected to produce, would have been laid before Parliament. As we have found no Traces of such an Account, we have thought it our Duty to endeavour to ascertain the Value of the Land Revenue at that Period, what it has produced since, and in what Manner that Produce has been applied or disposed of.

Appendix, N° 12.

From the Returns made to us by the Auditors for the English Counties, we learn that the Rents in Charge before them at the Time of His Majesty's Accession (including those reserved on Leases) amounted to

	£.	s.	d.	
In which Sum were comprized				
Rents fold and granted away	8,986	18	10½	
And illeivable Arrears	9,223	13	9½	
				18,210 12 8½
The Amount of the Rents deemed receivable was therefore				13,330 8 8

The constant Payments and Deductions out of those Rents were,

	£.	s.	d.	
Perpetual Pensions	2,567	15	5½	
Salaries to Keepers of Prisons, Forest Officers, and others	1,165	19	11½	
Fees and Wages to Auditors, Receivers, Stewards, and Collectors	2,039	1	8½	
Land Tax on the Rents received	2,219	3	4	
				7,992 — 5½
Net Annual Produce in Rent				5,338 8 2½

Appendix, N° 3.

The annexed Account, transmitted to us from the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, in pursuance of our Precept, states the Annual Value of the demised Revenue in the English Counties in October 1760, according to the Surveys and Accounts in that Office, to have been £. 78,049. 7 s. 8 d. per Annum, and the Amount of the Rents reserved by the Leases thereof £. 10,000. 4 s. 2 d. as hath been before observed; and the Amount of the Fines for Crown Leases in England, from the 25th October 1760 to the End of the Year 1786, was £. 183,995. 17 s. 4 d. viz.

		Gross Amount.	Yearly Average.
For Houses	—	56,538 13 4	2,174 11 3
Lands	—	127,457 4 —	4,902 13 9
Total	—	£. 183,995 17 4	7,077 5 —

A State of the Amount of the Rents within the Divisions of the Two Auditors of the English Counties, and of the Charges thereon, as they stood at Michaelmas 1786, is inserted in the Appendix.

Appendix, N^o 13.

As the frequent Additions to the Rents of the demised Estates on the one Hand, and the Variations in the Land Tax on the other, occasion a Fluctuation in the Income; and as there are also considerable and increasing Arrears, even on those deemed good Rents, we required from the Auditors, as the most effectual Method of ascertaining the real Produce of the Rents since 1760, an Account of all Debentures paid by the Receivers General, by virtue of Warrants from the Treasury, out of Monies arising from that Revenue from His Majesty's Accession to the End of the Year 1786, when the Sale of the Fee Farm Rents began. The Amount of those Debentures was £. 161,878. 18 s. 6¹/₂ d.; and the Balance then remaining in the Hands of the Receivers, was £. 3,848. 7 s. 3 d. The actual Produce in Rent during these 26 Years was therefore £. 165,727. 5 s. 9 d. or, One

Appendix, N^o 14.

Year with another,	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.
Which with the Average Yearly Amount of Fines for Leases in the same Counties, being	—	—	—	6,374	2	6
Makes the Net Annual Receipt from the Land Revenue in England, in Charge before the Auditors	—	—	—	7,077	5	—
To which is to be added a Rent of £. 1,200 a Year for Mulgrave Estate in Yorkshire, in Charge in the Pipe, but paid at the Receipt of the Exchequer, and reduced by the Deduction of Land Tax, at 4 s. per £. to	—	—	—	13,451	7	6
	—	—	—	960	—	—
Total Average Produce	—	—	—	£.	14,411	7 6

The Land Revenue belonging to the Crown in Wales appears to have been formerly of much greater Value than it now is. Sir John Doddridge, One of the Justices of the King's Bench in the Reign of James the First, in his History of the Principality of Wales, states, on the Authority of a Survey made in the 50th of Edw. III. (1377) that the Produce thereof, on a Medium of Three Years Receipt, was

Doddridge Hist. Wales, p. 16.

In North Wales	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.
In Flintshire (there stated as Part of the Earldom of Chester)	—	—	—	3,041	7	6 ¹ / ₂
In South Wales	—	—	—	242	19	5
	—	—	—	1,730	4	11 ¹ / ₂
Together	—	—	—	£.	5,214	11 10 ¹ / ₂

An Annual Income of that Amount, according to the comparative Value of Money at the Time of taking the Survey, was at least equal to a Revenue of £. 40,000 per Annum at the present Time. This however was only that Part of the Revenue which was settled on the then Prince of Wales; and did not comprize all the Crown's Landed Property within the Principality, which may be presumed to have been of much greater Value, as neither of the Counties of Glamorgan or Monmouth, nor any more of Pembrokeshire than the Profits of Courts of Haverford, are mentioned in the Account given by Sir John Doddridge.

1377.
Chronicon Pridemum, p. 77.

Doddridge, p. 17 & 75.

It has been imagined by some, that the Land Revenue in Wales appertains to the Princes of Wales in Right of that Dignity: But this appears to be an erroneous Opinion: It is Part of the Hereditary Revenue of the Crown; and whenever the Princes of Wales have been possessed of a Landed Estate in the Principality, it has always been by virtue of some special Charter or Grant from the Crown, entirely distinct from the Patent of Creation, by which the Title and Dignity of Prince of Wales is conferred.

Doddridge.

E

The

Gen. I. c. 30.

The last Grant of that Nature was made in the 1st of George the First to the late King, when Prince of Wales, by virtue of a special Act of Parliament passed for that Purpose. On the Determination of that Grant, by the King's Accession to the Throne, the Revenues of courts merged again in the Crown.

The principal Part of the Land Revenue in Wales arises from Annual Fee Farm Rents, payable out of Estates held under Grants from the Crown, and Quit Rents due from the Proprietors of Estates within certain Manors, Lordships, and Hundreds belonging to the Crown; which Rents are collected by the Reeves or Bailiffs of those Manors, Lordships, or Hundreds, and paid by them in a gross Sum for each, at the Annual Audits. There is besides a particular Kind of Rents, called *Comotes*, payable every Second, Third, or Fourth Year, in some of the Counties of South Wales, out of Estates for which Annual Rents are also payable.

Doddridge, p. 22.

Commons Debates,
Vol. III. p. 20.4th Apr.
1 Hen. VII.

One Species of Revenue, called *Mises*, seems to be peculiar to the Principality of Wales, and County of Chester. Sir John Doddridge says, the Mises were Sums of Money granted by the People on the Creation of every new Prince, and were paid to him for his Allowance of their Laws and ancient Customs, and for a general Pardon of their Offences fineable or punishable by the Prince; and in a Debate in the House of Commons in 1696, it was said by Mr. Griffith Price, afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer, that Mises were payable to the Prince of Wales, on his Creation, out of Estates in Denbighshire. But in a Commission issued in the 1st of Henry the Seventh, for levying the Mises in North Wales and Chester, they are described to be due, by the Royal Prerogative, to the Kings of England on their Accession to the Throne. This is also confirmed by an Account, dated 4 James I. of the Mises in North and South Wales, which are there expressed to be due to the King on his coming to the Crown of England; and it is remarkable, that there was not a Prince of Wales at either of those Periods; for Prince Arthur was not created Prince of Wales until the 5th Henry VII. and Prince Henry not until the 8th of James I. Either, therefore, Mises were payable both to the Kings of England on their Accession, and to the Princes of Wales on their Creation; or, which seems most probable, the Mises due to the Crown having, in some Instances, been granted to the Princes of Wales, with other Revenues in the Principality, it has from thence been supposed that they were due to the Princes in their own Right.

Appendix, No 15.
Doddridge, p. 35.

The Account we have mentioned, in 4th James I. specifies the Sum of the Mises charged on each County, the Times of Payment, how much had then been paid by each, and what remained due. The Total for North and South Wales was £. 5,653. 12s. 11d. of which there had been collected £. 3,765. 19s. 1 and in another Paper of the same Period, corresponding with the former, as to the Amount of the Mises in Wales, those in Cheshire are stated to be £. 2,000. Of these curious Papers, which we obtained from the State Paper Office, Copies are inserted in the Appendix. The Mises were not always of the same Amount. Those for Carmarthen are mentioned by Doddridge (referring to an Account in 16th Edward IV.) to be 800 Marks, or £. 533. 6s. 8d. for Carmarthen, and for Cardigan 600 Marks, or £. 400. In the 4th of James I. the Sums charged on those Counties were £. 495. 5s. 8d. and £. 355. 12s. 4d. We have not met with any Account of the Payment of Mises since that Period.

The earliest Account we could obtain from the Auditor's Office, of the whole of the Crown Land Revenue in both Divisions of the Principality, is for the Year 1689, of which the following is an Abstract.

North

			£.	s.	d.	
North Wales Receipt	—	—	3,399	1	9½	
Disbursements	—	—	2,002	14	6	
						1,396 7 3½
South Wales Receipt	—	—	3,599	12	8½	
Disbursements	—	—	3,054	9	1½	
						505 3 7
Net Produce	—	—	£.	1,901	10	10

No Part of the Land Revenue in Wales was settled on either of the Two Queens, Henrietta Maria, or Catharine: And when the Act of the 22d Charles II. was passed, for Sale of the Fee Farm Rents belonging to the Crown, those in Wales were excepted from Sale. There were, however, great Alienations of Lands in Wales made during the last Century, particularly by Charles the First, and in the Reign of William III. when, as we have shewn above, the Net Produce of the whole Revenue was barely £. 1,900 per Annum, a Grant of £. 2,000 a Year (in Two Annuities of £. 1,000 from North Wales, and £. 800 from South Wales) was made to Henry de Naſſau Signor d'Auverquerque (an Ancestor of Earl Cowper) and his Heirs, for ever, charged on all the Lands, Rents, and Revenues in each Division respectively. A Warrant was also made out in 1696, for another Grant of the extensive Manors of Denbigh, Bromfield, and Yale, to be made to the Earl of Portland, for ever. But many of the Gentlemen of Wales, alarmed at this Proceeding, petitioned the House of Commons to interfere to prevent the passing of that Grant; and the House having addressed the King upon it, the Grant was stopped.

9 June,
6 W. 2 M.

Commons Journals,
Vol. XI. p. 390.

The best Account we can give of the Revenue in Wales, which remained undisposed of at the Time of passing the Act of 1st of Queen Anne, is an Extract from the Account mentioned in a former Part of this Report to have been prepared by the Surveyor General to be laid before the House of Commons in 1701, in which it is stated, on the Authority of a Certificate from the Auditor, that

Appendix, N^o 16.

In North Wales,				£.	s.	d.	
The Annual Receipts were	—	—	—	3,360	3	9½	
And the Disbursements	—	—	—	2,952	14	5½	
							407 9 3½
In South Wales,				£.	s.	d.	
The Annual Receipts	—	—	—	3,436	4	6½	
Disbursements	—	—	—	2,699	16	4½	
							736 8 2½
So that the Net Receipt of both Divisions appeared to be	—	—	—	—	£.	1,143	17 6½

In this Account, however, no Deduction was made for Land Tax, which then amounted to £. 916 8s 7d. So that upon the Whole, the Receipts were little more than sufficient to defray the Annual Charges; and we find that the Salaries of the Judges, amounting to £. 1,390 per Ann. were shortly afterwards directed, by Privy Seal, to be paid out of the Exchequer.

14 July 1701.

A Reference to the annexed Representation to the Lords of the Treasury from the Auditor of Wales, in the Year 1764, and the Correspondence between him and other Persons employed in the Collection of that Revenue (from which it appears that no regular

Appendix, N^o 17.

regular Account had been passed by any Receiver of North Wales and Chester for 53 Years) will serve to convey some Idea of the Management which prevailed in that Department for a great Part of the present Century, and may account for the Difficulty there is of obtaining any satisfactory Statement of the Produce of this Revenue prior to the Year 1760.

Appendix, N^o 18.

On his Majesty's Accession, when the Produce of the Land Revenue in Wales, as well as in England, was transferred to the Aggregate Fund, the State of that Revenue, according to the annexed Account returned to us by the Auditor, pursuant to our Precept, was as follows:

IN NORTH WALES.

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Revenue	3,305	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Casual Revenue of Sheriffs Fines, Perquisites of Courts, Profits of Mines, and New Rents	34	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3,339	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charge of Offices, Pensions, and Land Tax	2,451	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apparent Surplus	888	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rents returned in Arrear	696	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Real Surplus	191	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

IN SOUTH WALES.

	£.	s.	d.
The Annual Revenue was	3,232	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Casual Revenue in Comortuas, Sheriffs Fines, and Profits of the Judicial Seal	110	4	1
	3,342	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charge of Offices, Pensions, and Land Tax	2,777	11	11
Apparent Surplus	565	2	— $\frac{1}{2}$
But the rents returned in Arrear in this Division, being	1,052	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
There was in Fact a Deficiency of	487	17	3

Appendix, N^o 19.

Among the Charges paid out of the Revenue of South Wales in 1761, was a Salary of £. 240 per Ann. for an Office called the Register of the Crown Lands, which has been since abolished. By the Discontinuance of that Charge, and a more active Collection of the Rents, the Revenue of South Wales has been rendered capable of defraying the Charges upon it, and affording some Surplus. But the Revenue in North Wales having been more neglected, and suffered to run more in Arrear, became unequal to the Discharge of the Payments with which it is har-
tened. By a similar Return of the State of this Revenue, made up to Michaelmas 1786, immediately before the Sale of the Fee Farm Rents began, it appeared to stand thus:

NORTH

NORTH WALES.

Annual Revenue	—	—	—	—	£.	3,442	8	8½
Salaries, Pensions, and Land Tax	—	—	—	2,775	19	8½		
Rents in Arrear	—	—	—	891	1	4		
							3,667	1 —½
Deficiency per Ann.	—	—	—	—	£.	224	12	4

SOUTH WALES.

Annual Revenue, including Comorthas	—	—	—	—	—	3,452	2	8½
Salaries, Pensions, and Land Tax	—	—	—	2,896	5	11½		
Arrears	—	—	—	292	6	1		
							3,188	12 —½
Surplus	—	—	—	—	£.	263	10	7½

In order to give as distinct a View as possible of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Land Revenue in Wales, from His Majesty's Accession to the Commencement of our Enquiry, we desired, from the Auditor's Office, an Abstract of the Amount of the fixed and casual Revenue in each Division, and of the Payments and Charges defrayed thereout, from Michaelmas 1760 to Michaelmas 1786. From this Abstract we are enabled to state, that the Receipts and Payments during those 26 Years were as follows:

Appendix, No 28.

In NORTH WALES.

Fixed Annual Revenue	—	—	—	—	£.	88,234	13	1½
Casual Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	1,460	1	6½
Fines of Leaves	—	—	—	—	—	1,965	—	—
							91,659	14 8½
Arrears	—	—	—	24,589	19	2½		
Land Tax allowed on the Rents received	—	—	—	11,518	12	5½		
							36,108	11 8
Actual Receipt	—	—	—	—	—	55,551	3	—½

Which Sum was thus paid and applied :

Pension of £. 1,200 to the Heirs of Lord Averquerque (in Part of £. 31,200 for 26 Years, the Remainder being in Arrear)	—	—	—	£.	25,700	—	—	
Other Annual Pensions, Stipends, Fees, and Wages	—	—	—	—	26,685	6	6½	
Fines of Leaves paid into the Exchequer (the Residue having been paid to the Receiver General, in Aid of the Annual Revenue)	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	
Applied in Aid of the Revenue of Chester	—	—	—	—	943	19	—½	
							53,404	5 7
Balance then in the Receiver's Hands	—	—	—	—	—		2,146	17 5½
Which Balance, if applied towards discharging the Arrear of the Pension to the Heirs of Lord Averquerque, being	—	—	—	—	—		5,500	—
Would leave a Deficiency of	—	—	—	—	£.	3,353	2	6½

In SOUTH WALES.				£.	s.	d.
Fixed Annual Revenue	—	—	—	—	86,843	18 6½
Casual Revenue	—	—	—	—	3,325	8 8½
Fines of Leases	—	—	—	—	946	—
					91,115	7 3
Arrears	—	—	—	6,734	9 6½	
Land Tax	—	—	—	14,815	17 10½	
					21,540	7 5
Actual Receipt	—	—	—	—	69,574	19 10
Which was paid and applied as follows :						
Pension of £.800 to the Heirs of Lord Aver- querque, for 26 Years, in full	—	—	—	20,800	—	—
Other Annual Pensions, Stipends, Fees, and Wages	—	—	—	43,952	10 8½	
Fines of Leases paid into the Exchequer	—	—	—	600	—	—
Do to the Surveyor General of the Woods (the Residue being paid to the Receiver General)	—	—	—	210	—	—
					65,562	10 8½
Clear Surplus remaining in the Receiver's Hands at Michaelmas 1786	—	—	—	—	£. 4,012	9 1½

It appears from hence that the Sum of £. 675 only, arising from Fines of Leases, was paid into the Exchequer, from the Revenue of Wales, during those Twenty-six Years. And, though the Payments in North Wales so far exceed the Produce of the Revenue, there have not been any new Burthens charged on it, except a Sum of £. 120, payable out of each Division, for the Accommodation of the Judges, by Direction of an Act passed in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign. The Deficiency has arisen altogether from the Neglect and Mismanagement in the Collection. The Arrears which had accrued since 1760 on this small Revenue amounted, in 1786, to no less than £. 31,314. 8s. 9d.; which Circumstance alone points out the Necessity of greater Exertion and more attentive Management. Attempts have been made at different Times, since his Majesty's Accession, to reform those Abuses, but not being persevered in, they have not been attended with any good Consequences; and, unless some effectual Methods shall be speedily taken to prevent it, there is every Reason to apprehend, that the Whole of this Revenue will in Time be lost.

Appendix, N^o 25.

The Annuities granted to Lord Cowper's Ancestor being charged in separate Sums on the two Divisions, viz. £. 1,200 on North Wales, and £. 800 on South Wales, the Arrears due from One Division cannot be defrayed out of the other. The Application of this Revenue to other Purposes, before the Annuities charged on it are satisfied, cannot but be considered as an Injustice to the Parties entitled to those Annuities; and we think, that, in Fairness, the Sums which have been drawn from the Revenue of North Wales, in Aid of that of Chester, ought to be repaid out of the Land Revenue in England, and applied in Payment of the Arrears now due. At the same Time we think it our Duty to observe, that these Annuities have hitherto been paid without any Deduction for Land Tax, although the Land Tax Act directs, that all Persons having "any Annuity, Pension, Stipend,

30 Geo. II.

" or

" or other Yearly Payment out of the Receipt of the Exchequer, or out of any Branch of His Majesty's Revenue in England, Wales, or Berwick," shall be charged with the Land Tax for such Annuity, and authorizes the Receivers to stop it, if it be not otherwise paid. The Deduction of Land Tax out of these Annuities seems the more equitable, not only as the Parties would have been liable to it, if Lands or Rents had been specifically granted in lieu of those Rent Charges, but because that Deduction is actually allowed to the King's Tenants, out of the Rents from which they are payable. How far it may be legal or equitable to make the Non-payment of the Land Tax for the Time past a Set-off against the Arrears now due to the Annuitants, it is not for us to determine, but we have deemed it incumbent on us to bring the whole Matter under Consideration at this Time, when the exhausted and incumbered State of that Part of the Revenue requires every Aid that can properly be applied to it.

Having stated the Value and Produce of the Land Revenue in England and Wales separately, from the Commencement of His Majesty's Reign to the End of the Year 1786, it may be proper to bring the Whole into One Point of View.

The Amount of the Rents (including those reserved on Leases) in Charge before the Auditors of the English Counties, at Michaelmas 1760, exclusive of Arrears and Rents granted away, but without deducting Land Tax, Expenses	£.	s.	d.
of Management, or other Charges thereon, was	—	—	13,330 8 8
Those in Wales, at the same Period, exclusive of Arrears and casual Revenue, were	—	—	4,798 7 2
	£.	18,128	15 10

The estimated Yearly Value of the demised Estates in the English Counties in 1760, including those in Charge in the Pipe, we have stated at	—	—	£.	s.	d.
And the reserved Rents thereof, at	—	10,000 4 2	78,049	7 8	
The Value of the demised Estates in Wales, at that Period, was	—	—	1,113	8 9	
And the reserved Rents	—	444 9 2			
	£.	10,444 13 4	£.	79,162 16 5	

And in 1786, the State of the estimated Value of the demised Revenue, and the Rents reserved thereon were

		Estimated Yearly Value.		Reserved Rents.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
In England	—	100,529	12 5	10,664	14 4
Wales	—	1,287	19 2	534	3 7
		£.	101,817 11 7		11,198 17 11

A general Schedule of the demised Estates was annexed to our First Report; and an Abstract of the estimated Value of them, shewing the Amount in each County, and what Portion thereof will Annually fall into Hand by the Expiration of the present subsisting Leases, is inserted in the Appendix.

First Report.

Appendix, N^o 21.

The

The Net Produce of the Rents in the English Counties, from 1760 to 1786, is before stated at		£.	s.	d.
The Fines for Leases in those Counties, during the same Period		165,727	5	9
Fines in Wales		183,995	17	4
whereof paid into the Exchequer		£. 2,775		
and to the Surveyor of the Woods		675	—	—
and the Residue to the Receivers General.		210	—	—
Net Produce of Rents and Fines, paid to the Receivers General of North Wales				Nil.
South Wales		4,012	9	1½
Rents of Lands and Allum Works, paid into the Exchequer		25,619	2	5
Total Net Produce of Rents and Fines in England and Wales, from 1760 to 1786		380,239	14	8½
Being, <i>communibus Annis</i>		£. 14,624	12	1

Appendix, N^o 21.

The annexed Certificate from the Receipt of the Exchequer, shews the Amount of Fines for Leases paid in there, from 25th October 1760 to 31st December 1786, to have been		£. 134,501	13	—½
And of Rents of Lands		659	2	5
Besides the Rent for Mulgrave Estate, in Yorkshire, paid in under the Head of Rent of Allum Mines		24,960	—	—
Total of Rents of Lands, and Fines of Leases paid into the Exchequer, from 1760 to 1786		£. 160,120	15	5½

9th Report p. 20.

There are Two other Sums mentioned in that Certificate to have been paid into the Exchequer, viz. £. 1,710. in 1764, under the Head of Sale of Woods, which was a Sum paid by the Earl of Westmorland for the Purchase of Timber in Rockingham Forest, as listed in our Ninth Report; and £. 4,020, 15s. under the Head of Fines of Grants, being the Amount of Sums paid for Grants in Fee, in the Years 1765, 1773, and 1776. These several Sums, making together £. 165,851. 10s. 5½d. were carried to the Aggregate Fund; and are the Whole of the Monies arising from the Land Revenue, which were so applied between 1760 and 1786.

There is a small Sum, of £. 54. 5s. 9d. mentioned to have been paid in under the Head Rent of Savoy Lands in 1772, 1773, and 1785, which is said to be unappropriated Money, and still remaining in the Exchequer; but as the Revenues of the Savoy Hospital, which we mentioned in a former Part of this Report, came to the Crown on the Dissolution of that Hospital, in the First Year of Queen Anne, appear to have been uniformly demised by Letters Patent under the Exchequer Seal, in the same Manner as other Lands belonging to the Crown; and the Fines for those Leases have been paid into the Exchequer, and applied promiscuously with other Fines, for Crown Leases; we apprehend that the Rents of the Savoy Lands are applicable to the same Uses, and ought also to be carried to the Aggregate Fund.

The

The Residue of the Fines of Leases, not paid into the Exchequer, is stated to have been thus applied :

	£.	s.	d.	Appendix, N ^o 10.
To the Surveyor of the Woods, for Works in the Forests and Parks — — —	39,867	—	—	
To the Board of Works, towards re-building the Fleet Prison	10,809	17	10	
For Surveys of Crown Lands — — —	247	18	—	
For Fees of a Crown Lease — — —	77	9	10	
To the Receiver of North Wales, as before mentioned — — —	1,890	—	—	
	£. 52,892	5	8	

And of the Sum of £. 161,878. 18s. 6¹/₂d. before mentioned to have been drawn out of the Hands of the Receivers of the English Counties, there was issued to the Surveyor General of the Woods, for Works and Repairs in the Forests and Parks — — —

	£. 101,303	1	3	N ^o 14.
To the Commissioners of Taxes, their Salaries and Incidents	33,023	19	8 ¹ / ₂	
To the Ranger of Windsor Park — — —	13,271	12	3	
Aid for Land Tax for Lands purchased for the Crown, at Windsor, Egham, and Hampton Court — — —	6,104	18	6	
	£. 153,703	11	8 ¹ / ₂	

The Application of the Remainder in various small Sums is explained in the Account inserted in the Appendix.

That we might be enabled to state the Amount of the Expenses incurred in the Management of the Land Revenue, we have required from the several Officers concerned in it, Accounts of their Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments of every Kind, received from the Public or Individuals, for the Execution of any Business relative thereto.

The Emoluments of the Office of Surveyor General of the Crown Lands (now vacant) consist of Two Annual Salaries or Allowances of £. 800 and £. 300, paid at the Exchequer, and a farther Allowance of £. 100 for his Clerks, paid by Warrant from the Treasury out of the Land Revenue. These Three Sums, making £. 1,100, are reduced by Fees and Taxes to £. 897. 29s. per Ann. He has the Possession of a House at Windsor, belonging to the Crown, let for a clear Rent of £. 60. 3s. 4d. per Ann. and he receives from Individuals Fees for Crown Leases, and other Proceedings in his Office, of the Average Amount of £. 574. 18s. 10d. making his whole Receipt £. 1,533. 11s. 2d.; out of which the late Surveyor General paid £. 289. 11s. to Clerks, leaving a Net Profit of £. 1,243. 10s. 2d.

Appendix, N^o 14.

The Deputy or Principal Clerk in that Office, besides the Salary paid to him by the Surveyor General, receives Fees from Individuals, and other Emoluments specified in his Return, and stated to amount to £. 479. 14s. 9d. per Ann. out of which he pays £. 40. to a Junior Clerk, in addition to the like Sum allowed by the Surveyor General.

The Incidental Expenses for the Rent of an Office, Wages of an Office Keeper, Coals, &c. are stated at £. 170. 6s. 2d. per Ann. and are paid by Warrant from the Treasury, out of the Land Revenue; and as the Fees for Crown Leases are ultimately a Charge on the Revenue, (as we shall presently shew,) the whole Expense of that Office to the Public may be stated at about £. 1,900 per Ann.

G

We

We have already mentioned that there are Three Auditors of the Land Revenue.

James West, Esquire, is Auditor for all the Counties in England, except Chester, Derby, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Monmouth.

Henry Shelley, Esquire, for the Four Counties of Chester, Derby, Lincoln, and Nottingham.

And Thomas Johns, Esquire, for the Principality of Wales, with Monmouth.

The Two first of these Offices are granted for Life; the last is held during Pleasure.

The Auditors are appointed by their Patents Auditors of the Court of Exchequer, and they have the auditing of the Land Tax, and various other Public Accounts, as well as those of the Land Revenue.

Each of the Auditors receives an Annual Salary out of the Exchequer. They have a Poundage of Three Pence in the Pound on the Amount of all Debentures on the Receivers, for the Payment of Money by virtue of Warrants from the Treasury; and they, and their Deputies and Clerks, receive various Allowances from the Public, as well as from the Receivers, on making up their Accounts; and Fees from Individuals on the granting of Crown Leases, and for many different Kinds of Business concerning the Land Revenue described in their Returns inserted in the Appendix.

Appendix, N^o 25.

N^o 26.

There are Fifteen Receivers of the Land Revenue, Ten in the Division of Mr. Auditor West, Three in that of Mr. Shelley, and Two in Mr. Johns's Division. The Receivers have various Annual Salaries and Allowances from the Public, which are paid out of the Rents. They receive from the Tenants some small Fees for Acquittances, and others (called Alienation Fees) for inserting in their Books the Names of new Tenants; and they have a Poundage of One Shilling in the Pound on all Monies paid by them; except in the Instance of the Bailiwick of St. James in Middlesex, the Rents whereof are paid over by the Bailiff or Collector to the Receivers General for the County, who have the Benefit of that Poundage.

N^o 27.

The annexed Abstract of the Returns from the Auditors and Receivers shews the Expence to the Public, and the Profit to those Officers, in each Division.

The Salaries paid to the Auditors at the Exchequer being applicable to the whole Business of that Department, if One Half of those Sums be placed to the Account of the Land Revenue, which the Auditors point out as a fair Proportion, the Charge for that Branch of it will stand thus:

In Mr. West's Division, where the Amount of the Rents actually received is about £. 13,799 per Annum, and the Net Produce £. 6,737, the Expence sustained by the Public on Account of this Revenue is £. 665. 19s. 4d. for the Office of Auditor, and £. 1,232. 13s. 2½d. for those of the Ten Receivers.

In that of Mr. Shelley, where the real Receipt of Rent is about £. 1,942, and the Net Produce £. 1,075, the Charge to the Public for the Auditor is £. 305. 10s. 3½d. and for the Three Receivers £. 184. 11s. 11d.

And in that of Mr. Johns, where the Rents received amount to about £. 5,611, but are on the Whole barely sufficient to defray the Charges on that Division, the Public pays for the Expence of the Auditorship £. 668. 13s. 11d. per Ann. and to the Two Receivers £. 446. 1s. 1½d.

P A R T

P A R T III^d.

WE have already observed, that though the far greater Part of the Estates of the Crown were sold, or profusely given away, during the Seventeenth Century, yet that while they remained the Property of the Crown they were prudently and attentively managed. The better Condition the Estates were in, the more Money, it was obvious, would be obtained by the Sale of them; or the greater Favour would be bestowed if they were to be given away: Their good Management was, therefore, an Object deemed worthy the Attention of our Kings, and of their Ministers.

Management of the Crown's Estate in the 17th Century.

But by the Civil List Act of the First of Queen Anne, that Source of Influence and of Supply was lessened. Had the Estates been, after that Time, let at their full Value, and had there been, according to the Provisions of that Act, no further Alienation of the Crown's Property, the Revenue might, indeed, have been improved, but no Favour could have been bestowed.

Consequences of the Act of Anne.

The Spirit and Intention of the Act appear not only in the Expressions of the Act itself, but from the Proceedings in Parliament on various Occasions during the Reigns of Charles II. and William III. when Attempts were unsuccessfully made to obtain a Law to this Effect; and from other Documents of that Period.

Object of that Act.

In consequence of Complaints made in the House of Commons of the numerous Grants in Fee, and for long Terms, immediately after the Restoration, a Warrant directed to the Lord High Treasurer of England, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Attorney and Solicitor General, to the Surveyor General, and to the Auditors of the Exchequer, and Duchy of Lancaster, was issued, dated August 1660, in which the King declared, "That calling to Mind the great and manifest Losses and Inconveniences which had befallen him, and his Royal Progenitors, by granting in Fee, and making long Leases, of their Manors, and Demesnes, whereby all the demisable and improvable Revenue was either passed away, or turned into Fee Farm, to the Abatement of the Annual Income, and of the Benefit of Fines, by renewing Leases, and the Extinguishment of the Dependencies which the Farmers and Tenants of those Lands had upon the Crown, besides the Loss of the ancient and ordinary Means of gratifying Servants by Grants of Leases and Estates, as a Reward for their Merits: And to the End that the like Inconveniences might be prevented for the Time to come, the King ordained and declared, that in all Leases thereafter to be made, there should be reserved in Rent, one full Moiety, or more, of the improved Value of whatsoever Manors, Lands, and other Hereditaments should be demised; and that no Lease should be made for any longer Term than for One-and-thirty Years in Possession, and for so many Years in Reversion as should, with the Term in being, make up One-and-thirty Years in the Whole, and no more."

These Promises and Engagements having been followed by no Interruption of the inconsiderate Bounties of the King, a more certain Security was called for, and the Act of the First of Queen Anne was at length obtained.

The Object and Principle of that Act are strongly expressed in the Preamble to that Clause which relates to the Subject of our Enquiry, "To defray a Part of the Expenses of Government, and lessen the Burthens on the Estates of the Subject, by Means of the Preservation and Improvement of the Land Revenue of the Crown."

It was accordingly provided, that no Lease or Grant of Land should be made for a longer Term than Thirty-one Years, nor of Houses for more than Fifty Years: That

in

in the Case, less than the ancient or most usual Rent should be reserved; and where no Rent had before been reserved, a Rent not under One Third Part of the clear Yearly Value should be taken. As to the Rest of the Value there was no Direction in the Act. It might be wholly remitted, or taken in fine; and the Computation might be made at whatever Rate of Interest the Minister at the Time might direct. An Use has been made of this Defect in the Act of Parliament, extremely prejudicial to the Interest of the Crown.

Object of the Civil List
Act ceased.

It is obvious, that the less the Rent that might be reserved to the Crown, the longer the Term granted, and the higher the Rate of Interest at which the Fine should be calculated, the greater Degree of Power and Influence Ministers would possess. Accordingly, notwithstanding the Sense of the House of Commons so strongly expressed, the Admission, on the Part of the Crown, and the avowed Principle of the restraining Act itself, yet in almost every Lease, from the Date of the Act to the Year 1769, when a small Alteration took place, explained in the Answers from the Office of the Surveyor General, the lowest Rents which the Act would allow have been reserved, the longest Terms have been uniformly granted, and the Calculation of the Fine has always been made at a very high Rate of Interest.

But it was not in the granting of Leases only that the Spirit and Intention of the Legislature were counteracted and defeated. Within 20 Years after that Act was passed, Ministers began to obtain for their Friends Alienations of Estates in Perpetuity, under the Sanction of particular Acts of Parliament.

Appendix, N° 28.
Grants in Fee since 1701.

The Statement given in the Appendix shews the estimated Yearly Value of the Estates alienated in that Manner, from 1721, when the first Grant in Fee, after the Act of Queen Anne was made, to the last of those Grants, in the Year 1785, the Amount of that estimated Value was £.17,306. 2s. 2½d. The Sum paid into the Exchequer, in consequence of the Alienation of this great Property, was no more than £.24,579. 4s.

Rents to the Amount of £. 2,057. 7s. per Annum were reserved to the Crown out of those Estates; but as the Land Tax is to be deducted, the reserved Rents are reduced to £. 1,605. 13s. 7d.

On this Statement we cannot avoid observing, that in many Cases very little Pains seems to have been taken to ascertain the real Value. New Surveys were seldom made, the Form even of a Reference to the Surveyor General was, on some Occasions, omitted; and where there was a Reference, it was, in most Cases, merely to make the Calculation of the present Value of the Reversionary Right. The Transaction appears to have been between the Purchasers and the Minister at the Time; and the Reports of the Surveyor General are commonly confined to a Description of the Estate, an Account of the Value by the last Survey, and a Calculation of the Price to be paid for the Reversion, after deducting Compound Interest during the subsisting Lease.

There are indeed Instances where more was reserved, and the Surveyor General was desired to report an Opinion; and on some of those Occasions there is an Appearance in the Reports that the Width of the Minister at the Time was as much attended to as the Interest of the Crown.

The Value of those Estates, at the Expiration of the Term of Years for which they had been granted, would probably have been very great.

The Smallness of the Sum paid into the Exchequer, in Return for so great a Part of the Crown's Estate, was owing to various Causes, which appear in the Statement; a very considerable Part of those Estates was given away without any Price whatever

being received by the Crown—a Sum of £. 27,000, being the Price paid by the Purchaser of One of them, was not paid into the Exchequer, but was otherwise applied.—We have given, in the Appendix, an Extract of the Report of the Surveyor General, to the Lords of the Treasury, in which very ingenious Arguments are used to shew that it was not necessary to consider it as applicable to the Aggregate Fund.

Appendix, N^o 29.
N^o 30.

It further appears from the Statement, that a considerable Part of the Property for which a Price was paid into the Exchequer, was under Lease for 100 Years.

The Value of a Grant for 100 Years is known to be, by Calculation, nearly equal to the Value of a Grant in Perpetuity. There may, in the Situation of the Affairs of private Men, occur Circumstances, which render it expedient to part with a Reversionary Right to a great Estate for an immediate Sum, which, though small, is by Calculation the real Value; but it cannot be for the Advantage of the Government of this Country to make such a Sacrifice; and it is not easy to discover any public Ground, on which such violent Deviations from the Principles of the Act of the 1st of Queen Anne should be justified.

We cannot avoid adding, that in a Report of Mr. Burrel, Surveyor General, dated 8th October 1772, on an Application for the Grant of a Reversion, we find the following very remarkable Sentence, alluding to One of the Alienations in the Statement we have given: "It is but a very few Years since such a Reversion was granted for nothing, by an Act of Parliament; and it was afterwards found that the Purchaser gave £. 10,000 for procuring it."

We have now said as much as we suppose to be necessary, to shew, that in the general System of Management which was adopted by Government immediately after the passing of the Civil List Act of Queen Anne, the Principle of that Act was completely abandoned, and its Object counteracted.

The general System having been thus established, the Execution of the ordinary Business under it was left to the Surveyor General. The Value put upon Estates, the Methods used for ascertaining that Value, the proper Time of renewing Leases, the Proportion of Rent to be reserved, the Fine to be paid, and the Rate of Interest at which it was to be computed, all came to be left to the Discretion of that single Officer, without Check or Controul; and his Reports stating generally the Rent which should be reserved, and the Sum which should be paid as a Fine, was, as a Matter of Course, adopted by the Treasury, without further Information or Enquiry.

Management of the
Crown's Estates left to a
single Officer.

The Influence which, at a more early Period, was aimed at, in the Management of the Crown's Estate, seems, in later Times, to have been less considered; and except on very particular Occasions, the Attention of Ministers has hardly been called to the Business of this Department.

The Forms, however, observed in the Execution of the Business still remained the same. All Applications for Crown Leases are first made by Petition or Memorial to the Lords of the Treasury; the Petition or Memorial is referred from the Treasury to the Surveyor General, "to report the true State of the Case, and Value of the Premises, with his Opinion, what may be fit to be done thereon."

H

The

The other Officers concerned or employed in the Execution are those of the Clerk of the Pipe, and the Auditors.

Forms observed in
passing Crown Leases
through the different
Offices.

Appendix, N^o 31.

In the Answer to our Precept the ailing Surveyor General has given a very clear and distinct Account of the Forms of proceeding in passing Crown Leases through the same Offices; but as we shall have Occasion to enlarge on that Subject, in a separate Report, in which we mean to propose a different Establishment of Offices for the Management, and a different Form of proceeding, we shall at present only observe, that it appears to us to be unnecessary, that a Lease should pass through so many different Offices, and that the Mode of proceeding which we shall propose will be more simple, and less expensive, without lessening the Security to the Public.

Rules in setting Fines
and Rents.

N^o 32.

The Rules observed in the Surveyor General's Office, in setting Fines and reserved Rents for Leases of the Crown Land Revenue, have been explained, with equal Clearness, by the same Officer, in his Answers given in the Appendix to this Report. Those Rules are comprised under Four different Heads:

- 1st. The Valuation of the Estates.
- 2^{dly}. The Terms of the Leases, and the Periods of Renewal.
- 3^{dly}. The Proportions of the reserved Rents. And,
- 4^{thly}. The Computation of the Fines.

Valuation of the Estates.

Under the First Head are described the Methods used for ascertaining the Value of the Estates; but though the making actual Surveys is stated to have been much more common during the Ten Years prior to our Enquiry (when the granting of Leases was suspended) than it had been formerly, yet it was not general. The Surveys were not taken on Oath; and though the having taken Surveys more generally was extremely meritorious in those who held the Office within that Time, yet the System did not require it; and our Objection is, that a Matter of so much Importance as the ascertaining of the Value of the Estate, should be left to the Discretion of a Surveyor General, so that the next who may be appointed to that Office would be at Liberty to return to the more careless Practice which formerly prevailed.

Terms of Leases, and
Periods of Renewal.

It appears from the Answers under the Second Head, that Leases of Houses have always been granted for 50 Years, and of Lands for 31 Years; and that the Lessees have been permitted to renew, whenever it happened to suit their Convenience. On this we must observe, that though by the Civil List Act of the 1st of Queen Anne it is provided, that no Lease of Houses shall be granted for a longer Term than 30 Years, nor of Lands for more than 31 Years, or Three Lives, it is by no Means required that every Lease should be granted for the longest Term which the Law allows. In many Cases, and particularly where Lands are in an improved State, it does not seem to us to be for the Public Advantage, that so long a Term should be granted; and though frequent and early Renewals cannot be a Loss to the Tenant, because the Expence in passing a Lease is deducted from the Fine, it is for the same Reason an obvious Loss to the Crown; and we must also observe, that there are no Covenants whatever inserted in Leases of the Crown Lands, similar to those in Leases of private Property, to guard against the Danger of the Soil being exhausted by improper Management.

Proportion of Rent re-
served.

On the Third Head it is said in Answer to our Precept, that "as the Act did not positively require the Reservation of a Third Part of the Annual Value, except in those Cases where no Rent has been reserved before, but in all other Cases admitted of renewing the Leases at the antient or most usual Rent, or more, it happened that the Reservation of a Third Part has been made only in those Cases where it could not be dispensed with, and that in most other Instances the Lessees

" continued

" continued, till the Year 1769, to be renewed under the old Rents, many of which were mere Acknowledgments, such as 6 s. 8 d.—10 s.—20 s. and the like." In that Year the Changes took place which are mentioned in the Answer to our Precept; and instead of those small Rents, an Eighth Part of the estimated Value has been taken in Rent, on all Renewals of Leases since that Time, and the Remainder has been paid for by a Fine.

On this Subject we cannot avoid observing, that the Spirit and Intention of the Act were sufficiently apparent; and that if the Interest of the Crown had been principally attended to, the highest Proportion of Rent mentioned in the Act, and not the lowest which it allowed to be taken, would have been reserved: But this Deviation from the Principle of that Act, we impute more to the general System adopted by Government, than to the Officers who carried it into Effect.

The taking a Rent equal to One Eighth Part of the estimated Value, instead of the former small Rent, though an Improvement on the former Practice, falls far short of what in our Opinion ought to have been done.

The Fourth, and most important Branch of the Business in the Department of the Surveyor General, is that which relates to the Computation of the Fines; for even after the Change which was made with respect to the reserved Rents, this affects full Seven Eighth Parts of the Value of the demised Estates. The Computation of the Fines.

We have already observed, that the Mode of computing or setting Fines is not regulated by the Civil List of Queen Anne; nor has that Defect been supplied by any subsequent Act of Parliament, nor by any Regulation established by the Treasury.

The Amount of the Fine, or the Rate of Interest at which the Computation was to be made, appears to have been left to the Discretion of the Surveyor General, subject to the Control of the Treasury; and the Fine itself may be remitted by the Crown.

The Rate of Computation adopted in Practice, from the Time of passing the Civil List Act to the Year 1769, was, as appears by the Answers to our Precept, 10 per Cent for Leases of Houses, and 6 per Cent. for Leases of Lands. In that Year an Alteration was made in those Rates by Mr. Burrell, then Surveyor General; and ever since that Time the Computation has been made at the following Rates:

For Houses.

1. When a Renewal is granted more than 30 Years after the Commencement of a Lease, and when there are consequently less than 20 Years of the Term remaining	—	—	—	—	10 per Cent.
2. When from 20 to 30 Years remain	—	—	—	—	9 per Cent.
3. From 30 to 40 Years	—	—	—	—	8 per Cent.
4. Above 40 Years	—	—	—	—	6 per Cent.

For Houses.

No Alteration was made in the Rate of Computation for Leases of Lands, and those Fines are still calculated at 6 per Cent.

In all Cases the Computations are made by Tables of Compound Interest, adding a certain Number of Years to a subsisting Lease, is, in other Words, selling a Reversionary Right for that Number of Years, and we shall not think it necessary to be at much Pains to shew that it cannot be wise in the Government of this Country, which can borrow Money at 3 or 4 per Cent. to sell a Reversionary Right, discounting Compound Interest, at 10, 9, 8, or even 6 per Cent.

Wealth of Nations,
Vol. II. p. 438.

"The Practice of taking a Fine for the Renewal of a Lease," says the Author of the Wealth of Nations, "is in most Cases the Expedient of a Spendthrift, who for a Sum of ready Money sells a future Revenue of much greater Value *."

Mr. St. John's Report,
18 Nov. 1783.

But besides the Loss which arises from the Anticipation of the Revenue in this Manner, the Amount of the Fees paid on each Renewal, on passing a Lease through the different Offices, and the Expence of a Survey, when a new Survey is taken, come to be a very considerable additional Charge on the Revenue, "it having immemorially been the Custom for the Surveyor General to have Regard to the Expences of the Lease in setting the Fine, and to make a discretionary Abatement therefrom, according to the Circumstances of each particular Case."

Appendix, N^o 33.

No Reasoning or Calculation can, as we apprehend, afford a more clear and convincing Proof of the wasteful Consequences of this strange Practice, of taking Payment of so great a Part of the Value in Fines, computed as they have been for Crown Leases, than what arises from a Consideration of the Accounts given in the Appendix, in which we have stated separately the Fines for Leases of Houses, and for Leases of Lands, with the Amount of the reserved Rents.

We have already shewn, that since the Year 1769, it has been the Practice, on the Renewal of Leases, to reserve a Rent equal to an Eighth Part of the Value, where a smaller Rent was reserved before, and that prior to that Time still less Rent had been reserved. The Amount of the Rent of that Eighth Part appears to be £. 13,662. 6s. 3d. and the Annual Amount of the Fines taken on the other Seven-eighth Parts, only £. 7,078. 6s. on an Average, from 1760 to 1786, whereof £. 2,174. 11s. 3d. is the Amount of the Fines on Leases of Houses, and £. 4,903. 14s. 9d. on Leases of Lands.—The Crown, therefore, receives much more from the One Eighth Part let for Rent, than from the Seven Eighth Parts for which Fines are taken.

It is very true, that the Fines being an Anticipation of what would not be so soon received, it is necessary to make an additional Allowance of Interest on the Amount of them, for the Difference in Point of Time.

But after allowing all that can be fairly stated on this Account, the Loss occasioned by this Mode of proceeding will be found to be enormous †.

We have stated such Objections to the Plan of Management which has been followed ever since the passing of the Civil List Act of the 1st Queen Anne, as, in our Opinion, sufficiently shew that some Change is necessary.

The Act by which we are appointed requires that "we should suggest such Plans, Rules, Regulations, Means, and Methods for the Disposal and Abatement, or for the future Management and Improvement, of the said Landed Possessions, as we

* The Fine for adding 30 Years to an existing Lease of which there are 20 Years unexpired, computing at 10 per Cent. is only 1 and 2-5ths of a Year's Purchase (that is to say) £. 140 is paid for £. 100 a Year for 30 Years, to begin after 20 Years.

† The Fine for adding 20 Years to a Lease of which there are 30 Years to come is not quite 7-10ths of a Year's Purchase, or less than £. 70, if the Rent be £. 100 a Year, and the Rate of Interest 9 per Cent.—Other Considerations are given in the Appendix.

Appendix, N^o 32.

† It appears from the Answers of the acting Surveyor General, that Renewals are generally applied for and granted when about Half the Terms are run out. If this be the Case, 25 Years Interest on the Amount of the Fines for Houses ought to be added, and 15½ Years Interest on the Fines for Lands; and, computing at 4 per Cent. Compound Interest, this would increase the Fines for Houses to £. 5,796. 16s. 9d. and the Fines for Lands to £. 9,003. 18s. 1 and the Two together, even with that Addition, amount only to £. 14,800. 14s. 9d. being still little more than the Rent reserved on One Eighth Part of these Estates.

"should

" should think best calculated for rendering the said Landed Estates and Possessions, and the Revenues arising therefrom, most productive and advantageous to His Majesty and the Public."

Pursuing the Line of Duty thus marked out to us, it seems natural, in the first Place, to examine the general Question, whether the Disposal and Alienation, or the better Management and Improvement of the Landed Estates and Possessions of the Crown, is the most advisable.

Question whether the Crown Lands should be retained or disposed of.

In the Consideration of this important Subject, we wish, as much as possible, to confine our Observations to such Circumstances as tend to shew the Effect which either of these Measures would probably have on the Revenue of the Crown.

There are however some Circumstances of a different Nature, which it may not be improper to bring under the Attention of the Legislature.

We have already mentioned, in an early Part of this Report, that there are various Means by which the Crown must still continue gradually to acquire Landed Property, such as by Escheat or Forfeiture, and the Determination of Grants, under any Limitations, with Rescission to the Crown.

Reasons against a Sale.

These Means, by which Estates may be gained by the Crown, seem to require, that there should be some Officers appointed to attend to them; and this Care is perhaps rendered more necessary by the *Nullum Tempus* Act, in consequence of which such Estates may be lost by Prescription.

§ Geo. III.

It seems also now to be generally admitted, that the present State of the growing Timber in this Country is such as to render it necessary for the Public Safety that the Royal Forests should be preserved for the Supply of the Navy; the Crown, therefore, must retain a certain Landed Property, and there must be an Establishment for the Management of that Property, even though the Estates at present belonging to the Crown should be disposed of. The Force, therefore, of One great Argument for the Sale of the Land Revenue of the Crown, namely, the Saving of the Expence of Management, is, from these Circumstances, considerably lessened.

The Situation of the Crown Lands, dispersed through every County in England, it has been justly observed, renders the Management expensive, and is an Argument for the Sale of them; but, on the other Hand, some Good may perhaps arise from this Circumstance, to counterbalance the Expence. Under an attentive Management, a minute Knowledge of the State of every Part of the Country, and of its Interests, may be acquired by Government; and it may be the better enabled to judge of such Measures as, requiring the Aid of Parliament, may be proposed, for the Division and Inclosure of Commons, Wastes, and Common Field Lands, Improvements in Manufactures and Agriculture, or in the Means of Communication and Co-operation.

St. John, p. 179.
on the Crown Lands.

It may not be improper also to observe, that in consequence of a Part of the Revenue of the Crown being derived from a Land Estate, the Connection between the King and his Subjects is rendered in some Degree more close and intimate: The common Interest which he has with private Proprietors of Land is increased; and the Attention of the Sovereign may, perhaps, be more particularly drawn towards the general Improvement of it.

We are aware, that it is observed by the Writer of far the greatest Authority on the Subject of Political Oeconomy, that " the Crown Lands of Great Britain do not at present afford One Fourth Part of the Rent which could probably be drawn from them,

Wealth of Nations,
Vol. II. p. 421.

" them, if they were the Property of private Persons; and that, in every great Monarchy of Europe, the Sale of the Crown Lands would produce a very large Sum of Money, which, if applied to the Payment of the Public Debts, would deliver from Mortgage a much greater Revenue, than any which those Lands have ever afforded to the Crown."

The Statements we have given shew, that very little Income has, during the present Century, arisen from the Crown Lands, in Proportion to their Value; and we are perfectly convinced, that in these Particulars the Opinions of Mr. Smith are well founded.

Wesley of Nations,
Vol. II. p. 424.

The same Author adds, " that it would, in all Cases, be for the Interest of the Society to replace this Revenue to the Crown, by some other equal Revenue, and to divide the Lands among the People, which could not well be done better, perhaps, than by exposing them to Public Sale."

And in this last Opinion we should also join, if the System of Management, under which those Estates have hitherto been kept, were to be continued; but we are by no Means satisfied, that the Errors in that System may not be corrected, and that the Land Estate of the Crown may not be rendered as productive as the Property of private Men, if put under similar Regulations.

Nor would it, as we apprehend, be an easy Matter to devise a Plan of Proceeding in the Sale of the Landed Property of the Crown, even if that Measure should be adopted, which would be free from material Objection.

The far greater Part of the Lands and Houses belonging to the Crown are at present under Lease for Terms of considerable Length. In the Leases of the Lands we have already observed there are no Covenants to secure the Property from being rendered of little Value, by the Mismanagement of the Lessee. If, under such Circumstances, the Land Estates should be brought to immediate Sale, there would be, it is to be feared, but little Competition, and the Lessees would purchase at their own Price.

The Leases of Houses are longer than those of the Lands; and, notwithstanding the Covenants, the Property cannot easily be protected for so long a Time. For that valuable Part of the Crown's Estate, perhaps, still less Competition could be expected.

If, on the other Hand, the Leases should be suffered to expire, and the Estates should then be offered to Public Sale, so as to encourage Competition, the Lessees might complain, that no Consideration had been paid to their Claims on account of long Possession, or, in some Cases, of the Improvements made in Expectation of Renewal.

On a full Consideration of this important Question, we think it our Duty humbly to recommend the Improvement of the Crown's Estate, under a different Plan of Management, as more advantageous to His Majesty and the Public, than the Sale or Alienation of them.

The Errors which we have pointed out in the Management of the demised Estates of the Crown are to be imputed partly to Defects in the Civil List Act of the 1st of Queen Anne, and partly to the System which has been followed by the Ministers, and Officers in that Department.

Alterations proposed on
the Act of Anne.

The Term of 50 Years, being the longest allowed in the Leases of Houses, does not give sufficient Encouragement for re-building Houses of great Value; and the Term of

of 31 Years, to which those entrusted with the Management have thought themselves confined in granting Leases of Ground on which there has been no House before, gives no adequate Encouragement to the Extension of Building.

In these Particulars, too little Power was left to the Managers. On the other Hand, in allowing Fines to be taken for the whole Value, except the old Rent, where there had been a Rent reserved before, and those Fines to be computed at any Rate of Interest which the Surveyor General might choose, the allowing Land already improved to be let for so long a Term as 31 Years, and the Leases to be renewed as often as the Lessee might desire it; but, above all, the establishing no effectual Check on the Conduct of the Officers of the Crown entrusted with the Management, were Circumstances which left by far too much to their Discretion.

They were, indeed, restrained, where more Latitude would have enabled them to add to the Improvement of the Estate of the Crown; and too much Power was given to them, in those Parts of the Management, in which the Advantages of the Lessees, and the Perquisites of the Officers, could be most increased, and the Interest of the Crown most injured.

The nearer the Management of Public Property can be brought to that of private Property, the greater, we are persuaded, will be the Advantage to the Public.

The System, therefore, which we would wish to propose for the Improvement of the Estates of the Crown, is one that should leave to the Officers who shall be entrusted with the Care of them the Power of doing whatever prudent Men are found to do, with a View to the Improvement of their own Property; and to restrain them only from doing what, in the Management of private Estates of a similar Kind, is, by Experience, found to be prejudicial to the Interest of the Proprietor.

Plan proposed.

Different superintending Officers should co-operate in the Management, so as to form Checks on the Conduct of each other; and, leaving them more Power to do what might tend to the Improvement of the Estate, we would at the same Time wish to make them more responsible; and with this View they should be obliged to lay a full Account of all their Proceedings before Parliament every Second or Third Year.

We have thought it necessary thus to state, generally, the Objects which we have had in View, in forming the Plan of an Establishment for the Management of the whole of the Landed Property of the Crown, the Particulars of which will, as we have before mentioned, be the Subject of a separate Report.

As the best Means of enabling ourselves to suggest what Restrictions should be put on the Conduct of the Officers to be entrusted with the Management, and what Power should be given to them, we have endeavoured to obtain Information of the Plans of Management which are followed by the Proprietors of great Estates, and to procure the Opinions of their Agents, and of eminent Surveyors. This Information, with those Opinions, we shall give in the Appendix, that they may be compared with what we are to propose.

*Appendix, N^o 34.
& 35.*

The greater Part of the Crown's Estates being now under Lease for very long Terms, without Covenants for the Protection of the Property, the first Object of Consideration is by what Means the Property is to be guarded from Injury by the Lessees. With this View we recommend that a Plan and Survey should be taken of every Estate, of which there is not a Plan and Survey in the Office of the Surveyor General, on the Accuracy of which Reliance may be had; and even where there are such Plans and Surveys, the Estates should be viewed, and the Survey and Plan

examined,

examined, by Surveyors of good Reputation, who should make a full Report, on the present Condition of the Estate. Every such Report, and every new Survey, should be verified on Oath.

The Lessees should be informed, that if the Estates shall not be preserved, as they would have been preserved under proper Covenants, all Claim to Preference for a new Term will be considered to be forfeited.

We think that Surveyors should be employed to view the Estates, from Time to Time, and to make a Report on the Condition in which they are found, to the Office which shall be entrusted with the Management of the Landed Property of the Crown.

Concerning Leases hereafter to be granted, we shall consider separately, those,

1. For Houses, or Building Ground.
2. For Land Estates.
3. For Mines.
4. For Mineral Rights.

Building Ground.
Appendix, N^o 24.

It appears, from the Answers to our Enquiries, that according to the Opinion of every Surveyor with whom we have consulted, it is for the Interest of a Proprietor to have the Power of granting Leases for 99 Years for Building; and this is the Practice followed by the far greater Number of Proprietors of such Estates.

This long Term is found to encourage the building of large and substantial Houses, for which a higher Ground Rent is obtained than would be paid for such inferior Houses as would be built if the Lease should be for a much shorter Term.

The Officers to be entrusted with the Management should therefore be empowered to grant Building Leases for any Term not exceeding 99 Years; but as the Object in granting Leases for so long a Term is the Encouragement to build valuable Houses, the Size or Quality of the Houses to be built should be previously stipulated.

And before letting any Ground, of considerable Extent, for Building in one Place, Plans should be obtained from eminent Architects, for laying out the Situation of new Streets, and Buildings; and those Plans should be laid before the Lords of the Treasury for their Approbation.

In Building Leases, the whole Annual Value of the Ground should be reserved in Rent, and no Part taken in Fine; the House to be built affording full Security for the Ground Rent. No Land situated so near to any great Town, as that it may be expected to be taken for the Purpose of Building, ought to be granted in Lease for a Term of Years, for any other Purpose. Such Lands should be let on Yearly Leases, till they can be let as Building Ground; and from this, very little temporary Loss to the Crown can arise, Lands in the Neighbourhood of Towns being generally in Grass, which may be let to as much Advantage for One Year, as for a longer Term. Areas for Building, on which no House had stood before, should be let by public Auction, The Ground Rents should be reserved clear of all Taxes.

The Leases should contain a Covenant for leaving all Improvements on the Premises at the End of the Term, and other common Covenants in Building Leases.

In

In the Renewal of Leases, the Condition of the Houses, and other Circumstances, are so various and dissimilar, that it must obviously be extremely difficult to devise Regulations adapted to every Case.

Renewal of Leases.

More Injury would probably be done to the Crown, by fettering and embarrassing the Management with numerous Regulations, calculated for supposed Circumstances, than by leaving minute Particulars to the Officers in this Department, acting under the Controul of the Treasury, and subject to the Review of Parliament.

The Restrictions, therefore, should be few and simple; and every Thing which cannot be clearly defined, should, we humbly think, be left to the Office to be entrusted with the Management, subject to that Controul and Review.

No Renewal should be granted without a Survey, or Report of a Surveyor, verified on Oath, and not less than Two Third Parts of the clear Yearly Value should be reserved in Rent, and consequently not more than One Third Part of the clear Value taken in Fine. We have shown that the Disadvantage attending the taking of Fines instead of Rent is very great; but a House being a perishable Property, it seems to be necessary, for the Sake of securing the Payment of the Rent, particularly towards the End of the Lease, that a Part of the Value should be paid for in Fine.

Surveys.

Rent.

Fines.

No Renewal, we humbly think, should be granted for any Lease, till within 20 Years, or less, of the End of the Term, except where re-building is necessary.

There may be Arguments of some Weight used for renewing at an earlier Period of the Lease; but they appear to us to be overbalanced by other Considerations. It is proposed, for the Sake of Security, to take a Part of the Value in Fine; and Fines, if taken sooner, would be much impaired by the Effect of Compound Interest, computed, as it commonly is, at a Rate somewhat higher than the Current Interest of Money. There is a Danger too, that by early Renewals the Prospect of Advantage, which the Crown has in the Improvement of its own Estate, may constantly be kept so remote, that it may hardly be thought deserving of much Consideration or Care.

Fines should not in any Case be computed at a higher Rate than $\text{£} . 5 .$ per Cent. or the legal Interest.

These are, in our humble Opinion, the only Regulations which, without Danger of embarrassing the Management, can be positively fixed: But there are others mentioned in the Plans of Management suggested by the Surveyors, whose Opinions are inserted in the Appendix, which, though they will not apply to Houses in every possible Situation, and cannot therefore be proposed as general Rules never to be departed from, will answer in most Cases, and well deserve Consideration.

One in particular we shall here take notice of, that of letting Houses for 63 Years, according to a Valuation by Surveyors of the Rent which they would be worth for the first 21 Years.

Renewing, in this Manner, 20 Years before the Expiration of an existing Lease, would be adding 43 Years to its Duration; and we do not think it probable that Renewals could be made for longer Terms, on Conditions so simple, and with due Consideration to the Interests, both of the Proprietor and the Lessee; but this Rule could not be followed where Houses are in such a State of Decay, as that they could not be let at a good Rent for 21 Years; and therefore, though we recommend it to the Attention of the Officers to be entrusted with the Management, we do not suggest it as a proper general Regulation.

K

In

Land Estates.

In the Management of the Land Estates, we would humbly propose, that no Lease should be granted for a longer Term than 21 Years, of Estates already improved, and no Lease for more than 31 Years, where Wastes are to be cultivated, or considerable Sums to be laid out on improving or inclosing the Land, on additional Buildings, or necessary Repairs. The Length of the Terms within those Limits should be according to the State and Condition of the Land.

Covenants should be inserted in the Leases, for the Management and Improvement of the Land, according to the most improved Course of Husbandry.

In all these Particulars a great deal must be left to the Discretion of the Officers entrusted with the Management, employing, in all Cases, under them, Surveyors acting on Oath, being subject to the Control of the Treasury, and bringing their Transactions under the Review of Parliament.

The Annual Value of the Estate, deducting the Amount of all Taxes and Payments, which should be answered by the Tenant, and making the necessary Allowance for such Improvements as are agreed to be made, should be paid entirely in Rent. In Leases of Lands there appears to us to be no sufficient Reason for taking any Part of the Value in Fines.

After taking the proper Means of ascertaining the Value of the Estates of the Crown in Houses or Lands, we think the Rent demanded should not be the utmost that the Property can enable the Lessee to pay; it should be so moderate as that the regular Payment of the Rent may be relied upon, and the Performance of Covenants with Property enforced.

The Lessees who have, for a great Length of Time, enjoyed beneficial Leases, have certainly some Right to expect to be continued on reasonable Terms; nor would raising the Rent to the utmost Value be altogether consistent with the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; but, on the other Hand, the Advantages enjoyed by the Lessees should be open and avowed, and an End should be put to that System, by which the real Value *seems* to be paid, but is afterwards brought down, by Fees of Office, and Calculations at extravagant Rates of Interest, to something extremely inferior to it.

Renewals of Leases of Lands should not be granted till within Five Years of the Expiration of the existing Lease; and the First Offer of new Leases, either of Lands or Houses, should always be made to the Tenant in Possession, where the Rent has been regularly paid, the Houses well taken Care of, and the Lands properly managed.

Woods and Timber

It appeared by the Survey made under our Direction, of the Wood and Timber growing on the demised Estates, and by the Reports of the Surveyors, that there was, in most Cases, much less of each growing on those Estates than on private Property. This was undoubtedly to be expected. The Renewal of Leases, though common, was not certain; it was natural for the Lessee to fell as much as he could during his Possession; and the System of Management which has been pursued afforded no such Check upon his Conduct as to prevent him from doing it.

Many Plans of raising Plantations of Trees on the demised Estates of the Crown, for the farther Provision of Timber for the Navy, have been suggested to us; but the Protection of numerous small and detached Plantations, for the Length of Time necessary for Naval Timber, would be attended with enormous Expence, and would probably never be found to produce any very valuable Supply. We consider the Royal Forests as so many Magazines of Timber, set apart for that Public Object, where Officers should be appointed, as we have proposed in our Reports on the Forests

whose sole Business should be to take Care of them: They are of such Extent as to bear the Expence of Protection and Management; and we trust, under proper Care, they will be found in Time to afford enough for the Supply of the Navy.

But the principal Object in the Management of the demised Estates should be not the raising of Naval Timber, but to bring the Land to as high a State of Cultivation as possible; the Objects, and the Mode of attaining them, are different, and they should not be mixed and confounded.

The Wood and Timber on those Estates should undoubtedly be put under proper Regulations; and the Hedge Row Timber, which is of all the most valuable, should be taken Care of; but those Estates should be managed with a View to Profit only; and the Woods, the Tillage, or the Pasture, should be extended or diminished, according to the Demands of the Country, and the Prospect of Advantage.

The Crown has granted fundry Leases of Mines stated in the General Schedule, and some of them are wrought; but the Revenue which has hitherto arisen from them is not considerable.

Mines.

In the great Extent of Land belonging to the Crown, it is probable that there are many valuable Mines not yet discovered, particularly in the Mountains of Wales; and it is of great Importance that such Covenants should be introduced into future Leases as are insisted in Leases of Mines on private Property, to make it certain that they shall be properly wrought; but such Circumstances must be left to the Discretion of the managing Officers, under the Controul of the Treasury, and Review of Parliament.

We have not been inattentive to this Object in the Advice we have offered to the Treasury, upon Applications for Leases of Mines referred to our Consideration. We thought it our Duty to recommend that the granting of Leases of Houses, or of Lands, should be suspended until the System of Management should be altered, unless under very particular Circumstances of Hardship to the Lessee from such Suspensions, or of Loss to the Crown; but we advised, at the same Time, the granting of Leases of Mines, on such Conditions as are contained in private Leases, taking Care that no great Extent of Ground should be included in any such Lease to One Person or Company. Our Object was, that the Property might be ascertained, which, particularly in Wales, is a Matter of some Consequence; and that by confining the Extent within narrower Limits than used formerly to be granted in One Lease, the Number of Adventures, and consequently the Chance of the Discovery of valuable Veins of Ore, might be increased.

The Crown has about 130 Manors belonging to it, in different Parts of the Kingdom. It was formerly the Practice to appoint Stewards of those Manors, by whom the Fines, Heriots, and other casual Profits were collected. Great Abuses were committed by those Stewards; and by the Advice of Sir Charles Harbord, in the Time of Charles II. the Appointment of Stewards was discontinued, and the Manors were granted on Lease. This System has ever since been followed, the Surveyor General requiring either the Production of the Court Rolls, and Books of Accounts kept by the Parties, or a Certificate or Affidavit of the Average Yearly Produce, or using such other Means as appear to him most likely to obtain the Information necessary to enable him to fix the Rent, and the Fine which should be paid; and it is covenanted in the Leases, that Duplicates of the Court Rolls shall be returned into the Office of the Auditor. The Leases of those Manors are stated in the General Schedule given with our First Report.

Manors and Copyhold Lands.

But

But this Mode of Management, though preferable to that of appointing Stewards, seems also to be liable to many Objections. The Court Rolls are seldom delivered; the Interest which the Crown has in Copyhold Estates has not been thought of such Value as to justify the Expence of Surveys and Plans; the Rights of the King, as Lord of the Manor, being granted to the Lessee, are completely exercised by him, without any Communication with the Officers of the Crown; and they are, in some Degrees, lost sight of. Within those Manors there are many Wastes capable of being brought into Cultivation, and they are known to be very extensive, though the Extent has not been ascertained.

In those Copyhold Lands and Wastes, where the Timber belongs to the Lord, and the Annual Crop to the Tenant, the Interests are opposite; and however much the Soil may be adapted to the Growth of Timber, little is to be expected. Fines, Heriots, and Reliefs may be made the Sources of Oppression; and the Crown, by transferring to a Lessee all the Rights which it has in those Estates, loses the Power of preventing it, and derives, at the same Time, very little Profit from this Part of its Property.

In our humble Apprehension, those Leases of Manors ought not to be renewed, but minute Enquiry should be made by skilful Surveyors; and where the Rights are found to be of such Value as to justify the Expence, Surveys and Plans should be made. Where they are not of such Value, the Surveyor should report the Particulars, so as to give the Officers entrusted with the Management the best Information which, without too great Expence, can be got. Those Steps being taken, the Copyhold Lands should be enfranchised on fair Terms.

Manorial Rights.

The Manorial Rights, where the Crown possesses no other Part of the Estate, should also be sold, giving a Preference in the Sale to those who have the Rest of the Property.

The Money arising from such Sale and Enfranchisement should be laid out in the Purchase of Freehold Lands, preferring such as may adjoin, or be intermixed with any Estates already belonging to the Crown. Where the Crown has the entire Property, the Management is more simple, and the Rights more easily preserved. The Money should be invested in the Funds, until a desirable Purchase can be made.

23 Geo. III. c. 25.

In Common Field Lands, the Concurrence of Three-fourths, in Number and Value, of the Occupiers, with the Consent of the Owners of Lands, and of the Rector, Impropricator, or Tythe Owner, is, by the Act of the 13th George III. necessary to fix the Rules, Regulations, and Restrictions to be followed in the Cultivation; and, at their common Expence, a Reeve or Field Master is to be appointed, to see that the Agreements are observed. Under such Embarrassments, Land cannot be brought to its full Value; and the Interest of the Proprietors themselves, as well as of the Public, suffers.

It is to be wished, that every Acre of Land in the Kingdom should be applied, under the most improved Course of Husbandry, to the Purpose to which the Soil is best adapted; but this is not to be expected while various Owners have Rights in the same Property, and where the Consent of different Persons is necessary for the Choice of the Mode of Cultivation.

See Report of the Committee of Privy Council, in 1792.

Such has been of late Years the rapid Advancement in Commerce and Population, that all the Land hitherto cultivated does not produce Subsistence for the Inhabitants. Corn, of which a great deal was formerly exported, is now, in Spite of the great Improvements in Agriculture, annually imported,

The

The Number of People, in any Country, cannot possibly increase beyond the Means provided for their Subsistence; and the Dependence on Foreign Countries is precarious and unsafe.

In consequence of our Prosperity, the speedy Cultivation of Waste Lands, and the farther Improvement of what is already cultivated, are Matters in which the Interest of the Public, and, in a certain Degree, its Safety, are concerned; and the great Increase in the Number of Bills of Inclosure, in Spite of the Trouble and Expence attending them, shews, that the Demand for an Extension of Tillage is such, as to overcome the Difficulties which, under the present Laws, stand in the Way of the Improvement of all Commonable Lands.

Improvement of Waste Lands, &c.

It is not, perhaps, in the Power of Government to enforce these Objects, nor ought it to be attempted. Private Industry should not be embarrassed or disturbed by Regulations; and every Proprietor should be left at Liberty to manage his Property according to his own Judgment. But it is in the Power of Government to aid private Industry, by removing Obstructions to Cultivation and Improvement, or by facilitating the Means of their Removal. As every Mixture of Rights in the same Land certainly impedes Improvement, the Separation of those Rights should be made as easy as is consistent with the Security of Property.

It may be true, that when Bills have been proposed by Individuals, for the Inclosures of Wastes in which the Crown is interested, the Royal Assent has not been withheld. But more is to be expected: The Crown Lands should certainly not be the last of being put into a State, which admits of the highest Cultivation. The Crown should set an Example, and should promote the Separation of Common Rights, and the Inclosure of all Wastes or Commonable Lands, in which it has any Share.

The Difficulties attending the Inclosure and Improvement of Waste and Commonable Lands should be brought under the Attention of the Crown Lawyers, who may perhaps be able to suggest a Remedy.

It is not for us to point out the particular Provisions which should be contained in any Act of Parliament which may be passed with that View. These are Matters which call for the Attention, and require the Wisdom, of the Legislators, to determine: But we submit with great Deference, whether the Expence of such Separation and Inclosure might not be lessened by some general Law, which should give Powers to the Owners of not less than One Half of all the Tenements and Lands entitled to Commonage (the Value to be determined by the Land Tax Assessment for the preceding Year) to proceed in the Division and Inclosure of any Waste or District, in the same Manner as they would do under the Authority of an Act of Parliament for that special Purpose. They should give regular Notice to all Parties interested to attend a Meeting, at which Commissioners might be named, to take Proof of the Rights, and to set out the Allotments to each Party interested.

A general Law suggested for Inclosures.

In all such Cases the Compensation for Tythes should, in our Opinion, either be an Allotment of the Land, or a certain Quantity of Grain, for each Acre, proportioned to the Quality of the Soil.

Tythes.

But as some Inconvenience might possibly arise from the actual Delivery of Grain, it may perhaps be right that the Value of the Grain should each Year be paid in Money, according to an Average of the Prices for the Year, in that County in which the Estate is situated, to be taken from the Returns made to the Treasury under the Act of the 31st of His Majesty's Reign.

31 Geo. III. c. 38.

Tythes, if allowed to commence as soon as a Bill of Inclosure is passed, and to increase as the Improvement advances, must prove such a Discouragement to Cultivation,

L

29

as in many of the poorer Soils must completely prevent it, and occasion a Loss to the Owner of the Tythes himself, as well as to the Proprietors of the Land, and the Public.

2d & 3d Ed. VI. c. 13.

This seems to have been in the View of the Legislature at an early Period. By the 2d and 3d Ed. VI. c. 13, it is enacted, " That such barren Heath or Waste Grounds (other than such as be discharged by Act of Parliament) which before that Time had lain barren, and paid no Tythes by Reason of the same Barrenness, and then were, or thereafter should be improved, and converted into Arable Ground, or Meadow, should from thenceforth, after the End and Term of Seven Years next after such Improvement, fully ended and determined, pay Tythe for the Corn and Hay growing upon the same; and Lands of the same Kind, which had before that Time been charged with the Payment of any Tythes, and that the same should be thereafter improved or converted into Arable Ground, or Meadow, that then the Owner or Owners thereof should, during the Seven Years next following from and after the same Improvement, pay such Kind of Tythe as was paid for the same before the said Improvement."

These Regulations undoubtedly tended to lessen the Obstruction to the Improvement of Land, arising from Tythes; but what we have suggested would in our Opinion be a more simple as well as a more permanent Encouragement.

We have ventured to suggest the Idea of a general Law of the Inclosure of Commonable Lands, with more Confidence, from knowing that a similar Law exists in the Northern Part of this Island, and that no Inconvenience or Injury to private Rights is said to have arisen from it*.

We have mentioned in an early Part of this Report, that we had ordered minute Plans and Surveys to be made of several of the Crown's Estates in different Parts of the

* In Scotland, the Common Law provides the Means of removing all those Difficulties in the Way of the Improvement of the Land, which here require a special Act of Parliament.

On an Application from any Part of the Proprietors having Right of Common in any Waste or Commonable Land, to the Supreme Court of Law, Commissioners are appointed, the Lands to be divided are surveyed and valued, a Process is taken by their Commissioners of the Rights of the Claimants, a Part is allotted to those who have Rights of Turbary, and the Rest is divided, in Proportion to the Land Tax paid for the Lands having Right of Common of Pasture.

The Proportion of Land Tax paid for any Estate in that Part of the Island never alters.

In Arable Lands which lie intermixed like Common Field Lands in this Country, and where the separate Parts are too small for Inclosure (these called Runrigs) on an Application to the same Court, Commissioners are appointed, by whom a Division is made, each Person interested getting an Equivalent in Land in One allotment, in lieu of the separate Parts which formerly belonged to him.

Where the Boundaries between Estates are so crooked or inconvenient as to prevent Inclosure, on the Application of either Proprietor to the Court of the Sheriff of the County, such an Exchange is made on fair Terms, as makes Inclosure easily practicable.

In all Cases a Proprietor can oblige the Owner of an adjoining Estate to pay Half the Expence of an ordinary Fence on the Boundary between the Estates, giving him previous Notice of his Intention to inclose.

The Laws concerning Tythes are also extremely favourable to the Improvement of Land.

In not One of those Cases is a special Act of Parliament found to be at all necessary, and the Expence in most Instances of dividing Commonable or Common Field Lands is inconsiderable.

The Principle of the Laws of Scotland relative to the Improvement of Land does not seem to be the first with that which prevails in those of England; and perhaps this is a Consequence of the different State of the Two Countries.

In the Northern Parts of the Island, where the Climate is less favourable, the Soil in many Places less fertile, and the Inhabitants less wealthy, the natural Object of the Legislature was, to lessen, as much as possible, the Difficulties which stood in the Way of Cultivation and Improvement.

But in England, possessing the Advantages of a better Climate, a Soil more generally fertile, and greater Abundance of the Means of improving it, the Legislature has principally directed its Attention to the Security of Property, and has perhaps been too jealous easily to admit even of those Changes which are found necessary for its Improvement.

Kingdom. We did this in order to enable ourselves to form some Judgment of the Increase of Rent to be expected on the Whole of the Crown's Estate, when the present Leases shall expire, by comparing the estimated Value now put on those Estates, with that which had been put upon when formerly surveyed.

We are sensible, however, that no accurate Judgment of the Increase of Rent to be expected upon the Leases in general, can be derived from the making of Surveys in a few Instances only.

During the Ten or Twelve Years prior to our Appointment, though the System of Management was in other Particulars continued, more Care than formerly was certainly taken to obtain a fair Account of the Value of Estates on granting Leases.

Within that Time, a considerable Part, probably One Third, of all the Leases must have been renewed; and the Increase of Rent to be expected on the Expiration of those Leases is not near so great as may be looked for on those of an earlier Date.

The Leases of six of the Estates surveyed under our Direction were granted before the Year 1774, and the Leases of Four of them in and since that Year. The different reserved Rents, the estimated Values by former Surveys, and those by our Surveyors, are as follows:

Estates of which the Leases were granted before 1774 Granted in 1774, or since	Profits reserved Rents.			Estimated Values by former Surveys.			Yearly Values by new Surveys.			Appendix, N ^o 26.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
—	202	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,796	16	6	6,075	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
—	312	1	9	1,445	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,319	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	514	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,242	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,394	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	

The estimated Value of all the demised Estates of the Crown, according to the Schedule made up in 1786, annexed to our First Report, was £. 102,626. 14s. 1d. besides Mines, and other Property, of uncertain yearly Value.

The Surveys by which that Value is stated are of various Dates, from the Time of the Commonwealth down to the Year 1786, when that Schedule was made out.

After an attentive Consideration of the Estates of the Crown in the different Parts of England, and taking every Means to obtain Information of their Value, which we could take without incurring a very great Expence, wishing to draw the Attention of Government to the Care and Improvement of them, and at the same Time to avoid the Danger of holding out any extravagant Expectation, we give it as our Opinion, that under a careful Management, and following the Plan we have suggested, the demised Estates of the Crown may, at the Expiration of the present Leases, be expected to yield an Income of at least £. 200,000 a Year.

Improvement to be
expected.

In the Report which we intend to make on the System of Management, we shall bring under View, in one Statement, the Advantages in Point of Revenue, which we expect may be derived from the Woods and Forests, Crown Lands, and Fee Farm Rents, if the Plans which we have thought it our Duty to propose shall be adopted,

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
May 25th, 1792.

CHA^s. MIDDLETON, (L. S.)
J^N^o. CALL, (L. S.)
JOHN FORDYCE, (L. S.)

APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

LIBRARY

A P P E N D I X.

N ^o		Page
1.	LETTER from the Trustees for the Sale of Fee Farm Rents, to the Earl of Dauby, Lord High Treasurer, 21st January 1678-9	49
2.	Extract from an Act, intitled, "An Act for the better Support of her Majesty's Household, and of the Honor and Dignity of the Crown," 1st Anne, Cap. 7.	49
3.	Letter from Mr. Harrison, Acting Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, 27th March 1792	51
4. A.	A State of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in each County and Division within the Department of James West, Esquire, Auditor of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, as given in Charge to the Receivers General upon or after the Death of Catherine Queen Dowager, with an Account of the Fees and Wages, Perpetual Pensions, and all other Charges thereon	52
B.	A similar Account for the Division of Henry Shelley, Esquire, Auditor	63
C.	An Abstract of the Two preceding Accounts	66
5.	A State of the Amount of all the Pensions, Stipends, and other Annual Payments, charged on the Land Revenue, within the Divisions of James West and Henry Shelley, Esquires, and comprized under the Denomination of <i>Perpetual Pensions</i> distinguishing such as were established or confirmed by the Pension Deed, 5th June 1677, from those established by subsequent Authority; and also distinguishing such as have ceased to be paid, in consequence of the Discontinuance of the Schools, Chapels, or other Foundations to which they were payable	68
6.	Abstract of an Account in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, intitled, "An Account of such Fee Farm Rents, and other Rents, as being yet undisposed of, remain in Charge in the Great Rolle of the Exchequer, and are Yearly written in Process to the Sheriffs of the several Counties, Cities, &c Towns of England; and by them answered and paid upon their Accounts before the Clerke of the Pipe." Dated 25th April 1701	70
7. A.	A State of the Amount of the estimated Yearly Value of the demised Land Revenue of the Crown, in each County in England and Wales, and of the reserved Rents payable to the Crown for the same, upon or after the Death of Catherine Queen Dowager of England, on the 20th of December 1705. O. S. as nearly as the same can be ascertained from the Surveys and Accounts in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands	74
B.	A State of the Amount of the estimated Yearly Value of the demised Land Revenue of the Crown, in each County in England and Wales, and of the reserved Rents payable to the Crown for the same, at the Time of His Majesty's Accession, on the 25th of October 1760, according to the Surveys and Accounts in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands	74
9.	An Account of all Fines paid for Leases from the Crown, from the Death of Catherine Queen Dowager (December 20th 1705, O. S.) to the 25th October 1760; distinguishing England from Wales, and stating the Amount in each Year, for Houses and Lands separately, and also shewing what Fines set by the Surveyor General were remitted or reduced by the Lords of the Treasury, during the same Period	76
10. A.	A similar Account of Fines for Crown Leases from 20th October 1760 to the End of the Year 1786	79
11. A.	An Account of the Net Produce of the Rents of the Land Revenue, within the Divisions of James West and Henry Shelley, Esquires, Auditors, from and the Death of Catherine Queen Dowager, to Michaelmas 1760 — with Computations	81
12. A.	A State of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in each County and Division, within the Department of Mr. Auditor West, as given in Charge to the Receivers General at the Time of His Majesty's Accession, in October 1760; with an Account of the Fees, Wages, perpetual Pensions, and all other Charges thereon	83
B.	A similar Account for the Division of Mr. Auditor Shelley	95
C.	An Abstract of the Two Accounts last foregoing	98
13. A.	A similar Statement of the Amount of the Rents of the said Revenue, within the Division of Mr. Auditor West, and of the Charges thereon at Michaelmas 1786	101
B.	A like Account for the Division of Mr. Auditor Shelley	124
C.	An Abstract of the Two Accounts last foregoing	132
14. A.	A State of the Amount of all Debentures paid by the Receivers General of His Majesty's Land Revenue, within the Divisions of James West, Esquire, and Henry Shelley, Esquire, by virtue of Warrants from the Treasury, out of Monies arising from the said Revenue, from the Time of His Majesty's Accession to the End of the Year 1786, shewing to whom and for what Purposes issued	140
15.	Two ancient Papers concerning <i>Mixes</i> , one of them intitled, "A Certificate of the <i>Mixes</i> , 27 Sept. 1610;" and the other "Mises of Wales and Cheshire, and the Times of their Payments, 12 Jan. 1608."	142
		16. State

No.		Page
16.	State of the Land Revenue in Wales, extracted from a Book in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, dated the 16th of March 1701-2, intitled, "An Account of all Lands, Rents, and Estates, belonging to the Crown undilposed of, as far as the Surveyor General hath obtained Information by Certificate from the Auditor, or otherwise"	144
17.	Representation of Thomas Wynn, Esquire, Auditor of His Majesty's Land Revenue in North Wales, and of Richard Price and Henry Lite, Esquires, Auditor of the said Revenue within the County of Chester, to the Lords of the Treasury	146
18. A.	An Account of Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton, Baronet, Receiver General of the Land Revenue in North Wales, for One Year, ending 10th October 1761	148
B.	An Account of Henry Lord Holland, and Richard Bateman, Esquire, Receivers General of the Land Revenue in South Wales and Monmouth, for One Year, ending 10th October 1761	149
19. A.	A State of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue of North and South Wales, and of the Annual Charges thereon, with a particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid out of the said Revenue at Michaelmas 1786	150
20. A.	An Account of the Produce and Expenditure of the Land Revenue in North and South Wales, and County of Monmouth, for 26 Years, from 10th October 1760 to 10th October 1786	154
B.	A State of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in North and South Wales, and of the Annual Charges thereon at Michaelmas 1790	156
20. B.	An Account of the Produce and Expenditure of the Land Revenue in North and South Wales, for 30 Years, from 10th October 1760 to 10th October 1790	160
21.	Grant to Henry De Naffau Seigneur D'Auverquerque, and his Heirs, of Two Annual Sums of £,800 and £1,200, payable out of the Land Revenue in Wales, dated 9th June, 6 William and Mary	162
22.	A State of the Amount of the estimated Yearly Value of the demised Land Revenue of the Crown, in each County in England and Wales, and of the reserved Rents payable to the Crown for the same, at Michaelmas 1786, and also of the increased Rents reserved to commence at subsequent Periods; with an Account, shewing the Amount of the Yearly Value of the Estates which will Annually fall into Hand on the Expiration of the Leases thereof, distinguishing Houses from Lands	163
23.	An Account of all Monies paid into the Exchequer for Fines of Leases, Grants in Fee, or Rents, of any Part of the Land Revenues of the Crown, from the Accession of His present Majesty to the End of the Year 1786	166
24.	An Account of the several Appointments in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, and of the Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments, received from the Public or Individuals, by the Surveyor General, and the Clerks and Officers in his Department; and also of all incidental Charges paid by the Crown relative to the said Office	167
25. A.	A State of the Appointments in the Office of James Well, Esquire, Auditor, with the Salaries, Fees, and Allowances or Emoluments, received from the Public or Individuals by the Auditor, Deputy, Clerks, and other Officers under him, for any Business concerning the Land Revenue	169
B.	A similar Account for the Division of Henry Shelley, Esquire, Auditor	174
C.	A similar Account for the Division of Thomas Johnes, Esquire, Auditor	174
26.	Accounts of the Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments of the Receivers General of the Land Revenue, prior to the Sale of any of the Rents in their Collection, with an Abstract thereof	180
27.	A State of the Amount of the Salaries, Allowances, Fees, and Emoluments of the several Auditors of the Land Revenue, and of the Receivers within their respective Divisions, abstracted from their Returns to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue	196
28.	An Account of all Lands and Estates belonging to the Crown, granted in Fee, since the 25th of March 1702	197
29.	Letter from Sir Peter Barrill, Baronet, to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, dated May 15th 1792	200
30.	Extract from a Report of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands to the Lords of the Treasury, on the Application of Lord Mulgrave, for a Grant in Fee of the Manors of Mulgrave and Seaton, in Yorkshire, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in the Year 1767	200
31.	A State of the Forms of Proceeding in passing Crown Leases through the several Offices concerned therein, from the first Application for, to the final Completion of the Lease	207
32.	A State of the Rules observed in the Surveyor General's Office, in setting Fines and Reserved Rents, for Leases of the Crown Land Revenue	202
33.	A State of the Comparative Amount of the Produce of the <i>Our Eighth</i> Part of the Value of the demised Estates of the Crown, which is reserved in Rent, and of the <i>Seven Eighth</i> Parts, which are paid for in Fine	206
34.	Accounts of various Plans of Management of large Estates in Houses and Building Ground, and Opinions of Surveyors on the same Subject	207
35.	Opinions of Surveyors relative to the Management of large Estates in Land	213
36.	Estates held under Leases from the Crown, surveyed by Order of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue	222

N^o 1.

To the R^t Hon^{ble} Thomas, Earle of Danby, L^d High Treas^r of England.

May it please yo^r Lo^d,

SINCE yo^r Lo^d hath entred into the Consideration of our Misfortune, in having been disabled of keeping a perfect Account of all the Sales of his Ma^{ty} Fee Farm Rents, & other Rents, by the imposing upon us as well an Auditor of the Rates, as Clerks of the Contracts and Entries thereof, contrary to our Desires & Application made to the then L^d Com^r of the Treas^r, leaving us nothing to do but to sign, seal, execute, & acknowledge those Conveyances, whereof no certain Entries or Accounts were kept or made up by the Negligence of those persons so intersted therein. And yo^r Lo^d taking Notice that Mr. Robt Brea, by having his employ- ed by divers Purchas^r of those Rents, hath enabled himself, in a great Measure, to find out & supply the Defects & Defaults of those Officers, and hath here thereupon already encouraged by yo^r Lo^d to proceed in that Service, and is the only Person that wee conceive to be most able & likely to perfect the Account, wee thinke it our Duty humbly to desire yo^r Lo^d to be a Means to obtain Leave for him to come and reside here for such Time as shal be necessary for the accomplishing of that Worke, so much importing his Ma^{ty} Service, yo^r Lo^d Satisfaction, & our Security therein, w^{ch} wee humbly submit to yo^r Lo^d great Judgm^t, & remain,

My L^d,

11 Jun. 1674⁵ Yo^r Lo^d very humble Servants,

FR. HAWLEY, C. HARBORD, W^m HEYWARD,
JO. TALBOTT.

A true Copy.

W^m Harrison,

Acting Surveyor General.

N^o 2.

1 Anna, Cap. 7.

EXTRACTS from an Act, intituled "An Act for the better Support of her Majesty's Household, and of the Honor and Dignity of the Crown."

SEC. V. AND whereas the necessary Expences of supporting the Crown, or the greatest Part of them, were formerly defrayed by a Land Revenue, which hath, from Time to Time, been impaired and diminished, by the Grants of former Kings and Queens of this Realm, so that her Majesty's Land Revenues at present can afford very little towards the Support of her Government; nevertheless, from Time to Time, upon the Determination of the particular Estates, where- upon many Reversions and Remainders in the Crown do now depend or expect, and by such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, as may hereafter descend, escheat, or otherwise accrue or come to her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, the Land Revenues of the Crown, in Fines, Rents, and other Profits thereof, may hereafter be increased, and, consequently, the Burthen upon the Estates of the Subjects of this Realm may be eased and lessened, in all future Provisions to be made for the Expences of the Civil Government: To the End therefore that the Land Revenues of the Crown may be preserved, improved, and increased, for the best Advantage thereof, It is Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Grant, Lease, or other Assignment, which from and after the Five and Twentieth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Two, shall be made or granted by her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, under the Great Seal of England, Exchequer Seal, Seal of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, or any of them, or by Copy of Court Roll, or otherwise howsoever, of any Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Tythes, Woods, or other Hereditaments (Advowsons of Churches and Vicarages only excepted) within the Kingdoms of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or any of them, or any Part thereof, now belonging, or hereafter to belong, to her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, or to any other Person or Persons in Trust for her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, in Possession,

N

Reversion,

Reversion, Remainder, Use, or Expectancy, whether the same be, or shall be, in Right of the Crown of England, or as Part of the Principality of Wales, or of the Duchy or County Palatine of Lancaster, or otherwise howsoever, to any Person or Persons, Body Politick or Corporate whatsoever, whereby any Estate or Interest whatsoever, in Law or Equity, shall or may pass from her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, shall be utterly void and of none Effect, unless such Grant, Lease, or Assurance be made for some Term or Estate, not exceeding One and Thirty Years, or Three Lives, or for some Term of Years determinable upon One, Two, or Three Lives; and unless such Grant, Lease, or Assurance respectively be made to commence from the Date of making thereof; and if such Grant, Lease, or Assurance be made to take Effect in Reversion or Expectancy, that then the same, together with the Estate or Estates in Possession of and in the Premises therein contained, do not exceed Three Lives, or the Term of One and Thirty Years in the Whole; and unless such Grant, Lease, or Assurance respectively be so made, that the Tenant be liable to Punishment for Waste; and unless there be reserved upon every such Grant, Lease, or Assurance respectively, the ancient or most usual Rent, or more, or such Rent as hath been reserved, yielded, and paid for such of the said Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Tythes, or other Hereditaments, as shall be therein contained, for the greater Part of Twenty Years before the making thereof; and where no such Rent shall have been reserved or payable, that then upon every such Grant, Lease, or Assurance, there be reserved a reasonable Rent, not being under the Third Part of the clear Yearly Value of such of the said Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Tythes, or other Hereditaments, as shall be contained in such Lease or Grant; and unless such respective Rents be made payable to her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, who shall make such Lease or Grant, and to her or their Heirs or Successors, during the whole Term or Time of the Continuance thereof, respectively.

Sec. VI. Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That from Time to Time, where the greatest Part of the Yearly Value of any Tenements or Hereditaments belonging, or hereafter to belong, to her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, doth or shall, at the Time of making any Lease or Grant thereof, consist of the Building or Buildings thereupon, which may want to be repaired or re-edified, in all and every such Case and Case, to encourage the Rebuilding or Reparation thereof, it shall and may be lawful to and for her Majesty, her Heirs, and Successors, at any Time after the said Five and Twentieth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Two, to demise or grant such Tenements or Hereditaments to any Person or Persons, for any Term or Estate, so as such Term or Estate do not exceed Fifty Years, or Three Lives, and so as such Lease or Grant be made to commence from the Date of making thereof; or if such Grant or Lease be made to take Effect in Reversion or Expectancy, that then the same, together with the Estate or Estates in Possession of and in the same Tenements or Hereditaments, do not exceed Fifty Years, or Three Lives, from the Date of making as aforesaid, and so as the same be not made disposable of Waste, and so as there be reserved and payable upon any such Lease or Grant, during such Term, not exceeding Fifty Years, or Three Lives, as much Rent as is by this Act required to be reserved for the same Tenements or Hereditaments respectively, in case of a Lease not exceeding One and Thirty Years, or Three Lives, as aforesaid, and not otherwise; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. VIII. Provided always, That this Act, or any Thing therein contained, shall not extend to disable her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, to make such Leases, Copies, or Grants, as she or they may make by virtue of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty King William, for making Leases, or Copies of Offices, Lands, or Hereditaments, Parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same, or to alter or prejudice any the Powers, Matters, or Things therein contained, or to be done in pursuance thereof, or to disable her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, to make any Grant or Restitution of any Estate or Estates hereafter to be forfeited for any Treason or Felony whatsoever; or to disable her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, to grant, demise, or assign any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, which shall be seized or taken into her or their Hands upon any Outlawry, at the Suit of her or their Subjects, as hath been usual; or any Estate whatsoever, which is or shall be seized, extended, or taken in Execution for any Debt owing or to be due to the Crown, as she or they shall think fit, or to make any Grants or Admittances, which of Right or Custom ought to be made of any Copyhold Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, Parcel of any Manor or Manors of her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, or to disable the Trustees for Sale of Fee Farm and other Rents, to execute any the Trusts, Powers, or other Matters or Things by them to be executed, done, or performed, in pursuance of the several Acts of Parliament concerning the Sale of the said Rents, or the making of such Reprieves as ought to be made by them; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. IX. Saving always to all and every Person and Persons, Bodies Politick and Corporate, their Heirs and Successors, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, other than to our said Sovereign Lady, her Heirs, and Successors, all such Rights, Titles, Estates, Customs, Interests, Claims, and Demands whatsoever, of, in, or to, or out of the Revenues, Hereditaments, and other the Premises aforesaid, or any of them, as they or any of them had or ought to have had before the making of this Act, as fully, to all Intents and Purposes, as if this Act had never been made; any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

N^o 3.

Surveyor General's Office,
St. James's Place, March 27th 1795.

Gentlemen,

IN Obedience to the Requisitions in your Letter of the 23d Instant, desiring that I would inform you what was done in Consequence of the Orders of the House of Commons of the 9th of April and 13th of February 1701, requiring the Surveyor General to lay before the House, Accounts of the Crown Lands, &c. then undisposed of; and that if the Accounts required by those Orders were made out, and there is any Copy of them remaining in this Office, a Copy thereof might be transmitted to you:

I have the Honour to acquaint you, that it appears by the Entries in this Office, that on the Receipt of the First of those Orders, the Surveyor General sent to the several Auditors and Clerk of the Pipe for Accounts of the Land Revenue in Charge before them; and that from the Returns received from them, and such other Materials as the Surveyor General was possessed of, an Account was prepared to be laid before the House, intitled, "An Account of all Lands, Rents, and Estates belonging to the Crown undisposed of, as far as the Surveyor General hath obtained Information, by Certificate from the Auditors, or otherwise."

There is not any perfect Copy of that Account remaining in this Office. The Draft or foul Copy, which is bound up with other Papers of that Period, appears to want Two Leaves; and by another Copy of it in this Office, made about Fifty Years afterwards, those Leaves appear to have been missing at that Time. From the original Account, which is sent herewith for your Inspection, you will observe that it was first concluded and dated May the 29th, 1701, somewhat more than Six Weeks after the Date of the First Order of Parliament; and that upon further Information being received from One of the Auditors, it was afterwards altered, and is mentioned to have been transcribed again the 16th of March 1701, about a Month after the Date of the Second Order; but there is nothing in this Office which shews whether it was ever presented to the House or not.

I have carefully perused the Account compiled by the Surveyor General, and such of the Certificates of the Auditors as have been preserved, from which it appears, that the Information the Surveyor General had obtained was extremely defective; so that if that Account had remained entire, it would still have been very imperfect. Respecting the Revenue in the Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex, the Auditor certified, that no particular Rentals had been delivered to him by the former Auditor, so that he could not set forth the particular Reots, but only the gross Charge from the last Statements, with the Yearly Penfions. No Return appears to have been made to the Surveyor General of the State of the Revenue in the Counties of Suffolk and Cambridge; but the Auditor merely stated, that no Accounts had been made up for that Division since 1674, and that he was informed the Reas usold would not discharge the Penfions; and I observe, in that Part of the Surveyor General's Account, intituled "Estates in several Counties in Joisture to the Queen Dowager, the Reversions whereof do not appear to have been granted away," there is no Mention of the Counties in which the following Estates lie, which were then Part of the Queen Dowager's Joisture, and are now held under Leases from the Crown; viz.

Manor of Burwell,	—	—	—	Cambridgeshire.
Manor of Eckington,	—	—	—	Derby.
Manors of Westham and Stapleford-Abbotts,	—	—	—	Essex.
Manor and Hundred of St. Briavels, &c.	—	—	—	Gloucester.
Manors of Twickenham and Edmonton, &c.	—	—	—	Middlesex.
Manors of Wymondham, East Dereham, Stockton- Secoon, West Walton, &c.	—	—	—	Norfolk.
Manors of Newark, &c.	—	—	—	Nottingham.
And Manors of Hampton in Arden, and Rowington,	—	—	—	Warwick.

Upon the whole, the Account, though mentioned to be "the best the Surveyor General could lay before the House," appears to be such as is by no Means to be relied on. If, after you have perused it, you desire to have a Copy of it, I will immediately order it to be made out.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

WM HARRISON.

Sir Charles Middleton, Bart.

Sir Jas^t Call, Bart. and

John Fordyce, Esq.

Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in each County and Division, within the Department of Mr. Auditor Weft, as given in Charge to the Receivers General, upon or after the Death of Catherine Queen Dowager, with an Account of the Fees and Wages, Perpetual Penfions, Rents exonerated, being fold or granted away for Terms of Years: Arrears, and all other Charges thereon.

*Essex,
Hertsford,
Middlesex,
London.*

This State is extracted from the Account of David Codd, Gentleman, Receiver General, for One Year, ending at Michaelmas 1707, when the Queen Dowager's Jointure was first charged on the Accountant for Two Years to that Period.

CHARGE.			DISCHARGE.		
<i>Effex.</i>	£.	s. d.	<i>Effex, Hertford, Middlesex, and London.</i>	£.	s. d.
Yearly Revenue	—	—	Fees and Wages to the Receiver, Auditor, &c.	—	—
New Rents	—	—	Perpetual Pensions, &c.	—	—
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	Gravel Keeper of St. Albans	—	—
	216	16 6½	Seward and Bailiff of the Manor of Havering	—	—
	4	16 8	D ^r — — Manor of Hitchin	—	—
	708	7 9½		16	2 —
<i>Hertford.</i>				8	2 —
Yearly Revenue	—	—			
New Rents	—	—			
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—			
New Rents	—	—			
	88	19 4½			
	4	—			
	430	8 9			
	9	5 —			
<i>Middlesex.</i>					
Yearly Revenue	—	—			
New Rents	—	—			
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—			
New Rents	—	—			
	164	6 10½			
	25	2 6			
	321	7 9½			

Kent, Surrey, Sussex. } From the Account of John Lowndes, Receiver General, for Five Years, to Michaelmas 1760.
Note.—The preceding Account, or Accounts, of Robert Hart, Receiver General, from 1698, are mislaid.

C H A R G E.				D I S C H A R G E.									
<i>Kent.</i>				<i>Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.</i>				<i>£. s. d.</i>			<i>£. s. d.</i>		
Yearly Revenue	—	—	120 6 4½	Fees and Wages	—	—	—	71	6	8			
New Rent	—	—	— 6 8	Perpetual Pensions	—	—	{ Kent — 60 12 8½						
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	982 16 5½				{ Surrey — 34 11 2						
New Rent	—	—	2 16 8				{ Sussex — 31 7 4				123	17	2½
			1,106 6 2½										
<i>Surrey.</i>													
Yearly Revenue	—	—	68 19 8½	Rents sold	{	Yearly Revenue	{ Kent — 12 — 4						
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	572 3 4		{	Surrey — 3 9 11							
New Rents.	—	—	9 10 —		{	Suffex — 4 6 —					19	16	3
			650 13 4½		{	Queen Dowager's Jointure	{ Kent — 202 18 4½						
					{	Surrey — 32 2 7½							
					{	Suffex — 102 17 3							
							337 18 3½				357	14	6½
<i>Suffex.</i>													
Yearly Revenue	—	—	33 14 2½	Rents granted away	{	Kent—Manor of Neatfount	—						
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	263 15 4		{	Surrey — Divers Rents in Chartley, &c.	—						
New Rent	—	—	5 5 —		{	Suffex—Sedgwick Park	—						
			302 14 6½				—				331	6	6½
				Steward of the Honor of Oxford	—	—	—						
				Gaol Keeper of Maidstone	—	—	—				22	11	—½
				Auditor's Salary	{	Kent — 3 — —	—						
					{	Surrey — 1 18 —	—						
					{	Suffex — 8 — —	—				4	6	—
				Taxes allowed in the 3 Counties, about	—	—	—				40	6	—
											95½	2	—½
				Arrears	{	Yearly Revenue	{ Kent — 32 8 2½						
					{	Surrey — 35 10 —					70	8	10½
					{	Suffex — 2 10 8							
					{	Queen Dowager's Jointure	{ Kent — 554 19 9½						
					{	Surrey — 274 10 2½							
					{	Suffex — 45 15 1½							

Northampton and Rutland. } From the Account of Robert Hart, Gentleman, for Six Years, ending at Michaelmas 1711.

		£.		s.		d.		Northampton and Rutland.		£.		s.		d.		£.		s.		d.	
Northampton.																					
Yearly Revenue	—		133		5		2	Fees and Wages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	13	4		
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—		1,509		9		—	Perpetual Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	4	4		
New Rent	—		1		—		—	Rents sold — { Yearly Revenue	—	—	—	—	24	6	8						
								Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	—	—	317	16	8						
																	342	3	3		
								Rents granted away—Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1,061	15	7½		
								Woodwards of Whittlewood and Salcey	—	—	—	—	10	—	—						
								Other Officers of D ^r , then paid by Receiver General	—	—	—	—	24	16	8						
																	34	16	8		
																	6	—	—		
Rutland.								Taxes allowed, about	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—		—		94		1	1½	Arrears — { Northampton — { Yearly Revenue	—	—	—	13	4	1½			1,592	13	2½	
									Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	—	129	16	10½						
									Rutland—Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	—	—	—	—			143	—	11½	
																		94	1	1½	

Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland. } From the Account of John Stainforth, Gentleman, for One Year, ending at Michaelmas 1715.
Note.—In the Account of Robert Hart, for Six Years, ending 1711, no Distinction is made as to the Queen Dowager's Jointure in the Receiver's Charge.

<i>Lancaster.</i>				<i>Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland.</i>											
<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Yearly Revenue	—	—	238 2 4½				Fees and Wages	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	220 3 2½				Perpetual Pensions	—	—	—	—	16 13 4			
				458	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	37 7 4			
							—	—	—	—	—	42 19 2			
<i>Westmorland.</i>							Four Itinerant Preachers	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 19 10	
Yearly Revenue	—	—	50 3 —				Bailiff of Wharson	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 — —	
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	370 7 6½				Rent granted away	—	—	—	—	170 — 2			
				420	10	6½	—	—	—	—	—	370 7 6½			
							—	—	—	—	—	757 15 —			
<i>Cumberland.</i>							Taxes allowed, about	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,298 2 9	
Yearly Revenue	—	—	72 3 6				Arrears	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 17 7	1,660 — 2
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	775 4 9½				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 3 1	
				847	8	3½								10 4 7	
														25 — 6	
															43 8 2
															1,703 8 4

1800.—From the Account of Robert Hart, Gentleman, for Six Years, ending at Christmas 1799

[illegible]

Richmond,
Durham, and
Northumberland.

From the Account of John Stainforth, Gentleman, for One Year, ending at Michaelmas 1715.

[illegible]

*Stafford,
Hereford,
Salop,
Worcester.*

From the Account of Mary Digby, Widow and Executrix of John Digby, Receiver for the Year 1706.

<i>Stafford.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Stafford, Hereford, Salop, and Worcester.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Yearly Revenue	—	169 4 2½		Fees and Wages	—	122 13 4	
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	370 7 —		Perpetual Penfions	—	361 — 10	
New Rent	—	1 — —					
			540 11 3½	Rents fold—Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	149 16 —	
<i>Hereford.</i>							
Yearly Revenue	—	57 5 11½					
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	270 4 9					
New Rent	—	6 13 4					
			333 4 —				
<i>Salop.</i>							
Yearly Revenue	—	122 11 3					
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	137 8 —					
			259 19 3				
<i>Worcester.</i>							
Yearly Revenue	—	151 4 6					
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	172 7 8					
			323 12 2				
			1,458 6 8½				

A P P E N D I X. N^o 4.

*Bedford and
Bucks.*

From the Account of John Dancombe, Esquire, Receiver for the Year 1706.

<i>Bedford.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>Bedford and Bucks.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Yearly Revenue	—	56 18 10		Fees and Wages	—	54 — —	
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	267 3 6½		Perpetual Penfions	—	70 19 4½	
New Rent	—	— 13 4		Rents fold—Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	340 12 3½	
			324 15 8½	Rents granted away	—	114 4 4½	
<i>Bucks.</i>				Taxes allowed	—	21 8 5	
Yearly Revenue	—	80 1 8½					
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	238 12 8½					
			318 14 5½				
			643 10 1½				

C H A R G E.

<i>Suffolk.</i>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Yearly Revenue	49	2	9½			
Feodary Rents (<i>in the Arrears</i>)	15	—	—			
Queen Dowager's Jointure	452	7	5½			
New Rents	7	3	4			
				523	13	7
<i>Cambridge.</i>						
Yearly Revenue	35	14	2½			
Queen Dowager's Jointure	191	10	6½			
				227	4	9½
				750	18	4½

D I S C H A R G E.

<i>Suffolk and Cambridge.</i>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Fees and Wages	75	16	8			
Perpetual Penfions	46	3	5			
Rents granted away—Queen Dowager's Jointure	220	13	5			
Auditor's Scry. Money	1	10	—			
	1	10	—			
Land Tax allowed	27	18	4			
Arrears	—	—	—			
				373	11	10
				206	8	6½
				680	—	4½

<i>Oxford.</i>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Yearly Revenue	64	15	2½			
Queen Dowager's Jointure	461	5	—			
Profits of Courts—Honor of Ewelme	1	—	6			
				527	—	8½
<i>Berks.</i>						
Yearly Revenue	113	—	7½			
Queen Dowager's Jointure	200	10	3½			
				313	10	10½

<i>Oxford and Berks.</i>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Fees and Wages	34	—	—			
Perpetual Penfions	1	—	—			
	35	—	—			
Rents sold	256	8	3			
	34	16	6			
	291	4	9			
Honor of Ewelme—Steward and Bailiff, &c.	296	11	5			
Auditor's Scry. Money	23	9	2½			
	1	18	—			
Taxes allowed	15	4	—			
	16	8	—			
	31	12	—			
Arrears	37	10	11½			
	17	10	9			
	55	1	8½			
	490	11	7½			

Somerset and Dorset. } From the Account of the aforesaid Thomas Rudge, for the same Year 1706.
 TAXES allowed.—The Five last Counties being made up in One and the same Account, without any Distinction of the Taxes, allowed on each Division, the Whole, of which are claimed together, at £. 155, they are here taken and separated at 3-5ths and 2-5ths of that Sum.

C H A R G E.						D I S C H A R G E.								
						<i>Somerset and Dorset.</i>								
<i>Somerset.</i>	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.					£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.	
Yearly Revenue	—	—	301	15	3	Fees and Wages	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	345	2	4½	Perpetual Pensions	—	—	{ Somerset	—	171	19	5	
									{ Dorset	—	34	11	8	
			646	17	7½	Steward and Bailiff of Portland Manor	—	—	—	—	—	206	11	1
<i>Dorset.</i>						Rents sold—Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	{ Somerset	—	299	13	4½	
Yearly Revenue	—	—	164	4	—½				{ Dorset	—	36	7	8½	
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	65	16	—½	Taxes allowed, at 2-5ths of £. 155, including Southampton, Wilts, and Gloucester, <i>at supra</i>	—	—	—	—	—	316	1	—½
Manor of Portland—Profits of Courts	—	—	43	7	—½							61	—	—
			278	7	1½	Arrears { Yearly Revenue	—	—	{ Somerset	—	72	18	8½	
									{ Dorset	—	58	9	10	
									{ Somerset	—	45	9	—	
									{ Dorset	—	29	8	4	
												74	17	4
													206	5 10½
												£.	864	4 8
			925	4	8½									

A P P E N D I X.

						<i>Devon and Cornwall.</i>								
<i>Devon.</i>	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.					£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.	
Yearly Revenue	—	—	38	11	6½	Fees and Wages	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Honors of Oskhampton and Plympton	—	—	53	10	7½	Perpetual Pensions	—	—	{ Devon	—	27	8	—	
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	544	9	—				{ Cornwall	—	40	3	3½	
			641	11	1½	Rents sold—Queen Dowager's Jointure—Devon	—	—	—	—	—	67	11	3½
<i>Cornwall.</i>						Taxes allowed	—	—	—	—	—	530	19	—
Yearly Revenue	—	—	41	4	7½							37	12	—
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	120	9	4	Arrears { Devon	—	—	{ Yearly Revenue	—	29	10	—	
			161	13	1½				{ Cornwall	—	13	10	—	
												43	—	—
													45	8 —
			803	5	1							£.	701	10 3½

N^o 4.

*Warwick and
Leicester.* } From the Account of Richard Rose, Esquire, Receiver for the same Year 1706.

[illegible]

*Servy Hospital in
divers Counties.* } From the Account of Samuel Burton, Esquire, Receiver for the Years 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, and 1709.

Yearly Revenue	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Lecturer of the Savoy £. 10—Poor £. 4	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Profits from Burials—Tolling of the Bell, &c. per Annum, about	445 15 1		Auditor for making up Account	34 — —	
	18 15 —		Land Tax allowed, about	5 — —	
		464 10 1		65 — —	95 — —

Note.—The Allowances appear to have been uncertain and variable, on referring to the former and subsequent Accounts of this Revenue.

Use of Wight, in the } From the Account of Joanna Cutts, Spinster, Executrix of John Lord Cutts, Governor and Receiver General, Anno 1706.
Case of Southton.

[illegible]

THE TOTALS COLLECTED.

62

A P P E N D I X. N^o 4.

CHARGE.				DISCHARGE.													
	£.	s.	d.											£.	s.	d.	
Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, and London	—	—	—	2,301	7	3½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,307	18	9	
Norfolk and Huntingdon	—	—	—	970	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	996	12	11½	
Kent, Surrey, and Sussex	—	—	—	2,059	13	9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,896	16	9½	
Northampton and Rutland	—	—	—	1,737	15	3½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,829	15	4	
Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland	—	—	—	1,726	4	11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,703	8	4	
York	—	—	—	3,234	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,197	18	9	
Richmond, Durham, and Northumberland	—	—	—	3,680	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,708	—	6	
Stafford, Hereford, Salop, and Worcester	—	—	—	1,458	6	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,432	14	6½	
Bedford and Bucks	—	—	—	643	10	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	627	11	10	
Suffolk and Cambridge	—	—	—	750	18	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	680	—	4½	
Oxford and Berks	—	—	—	840	11	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	792	5	1½	
Honour and Castle of Windsor	—	—	—	221	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	12	2½	
Southampton, Wilts, and Gloucester	—	—	—	1,395	14	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,264	1	—	
Somerset and Dorset	—	—	—	925	4	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	864	4	8	
Devon and Cornwall	—	—	—	803	5	1½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	701	10	3½	
Warwick and Leicester	—	—	—	1,561	15	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,612	10	5	
Savoy Hospital Revenue	—	—	—	464	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	
Isle of Wight	—	—	—	577	12	2½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	854	17	7	
Total of the Charge	—	—	—	25,354	1	8½								Total of the Discharge	£. 24,695	19	5½
Discharge	—	—	—	24,695	19	5½											
Remains	—	—	—	658	2	3½											

J N^o HOSIER,

N^o 4. B.

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the LAND REVENUE in each County and Division within the Department of Mr. Auditor Shelley, as given in Charge to the Receivers General, upon or after the Death of Catharine Queen Dowager; with an Account of the Fees and Wages, Perpetual Penfions, Rents exonerated, being fold or granted away for Terms of Years, Arrears, and all other Charges thereon.

CHESTER.

From the Account of George Whitley, Esquire, Receiver General, for One Year, to Michaelmas 1706.

CHARGE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	DISCHARGE.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1706.			Fees and Wages — — —	153 10 10	
			Perpetual Penfions — — —	92 4 10	
Yearly Revenue — —	362 3 7½		Taxes allowed — — —	57 13 —	
Office of Chamberlain —	27 13 —		Exoneration of Rents granted away — —	58 6 8	
			Arrears — — —	— — —	331 15 4
					49 13 2½
		£. 389 16 7½			£. 381 8 6½

From the Account of Sarah Lowndes, Administratrix of Anne Lowndes, Widow, the late Administratrix of John Lowndes, Esquire, for Twenty-two Years, to Michaelmas 1733.—No Account prior to 1711: from 1675.

CHARGE.	<i>£</i> . s. d.	<i>£</i> . s. d.	DISCHARGE.	<i>£</i> . s. d.	<i>£</i> . s. d.
1711 to 1733—			Fees and Wages — — —	17 1 4	
Yearly Revenue — —	63 1 3½		Perpetual Pensions — — —	26 15 —	
Q _t Dowager's Jointure { 8 16 8 { 152 17 2			Rents granted away — — —	152 17 2	
New Rent (ult. 2 <i>s</i> . Scr.) —	161 13 10 <hr/> 8 11 4		Taxes allowed, about — — —	<hr/> 6 — —	302 13 6
		<i>£</i> . 231 6 5½	Arrears { Yearly Revenue — — — Q _t Dowager's Jointure — — —	<hr/> 25 18 2 8 16 8 <hr/>	<hr/> 34 14 10
					<i>£</i> . 237 3 4

LINCOLN.

From the Account of Richard Rofe, Efquire, Receiver General, for Three Years, to Michaelmas 1710.

[illegible]

From the Account of Richard Rose, Esquire, Receiver General, for Three Years, to Michaelmas 1780.

[illegible]

THE TOTALS COLLECTED.

CHARGE.				DISCHARGE.			
		£.	s. d.			£.	s. d.
Chester	—	—	389 16 7½	—	—	381 8 6½	
Derby	—	—	231 6 5½	—	—	237 3 4	
Lincoln	—	—	3,067 7 11½	—	—	3,077 5 6½	
Nottingham	—	—	765 4 9½	—	—	710 9 2½	
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total of Charge	—		4,453 15 10½				
Discharge	—		4,236 11 7½			£.	4,234 11 7½
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Remains			£. 219 4 2½				

RICH^d GRAY,
Dep. Audr.

N^o 5.

A STATE of the Amount of all the Pensions, Salaries, and other Annual Payments payable out of the Land Revenue, and recognised under the Denomination of Perpetual Pensions, according to the Division of James West, Esquire, and Henry Shelley, Esquire; distinguishing such as were established or confirmed by the Pension Deed 5th June 1677, from those established by subsequent Authority; and also distinguishing such as have ceased to be paid in Consequence of the Discontinuance of the Schools, Chapels, or other Foundations, to which they were payable.

To the Division of JAMES WEST, Esquire.

Counties.	Referred payable by the Pension Deed.	Ceased.	Added.	Pensions now payable.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dorset	36 11 8	2 — —	— — —	34 11 8
Devon	45 12 —	13 4 —	— — —	27 8 —
Cornwall	40 3 3½	1 3 4	— — —	38 19 11½
Somerset	174 19 5	4 — —	1 — —	171 19 5
Wilt	31 14 7	— — —	— — —	31 14 7
Southampton	29 10 4	— — —	— — —	29 10 4
Gloucester	102 13 7	— — —	— — —	102 13 7
Kent	47 6 —½	— — —	13 6 8	60 12 8½
Surry	31 11 2	— — —	— — —	31 11 2
Suffex	28 14 —	— — —	2 13 4	31 7 4
Oxon	50 2 4½	— 8 —½	— 2 —	49 16 4½
Berks	52 6 8	— — —	— — —	52 6 8
Honor and Castle of Windsor	— — —	— — —	3 — —	3 — —
Bedford	43 3 4	— — —	— — —	43 3 4
Bucks	33 6 8½	5 10 8	— — —	27 16 —½
London	52 6 5½	5 12 10	9 6 8	56 1 3½
Middlesex	108 11 8	44 15 —	— — —	63 16 8
Essex	47 3 3	1 5 4	— — —	45 17 11
Hertford	61 — —	— — —	1 6 8	63 6 8
Cambridge	13 6 8	— — —	20 — —	33 6 8
Suffolk	43 2 3	9 12 2	— — —	33 10 1
Norfolk	30 7 7	— 12 1	— — —	29 15 6
Northampton	95 13 11½	7 2 11½	7 13 4	96 4 4
Hereford	52 8 3	7 10 10½	— — —	44 17 4½
Worcester	68 — —½	3 18 8½	25 13 4	89 14 8
Salop	35 11 3	3 18 5	52 — —	83 12 10
Stafford	62 14 8½	12 13 5½	61 9 1½	112 10 6
Lancaster	14 13 4	— — —	2 — —	16 13 4
Westmorland	9 4 4	— — —	30 3 —	39 7 4
Cumberland	42 19 2	— — —	— — —	42 19 2
Leicester	39 6 1	3 16 2½	6 13 4	42 3 2½
Warwick	49 16 6½	9 9 2½	6 15 —	47 2 4
York	468 12 10½	9 8 4	10 3 4½	469 7 11½
Durham	98 4 8	27 16 —	17 18 —	83 6 8
Richmond	18 18 6	— — —	12 11 4	31 9 10
Northumberland	139 1 7	34 4 —	— — —	104 17 7
£.	2,299 18 31	213 — 7	283 15 4	2,370 13 —4

JOHN HOSIER,
Dep. Audr.

In the Division of HENRY SHELLEY, Esquire.

County.	Referred payable by the Pension Deed.			Confd.			Added.			Pensions now payable.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Lincoln	—	—	—	113	14	6½	16	13	5½	—	—	—
Nottingham	—	—	—	30	12	7	2	15	2	—	—	—
Derby	—	—	—	33	1	8	6	6	8	—	—	—
Cheshire	—	—	—	147	4	6½	54	19	8½	—	—	—
	£.			324	13	4	80	19	11½	—	—	—
										243	13	4½

Note.—There are no Pensions in this Division established by any Authority subsequent to the Pension Deed.

— RICH^d GRAY, D. Aud^r.

TOTALS COLLECTED.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In the Division of James West, Esquire	—	—	—	2,299	18	3½	213	—	7	283	15	4
D ^r — of Henry Shelley, Esquire	—	—	—	324	13	4	80	19	11½	—	—	—
	£.			2,624	11	7½	294	—	6½	283	15	4
										2,614	6	5

N^o 6.

ABSTRACT of an Account in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, intailed,

"AN ACCOUNT of such Fee Farm Rents, and other Rents, as being
 "yet undisposed of, remaine in Charge in the Great Rolles of the Ex-
 "chequer, and are yearly written in Proccesse to the Sheriffs of the
 "severall Countyes, Cityes, & Townes of England, and by them
 "answered and paid, upon their Accountes before the Clerke of the
 "Pipe."


	£.	s.	d.
In the County of Bedford	—	—	—
In the County of Berks	—	—	—
In Bucks	—	—	—
In Cambr. & Huntingdon	—	—	—
In Cornwall	—	—	—
In Cumberland	—	—	—
Derby	—	—	—
Devon	—	—	—
Dorset	—	—	—
Ebor ^s .	—	—	—
Essex	—	—	—
Gloucestr ^r	—	—	—
Hereford	—	—	—
Hertford	—	—	—
Kent	—	—	—
Leicester	—	—	—
Lincoln	—	—	—
London & Mid ^s (w th y ^r Farm of Post Fines, £. 2,276)	—	—	—
Monmouth	—	—	—
Norfolk	—	—	—
Northam	—	—	—
Northumberland	—	—	—
Nottingham	—	—	—
Oxon	—	—	—
Rutland	—	—	—
Salop	—	—	—
Somerfet	—	—	—
South ^{ton}	—	—	—
Stafford	—	—	—
Suffolk	—	—	—
Surrey	—	—	—
Suffex	—	—	—
Warwick	—	—	—
Westm ^r F.	—	—	—
Wigors ^r .	—	—	—
Wiles	—	—	—
Civits Cantuar ^r	—	—	—
Civits Covenr.	—	—	—
Civir Ebor ^r	—	—	—
Civir Oxon ^r	—	—	—
Civir Gloucestr ^r	—	—	—
Civir Lincoln ^r	—	—	—
Civir Norwich	—	—	—
Civir Wigors ^r	—	—	—
Vill ^r . Kingston n ^{ear} Hull	—	—	—
Vill ^r . Nottingham	—	—	—
Vill ^r . Novi C ^{ast} r	—	—	—
Vill ^r . South ^{ton}	—	—	—
	£. 2,315	13	17

Memorand: That, all the Fee Farm Rents above specified are vested in the Trustees for Sale of Fee Farm Rents, & other Rents by Act of Parliam^t: Anno xxiijth Regis Caroli S^{edi}.

Memorand: There are some other Rents of the like Nature yet in Charge before the Clerks of the Pipe, which are likewise yearly written in Process to the severall Sheriffs of England; but the same having been nichilled for many Yeares, are not here certified, being now accounted illeavyable.

This Certificate is made forth by Direction under the Hand of Samuel Travers, Esq^r: his Ma^{ty}s Surveyor General. Dated the 14 April 1701.


xxvth die Aprilⁱ 1701.


Ex^t:  Petrus Frowde, Deput Cler: Pipe.

Memor^d: Since the Date of this Certificate there is brought into the Pipe a Deed for the Purchase of severall of the withinmentioned Rents, bearing Date the 21st of October 1699, made between S^r William Hayward and S^r John Talbot, K^t, surviving Trustees for the Sale of his Ma^{ty}s Fee Farme Rents, and other Rents, and Richard Adsey, Esq^r, which Rents, in the severall Countyes hereafter mentioned, are of the following Values, viz^t

	£.	s.	d.
In the Countyes of Cambridge & Hunts Rents of the Yearly Value of	—	008	07 06
In the County of Derby	—	—	— 013 06 04½
In the County of Hereff ^r	—	—	— 050 11 10½
In the County of Nott ^r .	—	—	— 018 19 09½
In the County of Salop	—	—	— 005 11 06
In the County of Stafford	—	—	— 021 16 11
In the City of Litchfield	—	—	— 001 00 00
			<hr/> £. 119 13 11½

xixth die Feb^r 1701.

Ex^t:  Petrus Frowde, Deput Cler: Pipe.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Rents  Certificate	—	—	—
25 April 1701	—	—	—
Rent sold as above stated	—	119	13 11½
Remained	—	2,695	19 2½
Deduct the Rent for the Farm of the Post Fines, Being	—	2,276	0 0
		<hr/> £. 419	19 2½

Attested.

W^m Harrison,
Acting Surveyor General.

N° 7.

A STATE of the Amount of the estimated Yearly Value of the demised Land Revenue of the Crown, in each County in England and Wales, and of the reserved Rents payable to the Crown for the same, upon or after the Decease of Catherine Queen Dowager of England, on the 20th of December 1705, O. S. as nearly as the same can be ascertained from the Surveys and Accounts in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands.

ENGLAND.

Counties.	Estimated Yearly Value of Estates.	Amount of Reserved Rents.	
		£.	s. d.
Bedfordshire	533 18 8½	31 11	3½
Berkshire	714 7 6	64 15	8
Buckinghamshire	453 10 —	68 12	7
Cumberland	92 10 6½	25 11	4
Cheshire	498 2 3½	125 19	8
Cornwall	779 8 4	120 13	4
Cambridgeshire	351 7 11	24 15	4
Dorsetshire	702 5 11	10 8	—
Devonshire	616 3 5	59 11	7
Durham	129 13 1	58	—
Derbyshire	311 9 2	12 13	4
Essex	9,035 19 10½	63 4	10½
Gloucestershire	192 18 4	75 13	4
Hertfordshire	7 16 —	3 18	—
Hertfordshire	322 4 8½	103 1	10½
Huntingdonshire	432 2 7½	7 17	9
Isle of Man	6 6 8	2 6	8
Kent	3,271 13 11½	216 4	2
Leicestershire	Uncertain	6 15	6
Lincolnshire	2,302 12 7	243 18	5½
Lancaster	1,061 3 11½	212 10	—
Middlesex	28,034 10 11½	186 19	8
Nottingham	542 13 8½	51 5	5½
Northumberland	200 1 8	17 16	4
Norfolk	682 3 2½	71 8	4½
Northamptonshire	265 1 2	137 8	8
Oxfordshire	364 18 —	140 8	—
Rutland	Nil.	Nil.	—
Suffex	92 — 4	22 10	—
Suffolk	394 6 —	81 10	8
Shropshire	37 6 —	9 3	4
Somersetshire	36 15 —	11 15	—
Staffordshire	— — —	1	—
Southampton	211 15 —	67 16	8
Surry	3,135 7 10½	321 3	4½
Warwickshire	411 12 1	61 —	11½
Wiltshire	816 12 1	217 3	8½
Westmorland	379 8 4½	— 10	—
Worcestershire	479 15 6½	76 3	4½
Yorkshire	2,396 3 5½	282 18	5
£.	53,366 12 1	3,296 4	8½

W A L E S.

W A L E S.

Counties.			Estimated Yearly Value of Estates.	Amount of Referred Rents.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
North Wales.	Anglesey	— —	137 11 7½	18 16 4
	Carnarvonshire	— —		
	Merionethshire	— —		
	Flinthire	— —	— —	2 6 8
	Denbighshire	— —	3 14 4	43 0 4
	Montgomeryshire (included in Denbigh)	— —		
South Wales.	Cardiganshire	— —	61 11 —	51 12 —
	Carmarthenshire	— —	52 3 11	34 1 6
	Pembrokeshire	— —	11 6 8	11 6 8
	Brecon	— —	246 11 8	216 3 4
	Radnor	— —	61 19 5	28 9 5
	Glamorgan (included in Brecon)	— —		
	Monmouth	— —	51 16 9½	32 15 7
			£. 626 12 5	438 11 10
Total — £.			53,993 4 6	3,734 16 6½

W^m HARRISON,

Acting Surveyor General.

N° 8.

A STATE of the Amount of the estimated Yearly Value of the demised Land Revenue of the Crown in each County in England and Wales, and of the reserved Rents payable to the Crown for the same, at the Time of His Majesty's Accession, on the 25th of October 1760, according to the Surveys and Accounts in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands.

E N G L A N D.

Counties.	Estimated Yearly Value of Estates.			Amount of Reserved Rents.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bedfordshire	537	2	11½	23	6	11
Berkshire	905	6	4	78	14	10
Buckinghamshire	707	6	—	85	12	7
Cumberland	212	10	6½	64	1	4
Cheshire	733	3	6	240	13	4
Cornwall	779	8	4	120	13	4
Cambridgeshire	524	14	3½	104	8	4½
Dorsetshire	221	13	4	52	18	—
Devonshire	616	3	5	59	11	7
Durham	261	10	—	67	13	4
Derbyshire	311	9	2	12	13	4
Essex	5,525	15	5	214	19	5½
Gloucestershire	221	10	5½	75	1	8
Hertfordshire	18	3	4	3	18	—
Hertfordshire	330	19	2½	273	9	5½
Huntingdonshire	432	3	7½	7	17	9
Isle of Man	6	6	8	2	6	3
Kent	3,894	9	6½	289	17	1
Leicestershire	Uncertain.			6	15	6
Lincolnshire	2,959	16	7	352	10	—½
Lancaster	380	16	3½	80	6	—
Middlesex	45,157	6	4	4,433	19	2
Nottinghamshire	553	3	4½	51	5	5½
Northumberland	476	17	6	36	15	6
Norfolk	1,040	12	1½	71	10	4½
Northamptonshire	474	1	5	173	11	1
Oxfordshire	460	4	6	140	3	—
Rutlandshire	Nil.			Nil.		
Suffex	116	14	4	38	14	6
Suffolk	350	6	—	31	10	8
Shropshire	17	3	4	10	3	4
Somersetshire	30	—	—	11	15	—
Staffordshire	—	—	—	1	—	—
Southampton	588	14	—	212	16	8
Surrey	3,568	3	3½	406	2	10½
Warwickshire	629	9	7	145	15	11½
Wiltshire	500	10	—½	187	3	8½
Westmorland	379	8	4½	1	—	—
Worcestershire	451	18	10½	77	3	4½
Yorkshire	6,614	1	7½	1,697	—	2
£.	78,049	7	8½	10,000	4	2½

W A L E S.

WALES.

Counties.			Estimated Yearly Value of Mines.	Amount of Reserved Rents.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
North Wales.	Anglesey	— —	142 — —	18 16 4
	Carnarvonshire	— —	— — —	4 3 4
	Merionethshire	— —	— — —	1 3 4
	Flintshire	— —	— — —	2 6 8
	Denbighshire	— —	187 5 11	43 — 4
	Montgomeryshire (included in Denbigh)	— —	— — —	— — —
South Wales.	Cardiganhire	— —	39 19 4	57 18 8
	Carmarthenhire	— —	32 2 11	28 1 6
	Pembrokeshire	— —	11 6 8	11 6 8
	Brecon	— —	552 10 10	216 7 4
	Radnor	— —	72 12 9	28 9 5
	Glamorgan (included in Brecon)	— —	— — —	— — —
	Monmouth	— —	75 10 4½	32 15 7
			1,113 8 9½	444 9 2
Total — £.			79,162 16 6	10,444 13 4½
			besides Mines, and other Property, of uncertain Yearly Value.	

WM HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

An ACCOUNT of all Fines paid the Lordes from the Crown, from the Death of Catherine Queen Dowager of England (December 20th 1705, O.S.) to the 25th October 1760, distinguishing England from Wales, and shewing the Amount in each Year, for Houses and Lands separately; and also shewing what Fines set by the Surveyor General were remitted or reduced by the Lords of the Treasury during the same Period.

AMOUNT of FINES in each Year.

	England.						Wales.						TOTAL		
	Houses.			Lands.			Houses.			Lands.					
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
From 20th Dec ^r 1705 to 20th Dec ^r 1706	801	—	—	10	—	—	£. <td>s.<td>d.<td>£.<td>s.<td>d.<td>£.<td>s.<td>d.</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	s. <td>d.<td>£.<td>s.<td>d.<td>£.<td>s.<td>d.</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	d. <td>£.<td>s.<td>d.<td>£.<td>s.<td>d.</td></td></td></td></td></td>	£. <td>s.<td>d.<td>£.<td>s.<td>d.</td></td></td></td></td>	s. <td>d.<td>£.<td>s.<td>d.</td></td></td></td>	d. <td>£.<td>s.<td>d.</td></td></td>	£. <td>s.<td>d.</td></td>	s. <td>d.</td>	d.
— 1706	—	—	—	1,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,160	—	—
— 1707	115	—	—	210	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	385	—	—
— 1708	30	—	—	66	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	13	4
— 1709	—	—	—	710	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	760	—	—
— 1710	15	—	—	670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	685	—	—
— 1711	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
— 1712	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—
— 1713	600	—	—	947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,547	—	—
— 1714	—	—	—	1,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247	—	—
— 1715	575	10	—	316	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,510	10	—
— 1716	1,265	10	—	1,450	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,715	—	—
— 1717	1,230	5	—	9,641	19	2	£p	—	—	—	—	—	3,843	4	2
— 1718	2,120	—	—	601	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,721	14	—
— 1719	1,062	7	6	373	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,435	17	6
— 1720	451	10	10	454	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	905	17	6
— 1721	933	10	—	863	18	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,797	8	11

1722	509	8	—	871	—	—	—	—	1,380
1723	5,531	15	—	1,216	—	—	—	—	7,047
1724	1,590	5	8	886	1	6 1/2	—	—	3,021
1725	1,682	18	3	1,055	—	—	305	3	3,040
1726	3,439	13	3	850	—	—	—	—	4,289
1727	2,681	—	2	995	9	2	—	—	3,678
1728	1,937	—	—	490	—	—	160	—	2,527
1729	1,445	—	—	1,021	—	—	420	—	2,466
1730	2,264	—	—	1,860	—	—	—	—	4,124
1731	2,801	10	—	447	—	—	—	—	3,248
1732	744	17	6	710	—	—	—	—	1,454
1733	1,139	—	—	1,007	10	—	80	—	2,146
1734	1,044	—	—	1,223	—	—	—	—	2,267
1735	1,813	—	—	4,535	—	—	—	—	6,348
1736	988	—	—	5,137	—	—	—	—	6,125
1737	1,513	—	—	18,318	—	—	—	—	19,831
1738	5,064	18	—	530	—	—	—	—	5,594
1739	4,464	10	—	1,160	—	—	—	—	5,624
1740	633	—	—	1,375	—	—	—	—	2,008
1741	630	—	—	9,140	—	—	—	—	9,770
1742	1,083	—	—	1,270	—	—	—	—	2,353
1743	370	—	—	2,635	—	—	—	—	3,005
1744	1,643	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	2,003
1745	281	—	—	3,347	—	—	—	—	3,628
1746	60	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	560
1747	648	—	—	3,835	—	—	—	—	4,483
1748	2,005	18	—	2,005	—	—	—	—	4,010
1749	659	—	—	2,635	—	—	—	—	3,294
1750	1,800	—	—	3,880	—	—	—	—	5,680
1751	772	—	—	1,560	—	—	—	—	2,332
1752	4,441	—	—	2,991	—	—	—	—	7,432
1753	1,370	—	—	1,166	—	—	750	—	3,286
1754	2,315	—	—	6,608	—	—	—	—	8,923
1755	968	—	—	1,530	—	—	600	—	3,111
1756	1,245	—	—	3,490	—	—	—	—	4,735
1757	2,081	—	—	1,500	—	—	—	—	3,581
1758	1,195	—	—	1,400	—	—	1,400	—	3,995
1759	1,757	—	—	3,080	—	—	230	—	4,667
1760	1,110	—	—	11,136	—	—	100	—	12,346
£.	76,309	18	2	103,611	10	10 1/2	89	—	185,815

F I N E S remitted or reduced, from the 20th of December 1705 to 25th of October 1760.

78

Dates of Lease.	Lessee.	Estates described.	Fines let.	Fines paid.	On what Grounds remitted or reduced.
30th April 1706	Charles Scarborough, Esq ^r	Ground in Green Cloth Yard, Whitehall	£. s. d. 150 — —	£. s. d. 75 — —	Services performed by the Lessee.
7th September 1706	George Cholmondeley, Esq ^r	Manor of Thornton Briggs, Yorkshire	1,157 — —	—	{ Services of the Lessee, and Covenant to defend the Crown's Title to the Premises.
27th November 1707	Sir Isaac Rebow, K ^t	Lighthouses at Harwich — —	2,700 — —	1,350 — —	Services of the Lessee.
30th April 1709	Margaret Agar — —	{ Several Messuages and Lands in Walton, Weybridge, and Cherisley, Surrey — }	200 — —	66 13 4	The building a new House on the Premises.
10th April 1711	Earl of Rochester	Coppices in Whichwood Forest —	350 — —	200 — —	Services of the Lessee.
28th November 1711	Earl of Rochester	The same Coppices — —	100 — —	—	The like.
23d June 1719	John Parsons — —	{ Several Houses in St. James's Street, Market Place, Piccadilly, and Ayr Street — — }	89 7 6	89 — —	
20th July 1734	Duke of Richmond, & al.	{ A Piece of vacant Ground in Privy Garden, before the Houses of the Dukes of Richmond and Montagu, and others — — }	200 — —	—	{ The Charge of maintaining the Premises in a neat and commodious Manner.
21st February 1760	Earl of Holderness	A House in Privy Garden — —	600 — —	—	{ According to His Majesty's Pleasure, signified to the Lords of the Treasury.
			£. 5,546 7 6	1,780 13 4*	

* This Sum of £. 1780. 13. 4. is included in the foregoing Total of £. 188,815. 6. 2½.

A P P E N D I X. N^o 9.

AN ACCOUNT of all Fines paid for Leases from the Crown, from His Majesty's Accession (25th of October 1760) to the End of the Year 1786; distinguishing England from Wales, and stating the Amount in each Year for Houses and Lands separately, and how or to whom the same were paid; and also shewing what Fines set by the Surveyor General were remitted or reduced by the Lords of the Treasury during the same Period.

		England.		Wales.		Totals in each Year.	How paid, viz.			
		Houses.	Lands.	Houses.	Lands.		From the Exchequer.	To the Surveyors General of the Woods.	To Secretaries of the Board of Works, towards rebuilding the Fleet Prison.	To other Parties.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From 25 th Oct ^r 1760 to 31 st Dec ^r 1760	1761	200 — —	200 — —	— — —	— — —	200 — —	200 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
31 st Dec ^r 1760	1761	1,266 13 4	4,864 12 9	— — —	— — —	6,131 6 1	6,131 6 1	— — —	— — —	— — —
— 1761	1762	1,731 — —	3,220 — —	— — —	— — —	4,951 — —	4,951 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
— 1762	1763	667 — —	3,990 — —	— — —	— — —	4,657 — —	4,657 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
— 1763	1764	3,405 — —	1,680 — —	— — —	40 — —	5,125 — —	5,125 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
— 1764	1765	4,819 — —	6,630 — —	— — —	— — —	11,479 — —	11,479 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
— 1765	1766	3,991 — —	9,450 — —	— — —	— — —	13,441 — —	13,441 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
— 1766	1767	4,255 — —	3,350 — —	— — —	— — —	7,605 — —	7,605 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
— 1767	1768	3,920 — —	2,500 — —	— — —	— — —	6,420 — —	6,420 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
— 1768	1769	1,036 — —	970 — —	— — —	— — —	2,006 — —	2,006 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
— 1769	1770	3,798 — —	4,825 — —	— — —	— — —	8,617 — —	8,617 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
— 1770	1771	3,174 — —	4,758 — —	— — —	35 — —	7,967 — —	7,967 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
— 1771	1772	2,864 — —	5,321 — —	— — —	— — —	8,185 — —	8,185 — —	1,017 — —	— — —	— — —
— 1772	1773	1,590 — —	10,338 6 8	— — —	— — —	11,928 6 8	6,428 6 8	5,500 — —	— — —	— — —
— 1773	1774	1,230 — —	8,510 — —	— — —	— — —	9,750 — —	1,405 — —	3,240 — —	5,105 — —	147 18 —
— 1774	1775	1,460 — —	3,770 5 8	— — —	— — —	5,230 5 8	— — —	— — —	4,904 17 10	77 9 10
— 1775	1776	1,336 — —	4,481 — —	— — —	— — —	5,817 — —	3,892 — —	1,925 — —	— — —	— — —
— 1776	1777	2,530 — —	2,782 1 8	— — —	200 — —	5,312 1 8	5,513 1 8	— — —	— — —	— — —
— 1777	1778	718 — —	4,570 — —	— — —	— — —	5,288 — —	2,868 — —	1,590 — —	800 — —	— — —
— 1778	1779	2,869 — —	9,704 — —	— — —	400 — —	12,973 — —	11,654 — —	1,319 — —	— — —	— — —
— 1779	1780	1,249 — —	4,172 — —	— — —	— — —	5,421 — —	204 — —	5,217 — —	— — —	— — —
— 1780	1781	2,062 — —	1,114 — —	— — —	— — —	3,176 — —	690 — —	2,486 — —	— — —	— — —
— 1781	1782	2,125 — —	2,170 — —	— — —	— — —	4,295 — —	2,000 — —	2,295 — —	— — —	— — —
— 1782	1783	247 — —	1,350 — —	— — —	— — —	1,597 — —	100 — —	1,497 — —	— — —	— — —
— 1783	1784	3,339 — —	12,650 — —	— — —	1,150 — —	17,132 — —	6,933 — —	5,049 — —	— — —	1,150 — —
— 1784	1785	4,414 — —	5,035 17 3	— — —	950 — —	10,409 17 3	7,277 17 3	2,392 — —	— — —	740 — —
— 1785	1786	2,096 — —	4,840 — —	— — —	— — —	6,936 — —	5,096 — —	1,840 — —	— — —	— — —
£.		56,538 13 4	127,457 4 —	— — —	2,775 — —	186,770 17 4	133,178 11 8	39,867 — —	10,809 17 10	2,215 7 10

FINES remitted, reduced, from the 25th of October 1760 to 25th December 1786.

80

Time of Issue.	Lease.	Estate.	Fines in.	Fines paid.	On what Ground remitted or reduced.
			£. s. d.		
24th February 1764	{ Sir Thomas Reeve, Knight, and others (in Trust for the Parish) — }	Queen's Lease, in Bray, Berks —	400 — —	— — —	{ Being granted in Trust for the Parish of Bray, towards the Repairs of their Church, and the Maintenance of their Poor.
18th December 1763	Duke of Richmond and others	{ Vacant Ground in Privy Garden, before the Houses of the Dukes of Rich- mond and Montagu, and others — }	200 — —	— — —	{ The Lessees deriving no Profit from the Lease, and taking it only to prevent Nuisances there.
14th December 1763	John Le Moineur, Esquire	The Island of Alderney — —	250 — —	— — —	{ The Grantee covenancing to rebuild the Governor's House on the Island, and the Grant being refundable at Pleasure.
10th April 1767	— Duke of Cumberland —	{ Cumberland House, and Houses adjoining, in Pall Mall — — }	450 — —	— — —	{ The Lease being granted to one of the Royal Family.
13th July 1776.	— Thomas Duke of Leeds —	{ Messuages, Lands, &c. in the Counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Bedford, York, and Cheshire — — }	1,155 — —	— — —	{ No Fine having been paid for any former Lease of the Premises.
		£.	2455 — —		

A P P E N D I X, N^o 10.

WM HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

N° II. A.

AN ACCOUNT of the Net Produce of the Rents of the Land Revenue within the Division of James Well, Esquire, One of the Auditors of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, from the Death of Catherine Queen Dowager to Michaelmas 1760, inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
1706 —	658	2	5½
1718 —	1,468	11	6½
1719 —	1,513	8	3½
1730 —	1,670	2	6½
1731 —	1,644	9	—½
1732 —	1,718	6	4½
1733 —	1,890	18	4½
1734 —	1,976	11	3½
1735 —	2,045	10	8½
1736 —	1,977	19	8½
1737 —	2,148	19	3½
1738 —	2,284	8	3
1739 —	2,359	4	7½
1740 —	2,189	4	11½
1741 —	3,784	6	2
1742 —	3,737	2	3½
1743 —	3,597	—	4½
1744 —	3,146	12	4½
1745 —	3,262	19	—½
1746 —	3,133	17	—½
1747 —	2,590	10	6½
1748 —	2,600	8	5½
1749 —	2,693	9	1½
1750 —	2,863	10	6½
1751 —	3,003	19	2½
1752 —	3,718	18	—
1753 —	3,431	8	6½
1754 —	3,617	15	7½
1755 —	3,586	9	7½
1756 —	2,985	15	2½
1757 —	2,646	—	1½
1758 —	2,637	5	—½
1759 —	2,687	14	3
1760 —	2,685	13	8½

Howards.

The Net Produce follows in four Degrees, according to the Variation of the Land Tax allowed on the Rents at Michaelmas in each Year; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
At Michaelmas 1706 Land Tax allowed at	—	4	—
1718 —	—	3	6
1729 —	—	3	—
1730 —	—	2	6
1731 —	—	2	—
1732 —	—	1	6
1733 —	—	1	—
1734 —	—	1	6
to 1739 —	—	2	—
1740 —	—	3	—
to 1749 —	—	4	—
1750 —	—	3	6
to 1759 —	—	2	—
1760 —	—	2	6
to 1760 —	—	3	—
to 1760 —	—	4	—

1745. In this Year the Revenue was first charged with the Commissioners of Taxes Salary, then at £. 500 per Ann. and One Quarter paid at Michaelmas 1745 — £. 150.

1746. The Ranger of Windsor Great Park's Salary £. 500 per Ann. first charged for 79 Days, at Michaelmas 1746 — £. 108. 4. 4½.

JN° HOSIER,
Dep. Audr.

N° 11. B.

Counties of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Chester, \\ Derby, \\ Lincoln, and \\ Nottingham. \end{array} \right\}$ An ACCOUNT of the Net Produce of the Rents of the Land Revenue within the Division of Henry Shelley, Esq', One of the Auditors of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, from the Death of Catherine Queen Dowager to Michaelmas 1760.

From 1705 to Michaelmas 1760.

					£.	s.	d.
1706	—	—	—	—	219	4	2½
1730	—	—	—	—	320	15	1½
1760	—	—	—	—	714	7	4½

RICH^d GRAY,

Dep. Aud'.

N° 11. C.

Computation of the Amount of the Net Produce of the Land Revenue, in the Division of Mr. Auditor Webb, from 1706 to 1760.

In 1706	—	as per Account, N° 11. A.	—	—	£.	s.	d.	
1707	to	{ A Medium between £.658. 2. 5½ and			658	2	5½	
1717	{	£. 1,468. 11. 6½; being £. 1,063. 7. }			22,330	7	—	
1718	to	per Ann. for 21 Years	—	—				
1738	{	—	—	—	86,698	10	4½	
1760	{	—	—	—				109,686 19 10½
In the Division of Mr. Auditor Shelley.								
1706	—	as per Account, N° 11. B.	—	—	219	4	2½	
1707	to	{ A Medium between £. 219. 4. 2½ and			8,499	12	4	
1729	{	£. 320. 15. 1½; being £. 369. 19. 8 per						
		Ann. for 23 Years	—	—				
1730	—	—	—	—	320	15	1½	
1731	to	{ A Medium between £. 320. 15. ½ and			15,009	5	7½	
1759	{	£. 714. 7. 4½; being £. 517. 11. 2½ for						
		29 Years	—	—				
1760	—	—	—	—	714	7	4½	
								24,763 4 7½
					£.			134,449 4 6
Net Average Produce					£.			2,439 6 5

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue, in each County and Division, within the Department of Mr. Auditor West, as given in Charge to the Receivers General at the Time of His present Majesty's Accession, in October 1760; with an Account of the Fees and Wages, Perpetual Pensions, Rents exonerated, being sold or granted away for Terms of Years, and all other Charges thereon.

C H A R G E.				D I S C H A R G E.			
<i>Essex.</i>	£.	s.	d.	<i>Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, and London.</i>	£.	s.	d.
Yearly Revenue	157	8	7½	Fees and Wages to Receiver, Auditor, &c.	—	—	—
Deduct Collection				Perpetual Pensions	—	—	—
Fees, and Scrys.	29	12	8	— { Essex	—	—	45 17 11
				— { Hertford	—	—	63 6 3
				— { Middlesex	—	—	63 16 8
				— { London	—	—	46 14 7½
New Rents (besides 10 s. Scry.)	95	3	4				
Queen Dowager's Jointure	470	1	5½				
<i>Hertford.</i>							
Yearly Revenue	92	7	3½	Gaol Keeper of St. Alban's	—	—	—
Collection Fees, and				Steward and Bailiff of Hemel Hempstead, Herts	—	—	7 10 8
Auditor Scrys.	8	18	—	— D ^r — of Hitchin, Herts	—	—	8 2 —
New Rents	—						
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—						
New Rent after D ^r	—						
<i>Middlesex.</i>							
Yearly Revenue	122	14	7½				
Collection Fees, and							
Auditor's Scrys.	16	16	—				

A P P E N D I X, N° 12.A P P E N D I X, N° 125050

Honor and Cattle of Windsor, in the Counties of Berks and Bucks.

<i>Berks.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Fees and Wages	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Yearly Revenue	43 2 41		Vicar of Old and New Windsor	40 11 1	
New Rents	Nil.	43 2 41	Seward of Cookham and Bray	3 —	
<i>Bucks.</i>			Bailiff and Collector of D ^y	4 —	
Yearly Revenue	43 18 1		Land Tax allowed, at 4s. per Lib. about	50 —	
New Rents (offices s.s. Scr.)	12 2 6	55 14 7		14 —	111 18 1
The Manor of Cookham, about	49 —		Arrears	37 2 101	
The Manor of Bray, about	58 —	101 —	{ Berks	10 —	
			{ Bucks	10 —	47 2 101
		199 16 113			
					158 13 111

These Sums for Cookham and Bray are taken as the Average in an Account made out by Mr. Auditor Lowndes, in 1763, to show the Amount of the Revenues in 1763. The Quit Rents of these Manors were then in the Collection of the Tenants serving the Office of Reeve alternately.

<i>Southampton.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	<i>Southampton, Wilts, and Gloucester.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Yearly Revenue	135 6 11		Fees and Wages	70 —	
New Rents	127 —	272 6 11	Perpetual Pensions	163 18 6	
<i>Wilts.</i>			{ Southampton	29 10 4	
Yearly Revenue	489 2 7		{ Wilts	31 14 7	
Queen Dowager's Jointure	585 — 71	754 3 21	{ Gloucester	102 13 7	
<i>Gloucester.</i>			Bailiff of Burleigh in New Forest	9 2 6	
Yearly Revenue	39 14 9		Thomas Dicke, a Fee Farm Rent out of Wilson College	3 5 8	
Queen Dowager's Jointure	171 8 1		Land Tax allowed, at 4s. per Lib. about	113 —	359 6 2
New Rents	5 6 8	213 9 6	{ Southampton	63 14 7	
			{ New Rents	41 —	
			Arrears { Wilts	18 3 —	104 14 7
			{ Queen Dowager's Jointure	40 —	
			{ Gloucester	38 19 71	58 3 —
			{ Yearly Revenue	171 8 1	
			{ Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	204 7 81
		£. 1,239 19 71			367 5 31
					746 11 11

<i>Somerset.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	<i>Somerset and Dorset.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Yearly Revenue	315 8 10		Fees and Wages	48 —	
Deduct Collection Fees	9 3 —		Perpetual Pensions	206 11 1	
Auditor's Scrpy.	4 8 8	13 11 8	{ Somerset	171 19 5	
			{ Dorset	34 11 8	
Queen Dowager's Jointure	301 17 2	347 6 2	Steward and Bailiff of Portland Manor	66 —	343 17 9.
<i>Dorset.</i>			Land Tax allowed, at 4s. per Lib. about	—	
Yearly Revenue	168 8 81		Arrears { Somerset	73 —	
Deduct Collection Fees	1 15 8		{ Queen Dowager's Jointure	45 9 —	118 9 1
Auditor's Scrpy.	2 9 —	3 14 8	{ Dorset	59 9 10	
			{ Queen Dowager's Jointure	29 8 4	88 18 2
New Rents (besides 4s. Scrpy.)	164 14 —				307 7 21
Queen Dowager's Jointure	29 8 4	236 15 —			531 4 111
Profits of Courts of the Manor of Portland, about	—	45 —			
		629 1 91			

<i>Devon.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	<i>Devon and Cornwall.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Yearly Revenue	55 4 11		Fees and Wages	20 —	
Deduct Auditor's Scrpy.	1 14 11		Perpetual Pensions	67 11 31	
Bailiff's Fee	6 16 8	9 11 7	{ Devon	27 8 —	
			{ Cornwall	40 3 31	
Honor of Oakhampton and Plympton	46 12 61		Land Tax allowed, at 4s. per Lib. about	45 —	129 11 31
Queen Dowager's Jointure	58 7 51	118 10 —	Arrears { Devon	16 —	
	13 10 —		{ Oakhampton and Plympton	13 10 —	
<i>Cornwall.</i>			{ Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	
Yearly Revenue	48 3 10		Cornwall, Yearly Revenue	41 10 5	43 37 8
Deduct Auditor's Scrpy.	1 — 8			2 7 3	
Collector's Fee	8 —				
Indigentness Exon	9 —				
	9 9 8				
Queen Dowager's Jointure	38 14 2	153 3 6			
	120 9 4				
		271 13 6			
					273 8 111

[illegible]

Savoy Hospital Revenue in divers Counties.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Yearly Revenue	—	—	—	374	8	1				
				Fees and Wages	—	—	—	60	—	—
				Minister of the Savoy	—	—	—	100	—	—
				Minor Canons of St. Paul's	—	—	—	2	—	—
				Minister of Lutheran Congregation	—	—	—	40	—	—
				Land Tax allowed at 4s. per Lib. about	—	—	—	52	1	—
				Arrears	—	—	—	—	—	—
								256	1	—
								84	13	—
								£.	338	14

A P P E N D I X, N^o 12.

Bailliwick of Saint James, in the County of Middlesex.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Yearly Revenue	—	—	—	3,241	13	10				
				Fees and Wages	—	—	—	85	15	—
				Land Tax allowed, at 4s. per Lib. about	—	—	—	645	3	4
								730	18	4

The Isle of Wight, in the County of Southampton.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Yearly Revenue	—	—	—	486	13	9½				
				Fees and Wages to the Governor and other Officers of the Island	—	—	—	690	2	7
				Land Tax allowed, at 4s. per Lib. about	—	—	—	97	6	—
				Repairs at Carisbrooke Castle, about	—	—	—	60	—	—
								847	8	7

THE TOTALS COLLECTED.

CHARGE.				DISCHARGE.											
	£.	s.	d.									£.	s.	d.	
Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, and London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,695	12	11½	
Norfolk and Huntingdon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	7	6½	
Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,414	6	9½	
York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,414	2	—	
Richmond, Durham, and Northumberland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,645	12	8	
Kent, Surrey, and Sussex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,612	2	3½	
Northampton and Rutland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,475	14	8½	
Stafford, Hereford, Salop, and Worcester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,237	9	4½	
Bedford and Bucks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317	6	8½	
Suffolk and Cambridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	664	1	—	
Oxford and Berks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	541	11	6	
Honor and Castle of Windsor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	13	11½	
Southampton, Wilts, and Gloucester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	716	11	5½	
Somerset and Dorset	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	531	4	11½	
Devon and Cornwall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173	8	11½	
Warwick and Leicester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,537	6	3½	
Savoy Hospital Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338	14	—	
Bailiwick of St. James	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	730	18	4	
Isle of Wight	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	847	8	7	
Charge	£.	25,131	14	11½								£.	21,507	14	—½
Discharge	£.	21,507	14	—½											
		4,624	—	10½											

A STATE of the Amount of Rents of the LAND REVENUE in each County and Division within the Department of Mr. Auditor Shelley, as given in Charge to the Receivers General, at the Time of His present Majesty's Accession, in October 1760; with an Account of the Fees and Wages, Perpetual Pensions, Rents exonerated, being sold or granted away for Terms of Years, and all other Charges thereon.

C H A R G E.			D I S C H A R G E.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
<i>Chester.</i> —1760.			<i>Chester.</i>		
Yearly Revenue — —	518	5 5½	Fees and Wages — —	180	13 4
Deduct Collector's Fees, Auditor's Strys. &c. — —	85	2 5	Perpetual Pensions — —	92	4 10
	433	3 —½	Auditor's Travelling Charges — —	20	— —
			Rents granted away — —	135	9 8½
			Taxes, at 4 <i>d.</i> per Lib. about — —	37	— —
The Chamberlain of Chester's Account of the Pre and Post Fines — —	22	— —	Arrears — —	—	—
		455 3 —½			405 7 10½
					95 16 7
				£.	501 4 5½

CHARGE.			DISCHARGE.		
<i>Derby.</i> —1760.			<i>Derby.</i>		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Yearly Revenue	—	218 — 2½	Fees and Wages	—	17 1 4
Queen Dowager's Jointure	— { 8 16 8		Perpetual Pensions	—	26 15 —
	152 17 2	161 13 10	Rents sold	—	147 7 6
			Rents granted away	—	152 17 2
New Rent (ult. 21. Scry.)	—	6 11 4	Taxes allowed, about	—	7 — —
					351 1 —
			Arrears — { Yearly Revenue	—	25 18 2
				— { Q _c Dowager's Jointure	—
					8 16 8
					34 14 10
					385 15 10
		£. 386 5 4½			£. 385 15 10

<i>Lincoln.</i> —1760.			<i>Lincoln.</i>		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Yearly Revenue	—	1,611 16 1½	Fees and Wages	—	54 10 —
Deduct Collector's Fees, Auditor's Scrys. &c.	—	41 13 —½	Perpetual Pensions	—	76 16 1½
		1,570 3 1½	Duke of Ancaster's Yearly Fee	—	20 — —
			Rents sold	—	1,108 5 8
Q _c Dowager's Jointure	—	1,513 16 7½	Rents exonerated, granted away	—	543 — 9½
New Rents, besides 121. Scry.	—	285 14 7	Taxes allowed, about	—	85 — —
					1,887 12 7½
		£. 3,379 14 4½	Arrears — { Yearly Revenue	—	346 19 7
				— { Q _c Dowager's Jointure	—
					425 10 11
					772 10 6
					£. 2,660 11 1½

Nottingham.—1760.			Nottingham.			£. s. d.			£. s. d.			
Yearly Revenue	—	—	442	1	9½	Fees and Wages	—	—	14	10	—	
Deduct Collector's Fees, Scrys.	—	—				Perpetual Pensions	—	—	27	17	5	
&c.	—	—	30	11	—	Rents fold	—	—	296	16	4½	
			411	9	9½	Taxes, at 4s. per Lib. about	—	—	20	—	—	
						Arrears	—	—	—	359	3	9½
Q. Dowager's Jointure (ult.										303	11	1½
£. 2. 14s. 2. Scry.)	—	—	351	13	1							
			£. 763 2 10½						£.	722 14 1½		

THE TOTALS COLLECTED.

CHARGE.				DISCHARGE.			
Chester	—	—	—	455	3	—	—
Derby	—	—	—	380	5	4½	—
Lincoln	—	—	—	3,379	14	4½	—
Nottingham	—	—	—	763	2	10½	—
			£.	4,984	5	8½	—
Discharge	—	—	—	4,269	18	4½	—
			£.	714	7	4½	Remains.
							£.

RICH^d GRAY,
D. Aud.

An ABSTRACT of the foregoing Account of the Rents of the Land Revenue in the several Counties in England, and all other Charges thereon.

Amount of the Revenue in Charge; viz:

[illegible]

Charge by the Auditors to the Receivers General, and of the Fees and Wages, Perpetual Penfions, Rents fold or granted
 to the Crown's Accession, in October 1760.

Particulars of the Discharge, viz^t[illegible]



N° 13. A.

A S T A T E
 OF THE
 AMOUNT OF THE RENTS
 OF THE
 L A N D R E V E N U E,

IN THE DIVISION OF

J A M E S W E S T, ESQUIRE,

One of the Auditors of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer;

AND OF THE ANNUAL CHARGES THEREON:

A particular Account of the F E E S and W A G E S paid thereout;

And of the S U M S deducted therefrom,

Before the Receivers are charged with the Amount of the said Rents.

1787.

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in the several Counties of *Essex*, *Hertford*, and *the City of London*, and of the Annual Charges thereon: A particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid thereout, and of the Sums of Money

C H A R G E.			
<i>Essex.</i>	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	Old Supers Good Rents	82 4 9 70 18 21
Yearly Revenue.	Leasehold		153 2 11 3 — —
	allowed by ancient Usage,		156 2 11 Whereout
	Auditor's Scrivs.		2 12 8
	Collector's Fees		23 12 4
	Dr. Colehester Collection		3 6 8
New Rents	Nett Charge on Receivers General		29 12 8
	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental	Old Supers Good Rents	2 5 — 2 15 —
	Leaseholds		5 — — 197 17 61
	deduct Scrivs.		505 17 61 Whereout
	Nett Charge on Receivers General		— 18 —
Queen Dowager's Jointure	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental	Old Supers Good Rents	55 10 91 1 15 —
	Rents granted away for 99 Years from 1706 — 180 13 61		57 5 21
	Dr. — for 99 Years from 1718 — 149 — —		319 13 61 73 1 — 1
	Leaseholds		459 19 91 Whereout
	deduct Scrivs.		— 4 —
The whole Nett Charge of the County of <i>Essex</i>			
			459 15 91 £ 788 5 21
<i>Hertford.</i>	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental	Old Supers Good Rents	17 9 11 74 13 101
Yearly Revenue.	Leasehold		91 2 11 3 4 —
	allowed by ancient Usage,		92 6 11 Whereout
	Auditor's Scrivs.		— 28 —
	Collector's Fees		3 — —
	Dr. — St. Albans Collection		5 — —
New Rents	Nett Charge on Receivers General		8 18 —
	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental	Old Supers Good Rents	— 4 — 2 2 8
	Leaseholds		2 3 — 4 3 4
	Unimprovable Rents, as per Rental	Old Supers	19 15 — 570 19 101
	Leaseholds (besides 211 Scrivs.)		— — —
New Rent after the Demise of Queen Dowager.			
The whole Nett Charge of the County of <i>Hertford</i>			
			— 5 — £ 380 14 61
Carried over			
			£ 1,169 — 11

of *London*, and the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Huntingdon*, and of the Annual Charges thereon: A particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid thereout, and of the Sums of Money

D I S C H A R G E.			
<i>Essex.</i>	Perpetual Pensions		32 16 8
	Magdalen College		6 — —
	Alms		17 1 3
Rents granted away for 99 Years, Parcel of the Queen Dowager's Jointure, as per Contra			
			45 17 11
Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Supers, as per Contra; (via ^d)			
Yearly Revenue			
	New Rents		82 4 9
	Queen Dowager's Jointure		55 10 1
The Discharge in the County of <i>Essex</i>			
			359 13 61
<i>Hertford.</i>	Perpetual Pensions		63 6 8
	Gold Keeper of St. Albans		11 1 4
	Sheriff and Bailiff of Hertin		8 2 —
	Sheriff of Hemmehomphred		1 — —
	Sheriff of Hemmehomphred		6 6 8
	Sheriff for Hemmehomphred		4 — —
	Repairing the Pound		Uncertain.
Arrears, being the Amount of the supered Rents, as per Contra; (via ^d)			
Yearly Revenue			
	New Rents		17 9 11
	Queen Dowager's Jointure		— 4 —
The Discharge in the County of <i>Hertford</i>			
			37 4 51
Carried over			
			£ 642 16 61

M I D D L E S E X.				C H A R G E.		R E C E I T.		B A L A N C E.									
Yearly Revenue	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith		{ Old Supers Good Rents		57 2 2 64 14 2 121 16 4												
	Leasehold		{ Old Supers 1 16 8 Good 17 11 8		19 8 4												
					141 4 7½												
	allowed by ancient Usage,				Whereout												
	Auditor's Scrys.		— 1 16 —														
	Collector's Fees		— 12 6 8														
	D ⁿ —Manor of Stanwell		— 2 13 4		16 16 —												
	Nett Charge on Receivers General		— — —		124 8 7½												
	Fee Farm, &c., as per Rental		— — —		— 1 2												
	Leaseholds		{ John Huggins, Hampton Court, old Super — 6 8 Commrs of Westminster Bridge, tapered 13 6 8 Good Rents — 13 13 4 1,397 17 4½		1,411 10 8½												
New Rents					1,411 11 10½												
	deduct Scrys,		— — —		Whereout												
	Nett Charge on Receivers General		— — —		10 16 —												
	Queen Dowager's Jointure { Fee Farm, &c., as per Rental		— Old Supers		63 2 3												
	Leaseholds (besides 2 s. Scr.)		— — —		18 8 —												
					81 10 3												
	New Rents after the Death of Queen Dowager { Fee Farm (besides 2 s. Scr.)		— — —		— 11 4												
	Leaseholds (besides 2 s. Scr.)		— — —		38 12 4												
	The whole Nett Charge of the County of Middlesex		— — —		39 3 8												
					1,645 18 6½												
L O N D O N.																	
Yearly Revenue	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental		{ Old Supers Good Rents		110 3 1 113 1 9½												
					223 4 9½												
	allowed by ancient Usage,				Whereout												
	Auditor's Scrys.		— 6 10 —														
	Collector's Fees		— 71 3 4														
					77 13 4												
	Nett Charge on Receivers General		— — —		145 11 5½												
	Leasehold (besides 10 s. Scr.)		— — —		57 4 2												
	Queen Dowager's Jointure		— — —		73 7 4												
					— — —												
The Whole Nett Charge of the City of London																	
The Whole Nett Charge in Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, and London																	
								276 2 10½									
								3,091 1 6½									

DISCHARGE.

					Brought over — £ s. d.			
<i>Middlesex.</i>								642 16 6½
Perpetual Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	—
Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	—
Woolfaple Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	42	8	—
Lady Ally D ^e	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	8
								63 16 8
Serjeant Porter	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Gate Keeper at Hyde Park	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Lamp Lighter	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Under Housekeeper at Hampton Court	—	—	—	—	—	20	6	8
								131 3 4
Arrears, being the Amount of the old Supers, as per Contra; (viz ^t)								
Yearly Revenue	—	—	—	—	57 0 21			
					1 16 8			
New Rents	—	—	—	—	— 6 8			
					13 6 8			
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	—	—	13 13 4			
					63 2 3			
								135 14 5½
The Discharge in the County of <i>Middlesex</i>								266 17 9½
<i>London.</i>								
Perpetual Pensions	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Poor of Newgate, St. Martin's Orgar, and Clark's Hall	—	—	—	—	29 16 8			
Rent refuse to the Vicar of St. Sepulchre's	—	—	—	—	5 4 7½			
								56 1 3½
Arrears, being the Amount of the old Supers, as per Contra; (viz ^t)								
Yearly Revenue	—	—	—	—	110 3 1			
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	—	—	73 7 4			
								183 10 5
Fees and Wages in the Division of <i>Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, and London</i> ; (viz ^t)								239 11 8½
Receiver's Fee	—	—	—	—	—	96	13	4
To him, for Audit Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—
To the Auditor, for Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	8
								95 — —
Land Tax allowed, at 4s. per Lib. on the Rents in this Division; (viz ^t) in								
Essex	—	—	—	—	—	60	6	10
Hertford	—	—	—	—	—	60	17	4
Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—	281	19	—
London	—	—	—	—	—	21	14	10
								424 18 —
The whole Discharge in <i>Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, and London</i> ,								1,669 3 11½

J N^o HOSIER,
Dep. Aud^r.

CHARGE.

<i>Norfolk.</i>		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Yearly Revenue.	{ Free Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith, } { Old Supers — } { Good Rents — }	54	6	31	14	13	4
New Rents.	{ Leasehold (besides 21. Scry.) } { Free Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental } { Old Supers — } { Good Rents — }	—	—	—	68	19	61
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	{ Rents ceded, Parcel of Queen Dowager's Jointure, but now under New Rents, included in the above Sum of £. 19. 7. 9 } { Leasehold Rents for the Scire of the Manor of West Walton, &c. } { — } { — }	63	5	3	—	—	—
Increased Rent for Lands in West Walton, from 6th September, 1785	—	—	—	—	386	7	64
Profits of Courts.—West Walton, Walliken Emeth, and Tilney, about —	—	—	—	—	8	10	—
	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
<i>Huntingdon.</i>					395	4	94
Yearly Revenue.	{ Free Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith } { Old Supers — } { Good Rents — }	13	12	31	1	16	8
New Rents.	{ A Rent reserved for divers Improvements in Sotherham, as per Rental, an old Super — } { The Manor of Stoughton Magna — } { — } { — }	15	8	11	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
	—	—	—	—	61	16	4
	—	—	—	—	81	16	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The whole Next Charge in <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Huntingdon</i> ,	—	—	—	—	£.	492	10 18

DISCHARGE.

<i>Norfolk.</i>		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Perpetual Penfurs	—	—	—	—	16	19	4
Procumations and Synodals	—	—	—	—	12	16	2
Estimated Parcel of the Queen Dowager's Jointure, as per Contrs, being paid under New Rents for Terms of Years	—	—	—	—	59	15	6
Ambler's Scry.	—	—	—	—	207	15	81
Arms, being the Amount of the Supered Rents, as per Contrs (viz.)	—	—	—	—	1	8	—
Yearly Revenue	—	—	—	—	54	6	31
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	—	—	10	18	—
	—	—	—	—	75	4	31
	—	—	—	—	314	3	45
<i>Huntingdon.</i>							
Arms, being the Amount of the Old Supers, as per Contrs (viz.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yearly Revenue	—	—	—	—	13	12	31
New Rents	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
	—	—	—	—	33	12	31
Fees and Wages in the Division of <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Huntingdon</i> .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiver's Fee, £. 55. 6s. 8d. and for Audit Expenses £. 20	—	—	—	—	73	6	8
To the Auditor, for Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	—	—	3	6	8
To the Messenger, his Fee	—	—	—	—	2	10	—
	—	—	—	—	79	3	4
Land Tax allowed, at 4s. per Lib. on the Rents in this Division (viz.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Norfolk</i>	—	—	—	—	16	13	—
<i>Huntingdon</i>	—	—	—	—	18	7	—
	—	—	—	—	34	—	—
The whole Discharge in <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Huntingdon</i>	—	—	—	—	£.	455	19 11

J N° HOSIER, Dep. Aud.

Saint James's Billwhick, in the County of Middlesex.—A STATEMENT of the Rents of the Land Revenue, and of the Annual Charges thereon.

CHARGE.

Yearly Revenue.	{ Free Farm Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith } { Leasehold — } { — } { — }	—	—	—	5	8	6
	—	—	—	—	3,735	17	8
Increased Rents.	{ Leaseholds — } { — } { — } { — }	—	—	—	3,041	6	3
	—	—	—	—	3,06	11	10
	—	—	—	—	3,077	18	—

DISCHARGE.

Ambler's Fee	—	—	—	—	—	18	5
His additional Salary	—	—	—	—	—	60	—
Ambler's Quittos	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Making up Account	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Land Tax upon the Rents, about	—	—	—	—	—	660	—
	—	—	—	—	—	754	—

J N° HOSIER, Dep. Aud.

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue, in the Counties of *Lancaster, W^{est}morland, and Cumberland*; and of the Annual Charges thereon: A Particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid thereout, and of the Sums of Money received by the Receiver, before the Receiver is charged with the Amount of the said Rents.

C H A R G E.

<i>Lancaster.</i>		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Yearly Revenue.	{ Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith — } { Old Super Rents — }	8 3 1		
	{ — — — — — } { Good Rents — }	316 14 112		
New Rents.	{ Leaseholds — — — — — }	324 18 — 1		
	{ — — — — — }	13 6 8		
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	{ Fee Farm Furnace Monastery, as per Rental — — — — — }	1 6 8	937 4 81	
	{ Leaseholds (belides 22. Scr.) — — — — — }	66 19 8		
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	{ Freehold and Copyhold Rents, Manor of Wharston — — — — — }	50 3 61	68 6 4	
	{ The Demesne, Free and Copyhold Rents, &c. of the Manor of Murkland, granted for 99 Years, from 1705, at 10s. per Annum, charged in the New Rents — — — — — }	170 — 9		
<i>W^{est}morland.</i>			515 14 5	
Yearly Revenue.	{ Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith — } { Old Super Rents — }	10 4 7		
	{ — — — — — } { Good Rents — }	35 4 8		
New Rent.	{ Leasehold Tolls of Cattle — — — — — }	45 9 3		
	{ — — — — — }	2 — —	47 9 3	
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	{ Steward and Bailiff of Kendal (Leasehold) — — — — — }	— — —	1 — —	
	{ Divers Lands, Tolls, Mines, Freehold and other Rents, as per Rental, granted for 99 Years, from 1705 — — — — — }	— — —	370 7 61	
<i>Cumberland.</i>			418 16 5	
Yearly Revenue.	{ Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith — } { Old Super Rents — }	95 — 6		
	{ — — — — — } { Good Rents — }	45 9 8		
New Rents.	{ Manor of Halmes Cultraan — — — — — }	— 13 4	70 10 2	
	{ Leasehold (belides 42. Scr.) — — — — — }	90 9 4		
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	{ Rents granted away for ever — — — — — }	443 11 —	91 2 8	
	{ Manor and Town of Ennerdale, Leasehold (belides 22. Scr.) — — — — — }	10 15 81		
			464 6 9	
			625 19 7	
The Whole Net Charge in the Counties of <i>Lancaster, W^{est}morland, and Cumberland</i>			£. 1,570 11 5	

D I S C H A R G E.

<i>Lancaster.</i>		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Perpetual Pensions	— — — — —	16 13 4		
	Bailiff of Wharston — — — — —	1 — —		
Rents granted away for 99 Years, from 1705, as per Contra	— — — — —	— — —	17 13 4	
	Annual Yearly Revenue, as per Contra — — — — —	— — —	170 — 2	
			8 3 1	
<i>W^{est}morland.</i>				195 16 7
Perpetual Pensions	— — — — —	— — —		
	Rents granted away for 99 Years, from 1705, as per Contra — — — — —	— — —	39 7 4	
Annual Yearly Revenue, as per Contra	— — — — —	— — —	370 7 68	
	— — — — —	— — —	10 4 7	
<i>Cumberland.</i>				419 19 58
Perpetual Pensions	— — — — —	— — —	45 19 2	
	Rents granted away for ever, as per Contra — — — — —	— — —	443 11 — 1	
Annual Yearly Revenue, as per Contra	— — — — —	— — —	25 — 6	
	— — — — —	— — —	511 10 88	
Fees and Wages in the Division of <i>Lancaster, W^{est}morland, and Cumberland</i> , (viz.)				
Receiver's Audit Expenses	— — — — —	— — —	40 — —	
	Auditor's Precepts and Proclamations — — — — —	— — —	8 — —	
Meisenger	— — — — —	— — —	4 — —	
	— — — — —	— — —	52 — —	
Land Tax allowed on the Rents, at 4s. per Lib. (viz.)				
<i>Lancaster</i>	— — — — —	— — —	14 4 10	
	<i>W^{est}morland</i> — — — — —	— — —	6 19 4	
<i>Cumberland</i>	— — — — —	— — —	12 18 7	
	— — — — —	— — —	34 2 9	
The whole Discharge in the Counties of <i>Lancaster, W^{est}morland, and Cumberland</i>			£. 1,213 9 61	

J^N° HOSIER, Dep. Aud.

172.

E c



CHARGE.

York.

York.						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Yearly Revenue.	{	Fee Farm and other unimproveable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith				{	Old Supers		63	—	7	{		
		—					Good Rents		498	12	3½			
		Leaseholds							561	12	10½			
						18	17	6			580	10	4½	
New Rents.	{	New and increased Rents reserved on Leases (besides 16 s. Scry.)				{			—			355	10	9
Queen Dow- ager's Join- ture.	{	Fee Farm and other unimproveable Rents, as per Rental				{	Old Supers		656	19	11½	{		
		Leasehold Rents							180	—	3			
		Rents granted away for ever							307	9	10½			
								1,184	10	1				
The Whole Nett Charge in the County of York								—			£.	2,120	11	5½

York.

D I S C H A R G E.

Tork.

Perpetual Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	459	7	11½		
Bailiff of Reddale	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	8		
Governor of Kingston upon Hull	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—		
Rents granted away for ever, as per Contra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	501	14 7½
									307	9 10½
Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Supers, as per Contra; (viz.)										
Yearly Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	7		
Queen Dowager's Joinsure	—	—	—	—	—	696	19	11½		
									760	— 6½
Fees and Wages in the County of <i>Tork</i> ; (viz.)										
Receiver's Fee	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—		
Receiver's Audit Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—		
Auditor's Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—		
Messenger's Fee	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	4		
									118	13 4
Land Tax allowed on the Rents, at 4 <i>s.</i> per Lib.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181	14 8
The Whole Discharge in the County of <i>Tork</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£	1,870 13 —½

J. N^o HOSIER,

Dep. Audr.

CHARGE.

Richmond.									
Yearly Revenue.	{	Fee Farm and other unimproveable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith				{	Old Supers Good Rents	20	—
		—						14	— 8½
		Leasehold						34	— 8½
								2	—
New Rent.	A Close at Newton in the Willows				—	—	—	36	— 8½
Q. Dowager's Jointure.	{	Fee Farm and other unimproveable Rents, as per Rental				{	Old Supers	—	— 10½
Profits of Lead Mines in Grinton and Fremington		—						—	415 17 4
								Uncertain.	
								451 18 10½	
Darham.									
Yearly Revenue.	{	Fee Farm and other unimproveable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith				{	Old Supers Good Rents	9	7 5
		—						143	6 8
		Leasehold						252	14 1
								35	16 —
New Rents.	Leasehold (besides 4 s. Scry.)				—	—	—	288	10 1
Q. Dowager's Jointure.	{	Fee Farm and other unimproveable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith				{	Old Supers	39	7 10
								967	19 8½
								1,295 17 7½	
Northumberland.									
Yearly Revenue.	{	Fee Farm and other unimproveable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith				{	Old Supers Good Rents	127	11 6½
		—						18	17 6
		Leaseholds						146	9 — 1
								2	6 8
New Rents.	Leasehold (besides 2 s. Scry.)				—	—	—	148	15 8½
Q. Dowager's Jointure.	{	Fee Farm and other Rents, as per Rental				{	(The Whole Supers)	19	17 2
								492	14 4½
								661 7 3	
The Whole Nett Charge in the Division of Richmond, Darham, and Northumberland									
								£	2,409 3 9½

DISCHARGE.

Richmond.

Perpetual Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	31	9	10			
Seward of Richmond	—	—	—	—	—	50	6	4			
									81	16	2
Arrears—Yearly Revenue, as per Contra	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—			
Dr—Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	—	—	—	415	17	4			
									435	17	4
											517 13 6

Durham.

Perpetual Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	6	8
Arrears—Yearly Revenue, as per Contra	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	5			
Dr—Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	—	—	—	967	19	8½			
									977	7	1½
											1,065 13 9½

Northumberland.

Perpetual Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	17	7
Arrears—Yearly Revenue, as per Contra	—	—	—	—	—	127	11	6½			
Dr—Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	—	—	—	492	14	4½			
									620	5	11

Fees and Wages in the Division of *Richmond, Durham, and Northumberland*; (viz'.)

Receiver's Audit Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
Auditor's Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Messenger	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—

Land Tax allowed on the Rents, at 4s. per Lib. (viz'.)

Richmond	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	—
Durham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	4	11
Northumberland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	2
											76 17 1

The Whole Discharge in the Division of *Richmond, Durham, and Northumberland*

	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£	3,437	7 10½
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------	-------

JN° HOSIER, Dep. Aud'.

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in the several Counties of Kent, Surrey, Suffol, Northampton, and of the Annual Charges thereon: A Particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid thereon, and of the Sums of Money defalcated therefrom, before charged with the Amount of the said Rents.

Kent.	CHARGE.	£. s. d.			Kent.	CHARGE.	£. s. d.		
		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
Yearly Revenue.	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	13	6	—	Yearly Revenue.	Perpetual Pensions	—	—	60 12 8½
	Old Super- Good Rents	61	3	4		Seward of the Honor of Oxford	—	—	10 15 —
		77	9	4½		Gaul Keeper of Maidstone	—	—	3 16 —
New Rents.	Leascholds, whereof £. 17. 9. 6 granted in Fee	30	16	8	New Rents.	Rent of the Manor of Neufcourt, Parcel of Queen Dowager's Jointure, now granted under a new Rent of £. s. 16. 9. as per Contra	—	—	71 24 11½
	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	13	9	—		Rent of the Manor of Gillingham, granted in Fee, as per Contra	—	—	17 9 6
	Good Rents	3	2	6		Auditor's Sery. Money	—	—	5 —
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	Leascholds (besides 147. Sery.)	16	11	6	Queen Dowager's Jointure.	Arrears, being the Amount of Old Super., as per Contra, viz'	—	—	15 6 —
	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered	554	19	9½		Yearly Revenue	—	—	13 9 —
	Manor of Neufcourt, granted under a new Rent of £. s. 16. 9. charged below	71	14	11½		New Rents	—	—	554 19 9½
New Rent after the Demise of Q. Dowager.	Manor of Eldham, &c. Leaschold	153	3	4	New Rent after the Demise of Q. Dowager.	Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	583 14 9½
	Manor of Neufcourt, Leaschold	—	—	—			—	—	738 8 —
		—	—	—			—	—	—
Surrey.	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	15	10	—	Surrey.	Perpetual Pensions	—	—	31 11 2
	Old Super- Good Rents	39	19	9½		Rents granted away for 99 Years, from 1705, as per Contra	—	—	64 5 8½
		45	9	9½		Auditor's Sery. Money	—	—	1 18 —
New Rents.	Leaschold, Manor of Richmond	—	—	—	New Rents.	Expenses and other Rents of the Manor of Richmond, because not in the Collection of the Receiver General	—	—	243 8 4
	Leaschold, (besides 102. Sery.) exclusive of the Manor of Richmond, as below	—	—	—		Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Super., as per Contra, viz'	—	—	—
	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered	246	3	3		Yearly Revenue	—	—	15 10 —
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	Manor of Egham, granted for 99 Years, from 1705, under a Rent of £. s. 6. 8. charged below	64	3	8½	Queen Dowager's Jointure.	Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	359 13 3
	Leascholds	90	2	4½			—	—	605 16 5½
	The Manors of Byfleet and Way Bridge, charged crosscutly £. 16. 3. 4. instead of £. 15. 3. 8. as referred by the Grant	91	2	4½			—	—	—
New Rents after the Demise of Q. Dowager.	Leaschold	—	—	—	New Rents after the Demise of Q. Dowager.		—	—	—
	One Eighth Part of the Profits of the Mooring Chaises in the River Thames, between Bugby's Hole and London Bridge, about	—	—	—			—	—	—
		—	—	—			—	—	—
Manor of Richmond.	Demise Rents of the Site of the Palace, received by the Seward, and by him accounted for to Her Majesty, though reserved payable to the Receiver General by the respective Grants	157	—	—	Manor of Richmond.	Rents reserved on Leasch. not received by James Boyer, Esquire, Seward of this Manor, but the Premises sold by him to have been purchased for His Majesty, and to be Part of the Royal Gardens	56	13	4
	Rents reserved on Leasch. not received by James Boyer, Esquire, Seward of this Manor, but the Premises sold by him to have been purchased for His Majesty, and to be Part of the Royal Gardens	56	13	4		A Messuage, called the Belle House, at Richmond, with other Buildings, &c. (not received by Mr. Sery) and the Reason thereof assigned on Rental	31	13	—
	A Rent paid to the Seward, and by him accounted for to Her Majesty for 6½ Acres of Meadow in Shepperton, in the County of Middlesex (not in Grant by any Leasch)	5	—	—			—	—	—
Carried over		—	—	—	Carried over		—	—	—

Kent.	CHARGE.	£. s. d.			Kent.	CHARGE.	£. s. d.		
		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
Yearly Revenue.	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	13	6	—	Yearly Revenue.	Perpetual Pensions	—	—	60 12 8½
	Old Super- Good Rents	61	3	4		Seward of the Honor of Oxford	—	—	10 15 —
		77	9	4½		Gaul Keeper of Maidstone	—	—	3 16 —
New Rents.	Leascholds, whereof £. 17. 9. 6 granted in Fee	30	16	8	New Rents.	Rent of the Manor of Neufcourt, Parcel of Queen Dowager's Jointure, now granted under a new Rent of £. s. 16. 9. as per Contra	—	—	71 24 11½
	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	13	9	—		Rent of the Manor of Gillingham, granted in Fee, as per Contra	—	—	17 9 6
	Good Rents	3	2	6		Auditor's Sery. Money	—	—	5 —
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	Leascholds (besides 147. Sery.)	16	11	6	Queen Dowager's Jointure.	Arrears, being the Amount of Old Super., as per Contra, viz'	—	—	15 6 —
	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered	554	19	9½		Yearly Revenue	—	—	13 9 —
	Manor of Neufcourt, granted under a new Rent of £. s. 16. 9. charged below	71	14	11½		New Rents	—	—	554 19 9½
New Rent after the Demise of Q. Dowager.	Manor of Eldham, &c. Leaschold	153	3	4	New Rent after the Demise of Q. Dowager.	Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	583 14 9½
	Manor of Neufcourt, Leaschold	—	—	—			—	—	738 8 —
		—	—	—			—	—	—
Surrey.	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	15	10	—	Surrey.	Perpetual Pensions	—	—	31 11 2
	Old Super- Good Rents	39	19	9½		Rents granted away for 99 Years, from 1705, as per Contra	—	—	64 5 8½
		45	9	9½		Auditor's Sery. Money	—	—	1 18 —
New Rents.	Leaschold, Manor of Richmond	—	—	—	New Rents.	Expenses and other Rents of the Manor of Richmond, because not in the Collection of the Receiver General	—	—	243 8 4
	Leaschold, (besides 102. Sery.) exclusive of the Manor of Richmond, as below	—	—	—		Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Super., as per Contra, viz'	—	—	—
	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered	246	3	3		Yearly Revenue	—	—	15 10 —
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	Manor of Egham, granted for 99 Years, from 1705, under a Rent of £. s. 6. 8. charged below	64	3	8½	Queen Dowager's Jointure.	Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	359 13 3
	Leascholds	90	2	4½			—	—	605 16 5½
	The Manors of Byfleet and Way Bridge, charged crosscutly £. 16. 3. 4. instead of £. 15. 3. 8. as referred by the Grant	91	2	4½			—	—	—
New Rents after the Demise of Q. Dowager.	Leaschold	—	—	—	New Rents after the Demise of Q. Dowager.		—	—	—
	One Eighth Part of the Profits of the Mooring Chaises in the River Thames, between Bugby's Hole and London Bridge, about	—	—	—			—	—	—
		—	—	—			—	—	—
Manor of Richmond.	Demise Rents of the Site of the Palace, received by the Seward, and by him accounted for to Her Majesty, though reserved payable to the Receiver General by the respective Grants	157	—	—	Manor of Richmond.	Rents reserved on Leasch. not received by James Boyer, Esquire, Seward of this Manor, but the Premises sold by him to have been purchased for His Majesty, and to be Part of the Royal Gardens	56	13	4
	Rents reserved on Leasch. not received by James Boyer, Esquire, Seward of this Manor, but the Premises sold by him to have been purchased for His Majesty, and to be Part of the Royal Gardens	56	13	4		A Messuage, called the Belle House, at Richmond, with other Buildings, &c. (not received by Mr. Sery) and the Reason thereof assigned on Rental	31	13	—
	A Rent paid to the Seward, and by him accounted for to Her Majesty for 6½ Acres of Meadow in Shepperton, in the County of Middlesex (not in Grant by any Leasch)	5	—	—			—	—	—
Carried over		—	—	—	Carried over		—	—	—

CHARGE.

<i>Suffex.</i>		Brought over	—	—	—	£.	2,240	9	5½
Yearly Revenue	{ Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith, }	{ Old Supers }	—	10	8				
			26	17	6½				
	{ Leasehold Lands at Sellsea }	{ }	—	—	—				
			—	—	—				
							29	8	2½
New Rents, Leasehold (besides 8s. Scry.)			—	—	—		118	10	4
Queen Dowager's Jointure	{ Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental }	{ Old Supers }	—	—	—				
			—	—	—				
	{ Sedgwick Park, granted in Fee under a new Rent of £. 5. 5 s. charged as below }	{ }	—	—	—				
			—	—	—				
							55	5	—
							54	12	9
							150	8	1
New Rent after the Demise of Q. Dowager.	{ Sedgwick Park, granted in Fee—Old Super }	{ }	—	—	—		5	5	—
									303 11 7½
The whole Net Charge in the Counties of Kent, Surrey, and Suffex			—	—	—		£.	2,544	1 1½

D I S C H A R G E.

						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
<i>Suffex.</i>				Bro ^t over	—	—	—	—	1,363	19	6½	
Perpetual Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Rent granted away for ever, as per Contra	—	—	—	—	—	31	7	4				
Auditor's Scry. Money	—	—	—	—	—	55	5	—				
						—	8	—				
Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Supers, as per Contra; (viz')												
Yearly Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8				
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	—	—	—	—	—	40	10	11				
New Rent after the Demise of Queen Dowager	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—				
									46	6	7	
Fees and Wages in the Division of <i>Kent, Surrey, and Suffex</i> ; (viz')									133	6	11	
Receiver's Fee	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—				
His Audit Expences	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—				
Auditor's Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—				
Messenger's Fee	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	8			
										71	6	8
Taxes allowed, at 4 s. per Lib. in this Division; (viz')												
Kent	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	12	10			
Surrey	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	8	4			
Suffex	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	18	8			
									179	19	10	
The whole Discharge in the Counties of <i>Kent, Surrey, and Suffex</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,748	12	11½	

JN^o HOSIER,
Dep. Aud^r.

C H A R G E.

<i>Norfolk.</i>									
Yearly Revenue	{ Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, } { Old Supers - as per Rental delivered herewith — } { Good Rents					13 2 6 95 15 9			
							108 18 3		
New Rents — Leasehold	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 7 5		
Queen Dowager's Jointure	{ Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, } { Old Supers, } as per Rental delivered herewith — } { besides ten Sery. }					129 16 10½			
	{ The Honor, Lordship, and Manor of Grafton, &c. granted away for 99 Years, from 1705, under a new Rent of 20 s. as below (besides £. 3. 12. Sery.)					1,061 15 7½	1,191 12 6		
New Rent after the Demise of Q. Dowager	{ Honor, Lordship, and Manor of Grafton, granted to the Duke of Grafton and his Heirs Male					—	1 — —		
								1,307 12 6	
<i>Bedford.</i>									
Yearly Revenue	{ — — — — — }					—	Nil.		
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	{ The Whole supered (besides 10 s. Sery.)					—	94 1 1½	94 1 1½	
The whole Net Charge in the Counties of <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Bedford</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£. 1,401 19 7½	

D I S C H A R G E.

<i>Northan.</i>								
Perpetual Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	96	4	4
Rents granted away in Tail Male, Parcel of the Queen Dowager's Jointure, as per Contra	—	—	—	—	—	1,061	15	7½
Woodwards of Whittlewood and Salcey	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Auditor for Woodward's Account	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
						14	—	—
Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Supers, as per Contra; (viz')								
Yearly Revenue	—	—	—	—	13	2	6	
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	—	—	129	16	10½	
						141	19	4½
Land Tax, at 4s. per Lib. allowed on the Rents of this County	—	—	—	—	—	14	19	—
								1,319 18 4
Fees and Wages in the Division of <i>Northan</i> and <i>Ratland</i> ; (viz')								
Receiver's Fee	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	
To him, for Audit Expenses	—	—	—	—	26	13	4	
						46	13	4
Auditor's Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Messenger's Fee	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
								51 13 4
<i>Ratland.</i>								
Arrears Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94 1 1½
The whole Discharge in the Counties of <i>Northan</i> and <i>Ratland</i>					—	—	—	£. 1,475 12 9½

J N^o HOSIER, Dep. Aud'.

A STATE

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in the several Counties of *Stafford, Hereford, Salop, and Worcester*, and the Annual Charges thereon: A particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid thereout, and of the Sums of Money deducted therefrom, before the said Rents are paid with the Amount of the said Rents.

		CHARGE.			
<i>Stafford.</i>	Yearly Revenue	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Super — Good Rents —	217 14 8½ 187 16 8½	
		Rents granted to the Pendrells and their Heirs, in Fee		405 11 5½ 234 6 6½	
<i>Yearly Revenue</i>		allowed by ancient Usage, Collector's Fees, Auditor's Scrivs, Rents set apart for Penfions, and not received by the Receiver, but presumed to be received by the Penfions to whom the Penfions are due		679 13 10 58 2 10	
				68 13 10	571 5 2
New Rent		Royal Mines granted to the Duke of Chandos, p ^r Lease		—	574 5 2
<i>Hereford.</i>	Yearly Revenue	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Super — Good Rents —	362 13 11½ 69 10 2½	
		Leasehold Rents, Rents granted to the Pendrells, in Fee		432 4 3 3 16 8 13 4 3	
<i>Yearly Revenue</i>		allowed by ancient Usage, Collector's Fees, Auditor's Scrivs, Rents set apart for Penfions, as above		449 5 1 7 3 4 2 8 2 1 8	
				11 13	427 12 1
<i>Salop.</i>	Yearly Revenue	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Super — Good Rents —	66 16 — 109 17 —½	
		Leasehold Rents, Rents granted to the Pendrells		176 13 —½ 9 3 4 97 — 2½	
<i>Yearly Revenue</i>		allowed by ancient Usage, Collector's Fees, Auditor's Scrivs, Rents set apart for Penfions, as above		282 16 7 5 44 8 1 13 6	
				12 8 5	270 8 5
New Rent		Referred on Lease, brides 21. Scr.		—	29 8 5
<i>Worcester.</i>	Yearly Revenue	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Super — Good Rents —	516 12 6½ 122 —	
		Leasehold Rents, Bridewell Tolls granted away for 99 Years, from 25 th Ch ^r 28.		378 12 6½ 76 18 5½ 46 — 6	
<i>Yearly Revenue</i>		Rents granted to the Pendrells		77 12 5½ 502 5 5½	
		allowed by ancient Usage, Collector's Fees, Auditor's Scrivs, Rents set apart for Penfions, as above		502 5 5½ 5 10 — 4 12 — 8 11 8	
				12 13 8	483 11 9½
New Rent		The old Bridewell Leasehold, expired		—	484 11 9½
The whole Net Charge in the Counties of <i>Stafford, Hereford, Salop, and Worcester</i>				—	£ 4793 17 5½

Stafford, and the Annual Charges thereon: A particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid thereout, and of the Sums of Money deducted therefrom, before the said Rents are paid with the Amount of the said Rents.

		DISCHARGE.			
<i>Stafford.</i>	Yearly Revenue	Perpetual Penfions	—	—	112 10 6
		Rents granted to the Pendrells, as per Contra Account.	—	—	234 6 6½
					217 14 8½
563 11 9½					
<i>Hereford.</i>	Yearly Revenue	Perpetual Penfions	—	—	44 17 4½
		Rents granted to the Pendrells, as per Contra Account.	—	—	13 4 2
					362 13 11½
420 15 5½					
<i>Salop.</i>	Yearly Revenue	Perpetual Penfions	—	—	83 12 10
		Governess of Ludlow Castle Rents granted to the Pendrells, as per Contra Account.	—	—	28 5 —
					97 — 2½
					66 16 —
275 11 —½					
<i>Worcester.</i>	Yearly Revenue	Perpetual Penfions	—	—	89 14 8
		Seward of King's Norton Rents granted to the Pendrells, as per Contra Tiths of Bewdley, granted for 99 Years, from 26th July, 26th Chas' 2d	—	—	2 13 4
					46 — 6
					1 — 1
					256 12 6½
396 1 —½					
Fees and Wages in the Division of <i>Stafford, Hereford, Salop, and Worcester</i> , (viz)					
Receiver's Fee	—	—	—	—	40 — —
His Audit Expenses	—	—	—	—	40 — —
Auditor's Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	—	—	20 — —
Meekinger's Fee	—	—	—	—	3 13 4
200 13 4					
Taxes allowed, at 4s. per Lib. (viz)					
Stafford	—	—	—	—	19 17 —
Hereford	—	—	—	—	3 16 10
Salop	—	—	—	—	6 9 9
Worcester	—	—	—	—	54 18 9
55 3 4					
£ 1,813 14 11½					
The whole Discharge in the Counties of <i>Stafford, Hereford, Salop, and Worcester</i>					

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in the Several Counties of Bedford, Bucks, and Northampton, and the Sum of the Money deducted therefrom, before the

and of the Annual Charges thereon: A Particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid by the several Counties, and of the Sum of the Money with the Amount of the said Rents.

C H A R G E.				D I S C H A R G E.			
<i>Bedford.</i>				<i>Bedford.</i>			
Yearly Revenue.	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Supers — Good Rents —	1 9 11 56 11 61	Perpetual Pensions	—	—	43 3 4
	allowed by ancient Usage, Recovers, Quittance for	—	58 — 71 1 1 91	Manors of Stimpingley, &c.—Parcel of Queen Dowager's Jointure, granted away, as per Contrs	—	—	114 4 4
Q ^y Dowager's Jointure.	Manor of Biggleswade (Leaschold) Manors of Stimpingley, &c. granted under a new Rent of £. 10. 13. 4. & below	—	56 19 7 114 4 4	Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Supers Yearly Revenue	—	—	1 9 11
Q ^y Dowager's Jointure.	Manors of Stimpingley, &c. (Leaschold)	—	—				158 16 91
			141 3 11 10 13 4				
<i>Bucks.</i>				<i>Bucks.</i>			
Yearly Revenue.	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Supers — Good Rents —	1 14 51 35 5 1	Perpetual Pensions	—	—	87 16 1
	Leaschold Rents	—	37 19 31 31 —	Rents granted away for ever—Parcel of £. 15. 7. 5; Chauncy Rents, as per Contrs	—	—	5 13 —
Q ^y Dowager's Jointure.	Old Supers	—	—	Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Supers, as per Contrs (viz.)	—	—	—
	As per Rental delivered herewith	—	16 7 5 Withoutout	Yearly Revenue	—	—	1 14 51
Chauncy Rents.	allowed by ancient Usage, Receiver's Collisions Fee	—	—	Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	25 14 8
			12 17 —				59 3 31
			109 16 31				74 — —
The whole Net Charge in the Counties of Bedford and Bucks			£. 312 12 5				
<i>Suffolk.</i>				<i>Suffolk.</i>			
Yearly Revenue.	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Supers — Good Rents —	— 2 5 49 — 42	Perpetual Pensions	—	—	33 10 1
	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Supers — Good Rents —	117 16 1 31 7 31	Rents granted away Parcel of Queen Dowager's Jointure, as per Contrs (viz.)	—	—	—
Q ^y Dowager's Jointure.	Leaschold Rents	—	150 2 41 81 10 4	Stimpingley Park, Leaschold, under a Rent of £. 6. 13. 4	—	—	80 — —
	Stimpingley Park, granted under a new Rent of £. 6. 13. 4, and charged in new Rents as below	—	—	Stradbroke Manor, &c. Fee Farm, under a Rent of 10s.	—	—	140 13 5
	Stradbroke Manor, &c. granted in Fee, under a new Rent of 10s.	—	140 13 5	Aldrich's Scry, Money	—	—	890 13 5
New Rents, after the Demise of Q ^y Dowager.	Leaschold (besides 21. Scry.)	—	—	Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Supers, as per Contrs (viz.)	—	—	1 10 —
	Stradbroke Manor, &c. Fee Farm, as per Rental delivered herewith	—	7 1 4 — 10 —	Yearly Revenue	—	—	9 5
Feodary Rents, in the Counties of Suffolk and Northampton, as per Rental delivered herewith, <i>omitted Antiq.</i> about			—	Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	117 16 1
			15 — —				373 12 —
<i>Cambridge.</i>				<i>Cambridge.</i>			
Yearly Revenue.	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Supers — Good Rents —	11 14 — 53 10 11	Perpetual Pensions	—	—	33 6 8
	Leaschold	—	35 4 11 — 10 —	Aldrich's Scry Money	—	—	1 10 —
Q ^y Dowager's Jointure.	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Supers — Good Rents —	75 18 71 13 6 21	Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Supers, as per Contrs (viz.)	—	—	—
	Leaschold	—	89 4 10 13 13 9	Yearly Revenue	—	—	11 14 —
New Rent after the Demise of Q ^y Dowager.	Leaschold (besides 21. Scry.)	—	—	Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	75 18 71
			193 18 7 10 8 —				87 12 71
			240 — 11				108 9 31
The whole Net Charge in the Counties of Suffolk and Cambridge			£. 755 10 91				75 16 8
							48 8 4
							620 6 31

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in the several Counties of Oxon and Berks, and of the Honor and Castle of Windsor, of Money deducted therefrom, for the Year 1811.

CHARGE.					
<i>Oxford.</i>					
Yearly Revenue.	{ Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith — } { Old Supers — } { Good Rents — }	35 13 61 27 16 81	63 10 21		
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	{ Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith — } { Old Supers — } { Good Rents — }	153 18 3 1 9 6			
	Leaseholds — — —	154 7 9 50 9 —	204 16 9		
New Rents	{ Fee Farm Rent, Conisbury Park (besides 2 1. Sery.) — } { Leasehold (besides 4 1. Sery.) — }	19 18 — 99 16 —	119 14 —	338 — 111	
<i>Berks.</i>					
Yearly Revenue.	{ Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith — } { Old Supers — } { Good Rents — }	17 10 91 91 16 61	110 7 41		
	Leasehold — — —	109 7 41 1 — —			
	{ Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith — } { Old Supers — } { Good Rents — }	62 — — 77 6 91			
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	Leasehold — — —	129 6 91 26 7 —			
	Increased Rents on Leases after the Demise of Queen Dowager (besides 2 1. Sery.) —	165 13 91 30 7 21	196 1 — 14 6 2		
New Rents	Referred on Leases (besides 4 1. Sery.) —	— — —	14 6 2		
Profits of Courts—Of the Manor of Eall Hundred, <i>extra Antis</i> —	— — —	— — —	353 4 61		
The whole Nett Charge in the Counties of Oxon and Berks — — —	— — —	— — —	£ 711 5 6		

<i>Berks.</i>					
Yearly Revenue.	{ Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith — } { Old Supers — } { Good Rents — }	37 — 41 2 — 61	43 2 41 5 7 81		
	Leaseholds — — —	39 — 401 — — —	4 1 6		
New Rents	Referred on Leases — — —	— — —	43 2 41 5 7 81		
Manor of Cookham	{ Illeivable Rents — } { Good Rents — }	4 9 41 63 15 21	68 4 71		
Manor of Bray	{ Illeivable Rents — } { Good Rents — }	1 13 91 65 2 91	66 15 71	183 10 31	
Yearly Revenue	{ Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith — } { Old Supers — } { Good Rents — }	10 — — — 3 4	10 3 4 33 8 9		
	Leasehold — — —	— — —	43 18 1 12 2 6	55 14 7	
New Rents	Referred on Leases (besides 2 1. Sery.) —	— — —	— — —		
The whole Nett Charge in the Honor and Castle of Windsor — — —	— — —	— — —	£ 439 4 101		

Castle of Windsor, with the Annual Charges thereon: A Particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid thereout, and of the Money charged with the Amount of the said Rents.

DISCHARGE.					
<i>Oxford.</i>					
Perpetual Pensions	— — —	— — —	49 16 41		
D. of Marlborough, Ranger of Whichwood Forest	— — —	— — —	21 5 10		
Auditor's Sery. Money	— — —	— — —	1 8 —		
Arrears, being the Amount of the superer Rents, as per Contra (viz)	— — —	— — —	35 13 61 158 18 3	188 11 91	561 2 —
Yearly Revenue	— — —	— — —	— — —		
Queen Dowager's Jointure	— — —	— — —	— — —		
<i>Berks.</i>					
Perpetual Pensions	— — —	— — —	52 6 8 15 3 4	64 10 —	
Keeper of Crainbourn Chase	— — —	— — —	— — —	23 9 1	
Seward and Bailiff of the Honor of Ewelme, £. 25. 6. 8; Auditor's Sery. Money, £. 1. 2. 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	3 1 7	
Seward and Bailiff of East Hendred, £. 21 Expenses of Courts, £. 1. 1. 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— 10 —	
Repairing the Pound (uncertain)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Auditor's Sery. Money	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Arrears, being the Amount of the superer Rents, as per Contra (viz)	— — —	— — —	17 20 91 61 — —	79 10 91	171 1 61
Yearly Revenue	— — —	— — —	— — —		
Queen Dowager's Jointure	— — —	— — —	— — —		
Fees and Wages in the Counties of Oxon and Berks (viz)	— — —	— — —	— — —	30 — —	
Receiver's Fee	— — —	— — —	— — —	4 — —	
Auditor's Precepts and Proclamations	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Land Tax allowed on the Rents of this Divisor at 4 s. per Lib. (viz)	— — —	— — —	— — —	38 7 10 38 18 10	77 6 8
Oxon	— — —	— — —	— — —		
Berks	— — —	— — —	— — —		
The whole Discharge in the Counties of Oxon and Berks — — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	£ 543 10 21	

<i>Windsor, in Berks and Berks.</i>					
Perpetual Pensions, Vicar of Old and New Windsor	— — —	— — —	— — —	3 — —	
Allowances from the Collections of Cookham and Bray (viz)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Collector's Fees, £. 155; Bedell's, £. 1 1; Jury's Dinner, £. 5	— — —	— — —	— — —	21 — —	
Illeivable Rents, as per Contra, Cookham, £. 1. 1. 9. 41; Bray, £. 1. 12. 91	— — —	— — —	— — —	6 4 21	
Land Tax, at 4 s. per Lib. Cookham, £. 4 1; Bray, £. 7. 11. —	— — —	— — —	— — —	15 18 —	
Auditor's Sery. Money and Quoties	— — —	— — —	— — —	3 6 8	
Seward's Fee, £. 41; Bailiff's Fee, £. 2. 10.	— — —	— — —	— — —	6 10 —	
Repairing Bridges and Pound, £. 15; and Fees, £. 5. 2.	— — —	— — —	— — —	27 2 —	
Allowance to the Lettice for a Woodward	— — —	— — —	— — —	31 — —	
Bailiff and Collector of Cookham and Bray	— — —	— — —	— — —	110 18 101 50 — —	163 18 101
Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Supers, as per Contra (viz)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Berks	— — —	— — —	37 — 41 — 2 6	37 2 101 10 — —	47 2 101
Berks	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Fees and Wages (viz)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Receiver's Fee	— — —	— — —	— — —	18 7 7 14 16 10 7 6 8	40 11 1 10 16 2
Auditor's Expenses	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Auditor's Fee	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
Land Tax, at 4 s. per Lib. (exclusive of Cookham and Bray as above allowed)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	
The whole Discharge in the Honor and Castle of Windsor — — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	£ 58 10 21 262 8 411	

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in the Counties of *Southam, Wilts, and Gloucester*, and thereof, before the Receiver is charged thereon.

C H A R G E.					
<i>Southam.</i>	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Supers	63 14 7		
		{ Good Rents	9 17 4		
			73 11 11		
	Herbage of New Forest, £. 6; Passage of Butley, in field		11 3 4		
	Leithold Rents		46 16 8		
Yearly Revenue			131 11 11		
		Whereout			
	allowed by ancient Usage,				
	Collector's Fees		— 3 4		
	Auditor's Sery.		— 12 6		
New Rents			— 16 —		
	Referred on <i>Leads</i> and Grants by Sign	{ Suprd	41 — —		
	Manorial and Indefinite Warrant	{ Good Rent	130 13 11		
		{ ult. & Sery.	1 15 16 5		
			136 16 5		
<i>Wilts.</i>			307 12 4		
	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Supers	18 3 —		
		{ Good Rents	486 14 0		
			504 17 9		
	Leithold (expired)		2 — —		
Yearly Revenue			506 17 9		
		Whereout			
	allowed by ancient Usage,				
	Collector's Fees		14 5 4		
	Auditor's Sery.		3 10 —		
Queen Dowager's Jointure			17 15 4		
	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Suprd	40 — —		
		{ Good Rents	118 7 3		
		{ ult. & Sery.	158 7 1		
	Leithold Rents (includes 6 s. Sery.)		105 11 4		
<i>Gloucester.</i>			265 — 7		
	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Supers	32 39 7		
		{ Good Rents	8 2 11		
			41 1 9		
	Leithold (expired)		— — —		
Yearly Revenue			39 17 9		
		Whereout	171 8 1		
	allowed by ancient Usage,				
	Collector's Fees		— 10 —		
	Auditor's Sery.		— 14 —		
Q. Dow' Jointure			1 4 —		
	Old Supers, as per Rental		— — —		
			171 8 1		
			281 5 10		
			— — —		
The whole Nett Charge in the Counties of <i>Southam, Wilts, and Gloucester</i>			— — —	£. 1,273 1 3	

Charges thereon: A particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid thereout, and of the Sums of Money deducted therefrom, before the Receiver is charged thereon.

D I S C H A R G E.					
<i>Southam.</i>	Perpetual Pension	— — —	— — —	39 10 4	
	Half of Burleigh Walk	— — —	— — —	9 9 6	
	Thomas Duces, for a Fee Farm Rent out of Winton College	— — —	— — —	3 5 2	
				41 10 —	
				— — —	
Yearly Revenue				— — —	
	Arrears, being the Amount of the Supersd Rents, as per Contra; (viz)			63 14 7	
	Yearly Revenue	— — —	— — —	41 — —	
	New Rents	— — —	— — —	304 14 7	
				146 14 7	
<i>Wilts.</i>	Perpetual Pension	— — —	— — —	31 14 7	
	Arrears, as per Contra; (viz)			18 3 —	
	Yearly Revenue	— — —	— — —	40 — —	
	Queen Dowager's Jointure	— — —	— — —	58 3 —	
				89 17 7	
<i>Gloucester.</i>	Perpetual Pension	— — —	— — —	302 13 7	
	Arrears, as per Contra; (viz)			33 19 7	
	Yearly Revenue	— — —	— — —	171 8 1	
	Queen Dowager's Jointure	— — —	— — —	504 7 1	
				307 1 3	
Fees and Wages in the Division of <i>Southam, Wilts, and Gloucester</i> ; (viz)	Receiver's Fee, £. 20; Audit Expenses, £. 40	— — —	— — —	60 — —	
	Receipts and Proclamations (Auditor)	— — —	— — —	8 — —	
	Messenger's Fee	— — —	— — —	2 — —	
				70 — —	
				— — —	
Land Tax allowed on the Rents in this Division, at 4 s. per Lib.				23 13 10	
	<i>Southam</i>	— — —	— — —	137 11 3	
	<i>Wilts</i>	— — —	— — —	— 17 —	
	<i>Gloucester</i>	— — —	— — —	— — —	
				162 2 1	
The whole Discharge in the Counties of <i>Southam, Wilts, and Gloucester</i>			— — —	— — —	775 13 6

JN^o HOSIER, Dep. Aud.

Life of *Wight*, in the County of *Southampton*.—A STATE of the Amount of Rents of the Land Revenue in the said Island, and of the Annual Charges thereon.

C H A R G E.			
Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	—	—	472 17 8
N. B. The Amount of these Rents agrees with the oldest Rental in the Auditor's Office, but the Governor of the Life of Wight has always been charged in his Accounts more than the above Sum			13 15 6

D I S C H A R G E.					
Allowed the Governor in Part of the Fees and Wages due to him			339 7 2		
	Repairs at Caribbrook Castle, on an Average	— — —	50 — —		
	Land Tax upon the Rents, at 4 s. per Lib.	— — —	97 6 —		
			486 13 2		
			— — —		

JN^o HOSIER, Dep. Aud.

A STATE of the Amount or the Rents of the Land Revenue in the several Counties of *Somerſet* and *Devon*, *Dorset* and *Cornwall*, as they are now levied, and as they were levied, before the Act for the better Management of the said Revenue, passed in the 22d Year of His Majesty King George the Third.

Somerſet.		CHARGE.			
Yearly Revenue.	{	Free Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith —	{ Old Super- as per Rental delivered herewith —	71 15 4 170 15 10	
		Escombe Forest, Leishold —	{	542 11 11 45 13 4	
		Chantry Rents, as per Rental —	{	4 8 8 14 6 11	
		Taunton Collection —	{	15 11 7 14 5 —	
		Leishold —	{	29 13 7 318 18 8	
Q. Dowager's Jointure.	{	allowed by ancient Usage, Receiver's Collection Fees —	{	9 3 — 4 8 8	
		Auditor's Scriv. —	{	12 11 8 205 6 6	
		Free Farm and other Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith (the whole supered) —	{	45 9 — 350 15 11	
Yearly Revenue.	{	Free Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith —	{ Old Super- as per Rental delivered herewith —	59 9 10 98 18 10	
		Leishold —	{	158 8 8 10 — —	
		allowed by ancient Usage, Receiver's Collection Fees —	{	168 8 8 113 8	
		Auditor's Scriv. —	{	2 3 — 3 14 8	
		Free Farm and other Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith (the whole supered) —	{	164 14 — 43 6 —	
Q. Dowager's Jointure.	{	Whereout —	{	29 8 4 65 12 10	
		Profits of Courts — Of the Manor of Portland, <i>ex hie Antis</i> —	{	— — — 353 1 1	
		The whole Nett Charge in the Counties of <i>Somerſet</i> and <i>Devon</i> —	{	— — — £ 653 16 11	
Dress.					
Yearly Revenue.	{	Free Farm, Chantry and Bailwick Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith —	{ Good Rents	42 5 10 12 18 3	
		Leishold —	{	55 4 1 8 11 7	
		allowed by ancient Usage, Auditor's Scriv. —	{	14 11 — 6 16 8	
		Bailiff's Fee —	{	8 11 7 46 12 6	
		Honors of Oakhampton and Plympton, as per Rental delivered herewith —	{ Old Super- as per Rental delivered herewith —	28 — 5 30 7 —	
Q. Dowager's Jointure.	{	Redhury of Sadmouth —	{	58 7 5 13 10 —	
		Old Super. —	{	9 8 — 130 15 —	
Cranwell.					
Yearly Revenue.	{	Free Farm, Chantry and Bailwick Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith —	{ Old Super- as per Rental delivered herewith —	5 7 3 39 16 7	
		Leishold —	{	42 3 10 9 9 8	
		allowed by ancient Usage, Auditor's Scriv. —	{	1 — 8 8 — —	
		Collector's Fees —	{	8 — — 9 — —	
		Bridge Warrants in Exco —	{	9 9 8 31 14 2	
Q. Dowager's Jointure.	{	Leishold Rents (besides 4 s. Scriv.) —	{	100 9 4 6 15 3	
		Leishold —	{	159 15 7 £ 380 16 11	
The whole Nett Charge in the Counties of <i>Dress</i> and <i>Cranwell</i> —					

Devon.							
Yearly Revenue.	{	Free Farm, Chantry and Balliwick Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith —	{	Good Rents —	42 5 10 12 18 3	55 4 11 Wistow	
		Leishold —		—	—		
		allowed by ancient Usage, Auditor's Scriv. —		—	1 14 11		
		Balliwick's Fee —		—	6 16 8		
Q. Dowager's Jointure.	{	Honors of Oakhampton and Plympton, as per Rental delivered herewith —	{	Old Super- as per Rental delivered herewith —	28 — 5 30 7 —	46 12 6 58 7 5	
		Rectory of Sadmouth —		—	—	13 10 —	
		Leishold (besides 2 s. Scriv.) —		—	—	2 8 —	
		—		—	—	—	
New Rents.	{	—	{	Old Super- as per Rental delivered herewith —	—	—	
		—		—	—		
		—		—	—		
		—		—	—		
Cornwall.	{	Free Farm, Chantry and Balliwick Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith —	{	Old Super- as per Rental delivered herewith —	2 7 3 39 16 7	42 3 10 Wistow	
		Leishold —		—	—		9 9 8
		allowed by ancient Usage, Auditor's Scriv. —		—	—		1 — 8
		Collector's Fees —		—	—		—
Yearly Revenue.	{	Bridge Wardens in Exmoor —	{	—	—	—	
		—		—	—	—	
		—		—	—	—	
		—		—	—	—	
Q. Dowager's Jointure.	{	Rectory of Sadmouth —	{	—	—	35 14 3	
		Leishold (besides 4 s. Scriv.) —		—	—	120 9 4	
		Leishold —		—	—	6 15 3	
		—		—	—	—	
New Rents.	{	—	{	—	—	159 15 9	
		—		—	—	—	
		—		—	—	—	
		—		—	—	—	
The whole Nett Charge in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall —						£ 280 16 9	

The Annual Charge thereon: A particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid thereout, and of the Sum of Money with the Amount of the said Rents.

DISCHARGE.			
Somerſet.			
Perpetual Pensions —		— — — —	171 19 5
Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Super., as per Contra, (viz) —		— — — —	—
Yearly Revenue —		{ 71 15 4 1 4 8	73 — 1
Queen Dowager's Jointure —		— — — —	45 9 —
		— — — —	118 9 — 1
		— — — —	290 8 5 1
Devon.			
Perpetual Pensions —		— — — —	—
Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Super., as per Contra. —		— — — —	34 11 8
Yearly Revenue —		— — — —	5 6 8
Queen Dowager's Jointure —		— — — —	59 9 10
		— — — —	29 8 4
		— — — —	88 18 2
Fees and Wages in the Division of <i>Somerſet</i> and <i>Devon</i> , (viz) —		— — — —	138 16 6
Receiver's Fee, and Auditor's Expenses —		— — — —	40 — —
Auditor's Precepts and Proclamations —		— — — —	4 — —
Messenger's Fee —		— — — —	4 — —
Land Tax, at 4 s. per Lib. in this Division, (viz) —		— — — —	48 — —
<i>Somerſet</i> —		— — — —	40 2 10
<i>Devon</i> —		— — — —	55 14 4
		— — — —	65 17 2
The whole Discharge in the Counties of <i>Somerſet</i> and <i>Devon</i> —		— — — —	£ 533 3 11
Dorset.			
Perpetual Pensions —		— — — —	27 8 —
Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Super., as per Contra, (viz) —		— — — —	—
Honors of Oakhampton and Plympton —		— — — —	98 — 5
Queen Dowager's Jointure —		— — — —	13 10 —
		— — — —	41 10 5
		— — — —	68 18 5
Cornwall.			
Perpetual Pensions —		— — — —	—
Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Super., as per Contra, (viz) —		— — — —	38 19 11 1
Yearly Revenue —		— — — —	—
Queen Dowager's Jointure —		— — — —	2 7 3
		— — — —	NIL.
		— — — —	2 7 3
Fees and Wages in the Division of <i>Dorset</i> and <i>Cornwall</i> , (viz) —		— — — —	41 7 11
Receiver's Fee —		— — — —	16 — —
Auditor's Precepts and Proclamations —		— — — —	4 — —
Land Tax, at 4 s. per Lib. in this Division, (viz) —		— — — —	30 — —
<i>Dorset</i> —		— — — —	11 4 11
<i>Cornwall</i> —		— — — —	31 17 —
		— — — —	43 1 21
The whole Discharge in the Counties of <i>Dorset</i> and <i>Cornwall</i> —		— — — —	£ 173 6 10

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in the Counties of *Warwick* and *Leicestershire*, and of the Annual Charge of the Receiver is charged

A particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid thereout, and of the Sums of Money deducted therefrom, before the Receiver is charged of the said Rents.

CHARGE.			
Warwick.			
Yearly Revenue.	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Supers — Good Rents —	184 2 3 46 9 3
	Rents granted by Letters Patent to Trustees for the Perpetuities, and the Heirs of their Bodies	—	230 11 8
	Rents sold by Act of Parliament	—	31 6 8 353 2 —
	allowed by ancient Usage, Receiver's Collection Fees	— — — 14 10 —	615 — 41 Whereout
	Auditor's Scraps	— — — 6 16 —	51 6 —
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Supers — Rents sold — Good Rents, besides 21. Sep. —	93 12 — 135 9 3 4 18 —
New Rent, after the Death of Q. Dowager.	Leasehold	— — — — —	236 — 36 156 — 36
			585 14 11
Leicestershire.			
Yearly Revenue.	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Supers — Good Rents —	108 6 51 33 11 11
	Rents granted by Letters Patent to Trustees, as above	—	155 18 41 19 6 8
	Rents sold by Act of Parliament	—	278 2 16
	allowed by ancient Usage, Receiver's Collection Fees	— — — 13 10 —	453 7 8 Whereout
	Auditor's Scraps	— — — 5 13 4	19 3 4
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	{ Old Supers —	434 3 10 140 18 11
			574 18 36
The whole Net Charge in the Counties of Warwick and Leicestershire			
			£ 1,260 7 11

DISCHARGE.			
<i>Warwick.</i>			
Perpetual Pension	—	—	47 2 4
Rents granted by Letters Patent to Trustees for the Perpetuities, and the Heirs of their Bodies	—	—	31 6 8
Rents sold by Act of Parliament	—	—	353 2 —
Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Supers, as per Contra (viz)	—	—	488 11 3
Yearly Revenue	—	—	184 2 3
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	95 13 —
			846 15 6
<i>Leicestershire.</i>			
Perpetual Pension	—	—	42 3 2
Rents granted by Letters Patent to Trustees, as above	—	—	19 6 8
Rents sold by Act of Parliament	—	—	278 2 11
Arrears, being the Amount of the Old Supers, as per Contra (viz)	—	—	—
Yearly Revenue	—	—	108 6 51
Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	—	140 18 11
			608 7 4
<i>Fees and Wages in the Division of Warwick and Leicestershire.</i>			
Receiver's Fee	—	—	46 13 4
Auditor's Percept and Proclamations	—	—	4 —
Messenger's Fee	—	—	1 —
			51 13 4
<i>Land Tax allowed, at 4s. per Lib. in this Division (viz)</i>			
<i>Warwick</i>	—	—	39 6 8
<i>Leicestershire</i>	—	—	4 3 —
			43 9 8
<i>The whole Discharge in the Counties of Warwick and Leicestershire</i>			
			£ 1,564 5 11

J^N O HOSIER, Dep. Aud.

Savey Hospital Revenue in divers Counties of the Amount of the Rents, and of the Annual Charges thereon.

CHARGE.			
<i>The whole Charge, as per Rental delivered</i>			
			£ 305 12 2

DISCHARGE.			
Receiver's Salary £. 30, and allowed for Expenses £. 25	—	—	55 —
Auditor's Fee	—	—	5 —
Minister of the Lutheran Congregation	—	—	40 —
Land Tax allowed on the Rents, at 4s. per Lib.	—	—	53 —
Arrears. { Land at Poolton and Carlton	—	—	6 13 4
Manor of Rimworth	—	—	—
			161 13 4
<i>J^N O HOSIER, Dep. Aud.</i>			

THE TOTALS COLLECTED.

CHARGE.				DISCHARGE.			
Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, and London	—	—	3,091 1 6½	—	—	—	1,669 3 11½
Norfolk and Huntingdon	—	—	492 10 14	—	—	—	455 19 —½
St. James's Bailiwick	—	—	3,577 18 —	—	—	—	754 — —
Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Cumberland	—	—	1,570 11 2	—	—	—	1,213 9 6½
York	—	—	2,120 11 2½	—	—	—	1,870 13 —½
Richmond, Durham, and Northumberland	—	—	2,409 3 9½	—	—	—	2,437 7 10½
Kent, Surrey, and Sussex	—	—	2,544 1 1½	—	—	—	1,748 12 11½
Northampton and Rutland	—	—	1,401 19 3½	—	—	—	1,475 12 9½
Stafford, Hereford, Salop, and Worcester	—	—	1,793 17 5½	—	—	—	1,813 14 11½
Bedford and Bucks	—	—	318 12 5	—	—	—	317 17 6½
Suffolk, and Cambridge	—	—	764 2 3½	—	—	—	620 6 3½
Oxford and Berks	—	—	711 5 6	—	—	—	543 10 2½
Honor and Castle of Windsor, in Berks and Bucks	—	—	239 4 10½	—	—	—	262 8 11½
Southampton, Wilts, and Gloucester	—	—	1,273 1 3½	—	—	—	775 13 6½
Isle of Wight	—	—	486 13 2½	—	—	—	486 13 2½
Somerset and Dorset	—	—	653 16 9½	—	—	—	533 2 1½
Devon and Cornwall	—	—	280 16 9	—	—	—	173 6 10
Warwick and Leicester	—	—	1,560 7 8½	—	—	—	1,544 5 11½
Savoy Hospital Revenue	—	—	305 12 1	—	—	—	161 13 4
Charge	—	£.	25,595 6 7½			£.	19,357 12 7½
Discharge	—		18,357 12 7½				
		£.	6,737 13 11½				

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue within the Division of Henry Shelley, Esq.,

CHARGE.

Charges.			
Yearly Revenue.			
Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, } Old Superi	—	95 16 7	
as per Rental delivered herewith, viz. } Good Rents	—	149 1 6	
Granted away	—	117 8 8½	544 18 1
	—	18 1 —	
Leasehold, exclusive of the new Rents	—	135 9 8½	
Units Charge of the Yearly Revenue, exclusive of new Rents, and the Pre and Post Fines	—	135 7 8	
	—		515 15 5½
allowed by ancient Usage,	—		Whereout
Receiver's Collection Fees	—	42 13 7	
Auditor's Scriv.	—	18 13 4	
Precepts and Proclamations	—	6 — —	
Sitting and Examining Receiver's Accounts and Vouchers	—	10 — —	
Judging Accounts, and attending Declaration	—	5 — —	
Chancellor's Declaration Fee	—	2 15 6	
	—		85 0 —
There remains,	—		
Nett Charge on Receiver General, in his Account with the Crown	—		430 13 —½
To which must be added,	—		
New Rents referred on Leases, (besides 2 n. Scriv.)	—		
Pre and Post Fines, <i>extra dectis</i>	—		
	—		
Daily.			
Fee Farm and other unimprovable Rents, } Old Superi	—	25 18 2	
as per Rental delivered herewith, viz. } New Rents	—	46 13 2½	
Leasehold, Coal Mine in Alfreton	—	72 11 4½	
Rents sold but still continued in Charge	—	147 7 6	
Gross Charge of the Yearly Revenue, exclusive of Queen Dowager's Jointure, and new Rents	—	213 18 10½	
Queen Dowager's Jointure.	—		
Rectory of Lullington (an old Super)	—	5 16 8	
Manor of Eckington (granted under a new Rent of £. 46. 1. 6.)	—	153 17 2	
New Rents referred on Leases (besides 2 n. Scriv.)	—		161 13 10
	—		46 19 6
	—		438 12 5½
Carried over	—		£. 890 13 1½

of the Court of Exchequer, and also a State of the Annual Charges on the Revenue aforesaid.

DISCHARGE.

Charges.			
1 year—being the Arrears of the Old Superi, as per Contra	—	—	95 16 7
Rents granted away on over, as per Contra	—	—	135 9 8½
Taxes, at 2 s. per lb. <i>extra dectis</i> , about	—	—	32 2 —
Perpetual Penions	—	—	92 4 10
Auditor's travelling Charges and Expenses	—	—	20 — —
Receiver General—Glyn Wynn, Esq.	—	10 — —	
Director Audit Expenses—Idem	—	10 — —	
Surveyor of the County—William Durham	—	13 6 8	
Messenger to the Auditor—Robert Abbott, Gent.	—	2 — —	
Baron of the Exchequer—Owen Salusbury Herberton, Esq.	—	2 8 6	
Attorney General—Hugh Lesclapier, Esq.	—	3 6 8	
Builds Itinerant—John Stevens, Gentleman	—	4 11 3	
Messenger of the Court of Exchequer—William Durham	—	4 — —	
Crier of the Court of Exchequer—William Durham	—	3 16 —	
Constable of Chiltern Castle—Joseph Ferdinand Gillis	—	15 5 —	
Procurator there—Bاجر Kray, Esq.	—	3 8 8	
Comptroller of the Fleet—O. S. Breerton, Esq.	—	12 3 4	
Surveyor of the Works of the Castle—Idem	—	6 1 8	
Master Males there—Idem	—	8 12 1	
Master Carpenter there—Idem	—	9 2 6	
	—		120 13 4
	—		509 6 5½
Daily.			
Arrears.	Old Superi—Yearly Revenue, as per Contra	—	25 18 2
	Old Superi—Lullington Rectory, Queen Dowager's Jointure	—	8 16 8
			34 14 10
Rents sold, though still continued in Charge, as per Contra	—	—	147 7 6
Emancipated the Manor of Eckington, being granted under a new Rent, as per Contra	—	—	153 17 2
Taxes, at 2 s. per lb. <i>extra dectis</i> , about	—	—	15 16 2
Perpetual Penions	—	—	92 4 10
Ser. Money	—	—	1 8 —
Fees and Wages.	Receiver's Salary	—	15 13 4
	To the Auditor, for Precepts and Proclamations	—	3 14 8
	Messenger's Fee	—	5 10 —
			21 18 —
			400 16 6
Carried over	—		904 2 11½

CHARGE.

		Brought over	—	—	891 13 6
London.					
Yearly Revenue.					
Fee Farm and other unimproveable Rents, as per Rental delivered herewith	Old Supers	—	346 19 7		
	Good Rents	—	140 19 0		
			487 18 10 ¹		
Rents fold, tho' still continued in Charge			1,108 5 8		
Leafholds			6 — —		
Gross Charge of Yearly Revenue, exclusive of Queen Dowager's Jointure, and new Rents					1,602 4 6 ¹
					Whereout
allowed by ancient Usage,					
Receiver's Collection Fees			16 13 2		
Auditor's Scrys.			9 19 10 ¹		
Seating and examining Receivers Accounts and Vouchers			10 — —		
Ingroffing Account, and attending Declaration			5 — —		
				41 13 — ¹	
And then remains Nett Charge on the Receiver General					1,560 11 6
Queen Dowager's Jointure.					
Fee Farm and unimproveable Rents, as per Rental	Old Supers	—	425 10 11		
	Good Rents	—	329 1 7		
			754 12 6		
Leafholds			253 19 10 ¹		
			1,008 12 4 ¹		
					Whereout
allowed by ancient Usage,					
Auditor's Scrys.			5 2 — ¹		
Secward of Barton Barrow and Goushall			6 6 8		
Bailiff of D ^r			10 5 11		
Illeivable Rents in D ^r			6 1 3		
Stipend to Vicar of Barrow			1 1 3		
Bailiff of Hoggefthorpe			1 16 4		
			30 13 10 ¹		
And then remains Nett Charge of Receivers General					977 18 6
New Rents	{ Fee Farm and other unimproveable Rents, besides 4 s. Scry.		215 6 3		
	{ Leafhold, besides 4 s. Scry.		290 11 1		
			505 17 4		
Nottingham.					
Yearly Revenue.					
Fee Farm and unimproveable Rents, as per Rental	Old Supers	—	100 1 11 ¹		
	Good Rents	—	38 16 7 ¹		
			138 18 7		
Rents fold			296 16 4 ¹		
			435 14 11 ¹		
Receiver's Collection Fees			10 — —		
Auditor's Scrys.			5 12 —		
Seating and examining Rec ^r Acc ^t and Vouchers			10 — —		
Ingroffing and attending Declaration			5 — —		
			30 12 —		
Queen Dowager's Jointure.					405 2 11 ¹
Fee Farm, and other unimproveable Rents	Old Supers	—	253 3 8		
	Good Rents	—	95 12 6		
			348 16 2		
Leafhold	{ Expired and exonerated, as per Contra		103 3 1		
	{ Good Rent		2 10 —		
			105 13 1		
			354 9 3		
Auditor's Scrys.					2 14 2
New Rents, Leafhold, besides 4 s. Scry.					551 15 1
					162 12 9 ¹
The Sum of £. 103. 3. 1, which stands exonerated as above, for the Manor and Demefnes of Newark, is proper to be kept in Charge, by Reason that the Rents due on the former Lease have never been paid, and might otherwise be overlooked.					
					919 10 10 ¹
					£. 4,856 11 4 ¹

An ABSTRACT of the foregoing Account of the Rents of the Land Revenue in the several Counties in England, as
away, and all other

use by the Auditors to the Receivers General; and of the Fees and Wages, Perpetual Pensions, Rents sold or granted at Michaelmas 1786.

Amount of the Revenue in Charge: viz^t.

Particulars of the Discharge, viz^t.

DIVISIONS.										Costs and Receipts.										Total of the Disbursements for the Division.												
Section.	Division.	County.	Yearly Revenue.	Open Drainage's Payments.	New Revenues.	Funds of Money, other called Revenue.	Tax in Cash.	Grants from State.	Grants from Federal.	Grants from Private.	Grants from State.	Grants from Federal.	Grants from Private.	Grants from State.	Grants from Federal.	Grants from Private.	Grants from State.	Grants from Federal.	Grants from Private.	Grants from State.	Grants from Federal.	Grants from Private.	Grants from State.	Grants from Federal.	Grants from Private.	Grants from State.	Grants from Federal.	Grants from Private.	Grants from State.	Grants from Federal.	Grants from Private.	
JAMES W. BERRY, Secy.	The Red Water Div. D. D. and Red River, Tex.	Spring	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
JAMES W. BERRY, Secy.	The Red Water Div. D. D. and Red River, Tex.	Spring	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
JAMES W. BERRY, Secy.	The Red Water Div. D. D. and Red River, Tex.	Spring	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11
		Madison	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	1894 4 11	189									

N° 14.

A STATE of the Amount of all Debentures paid by the Receivers General of His Majesty's Land Revenue within the Divisions of James West, Esquire, and Henry Shelley, Esquire, by virtue of Warrants from the Treasury, out of Monies arising from the said Revenue, from the Time of His Majesty's Accession to the End of the Year 1786; shewing to whom, and for what Purposes issued.

In the Division of James West, Esquire.				£.	s.	d.
To the Surveyor General of the Woods, for divers Weeks and Repairs in His Majesty's Forests and Parks	—	—	—	97,739	12	8½
To the Commissioners of Taxes, for their Salaries	—	—	—	17,650	11	6½
To the Ranger of Windsor Great Park, to pay Salaries, &c.	11,815	4	6	13,371	12	3
To Dr, for Repairs at Windsor Great Lodge	—	—	456	7	9	
To Land Tax for Lands purchased by the Crowe at Windsor	4,411	15	5	6,104	18	6
To Dr at Egham	—	—	435	12	6	
To Dr at Hampton Court	—	—	1,257	10	7	
To the Surveyor General of the Crowe Lands, for the Salaries of his Clerks, and for Disbursements in his Office	—	—	—	1,578	17	9
To Surplus on Portland Cranage Account	—	—	—	804	—	1
To Four Itinerant Preachers in Lancashire for Two Years, to 10th October 1782 (since paid out of the Exchequer)	—	—	—	400	—	—
To Thomas Richardson, for Survey of the Manor of Richmond	—	—	—	914	18	6
To Arthur Holdsworth and John Call, Esq's, for the Expences attending their Enquiries relative to the Management of the Land Revenue	—	—	—	795	15	—
To the Board of Works, for repairing Drains at Hampton Court House Park, and for Repairs to the House belonging to the Master of the Rolls	—	—	—	663	11	2
To Richard Benyon, Esquire, et al, for repairing the Gaol, Market House, and Court Houses of Romford, Essex	—	—	—	233	5	7
To the Dean and Canons of Windsor, for Expences attending the Renewal of the Lease of Ground adjoining the Tennis Court at Windsor	—	—	—	13	7	10
To the Minister of the Savoy	—	—	—	1,175	—	—
To the Dean and Canons of St. Paul's	—	—	—	22	—	—
To the Receiver of North Wales and Chester, Surplus on his Account	—	—	—	605	11	1
To the Princess Amelia, One Year's Allowance	—	—	—	74	3	4
To the Bailiff of the Tower, for Half a Year's Rent of the Prison House there	—	—	—	25	—	—
To the Vicar of East Walton, in Norfolk, for 5 Years Pension	—	—	—	6	13	4
	—	—	—	142,100	18	7½

In the Division of Henry Shelley, Esquire.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Surveyor General of the Woods, for divers Works and Repairs in } His Majesty's Forests and Parks — — — }	3,563	8	6½
To the Commissioners of Taxes, for Incidents — — —	15,373	8	2½
To Arthur Holdsworth and John Call, Esq ^s , for the Expenses attending their } Enquiries relative to the Management of the Land Revenue — }	500	—	—
To the Receiver General of Chester, for the Surplus of his Account —	341	3	2
	£.	19,777	19 10½

ACCOUNT of Balances remaining in the Hands of the respective Receivers General of the Land Revenue, at Michaelmas 1786. Extracted from their Returns to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

	£.	s.	d.
Messrs. King and Burke — — —	2,173	17	10
Jeremiah Robinson, Esquire — — —	5	5	11½
George Hubbard, Esquire — — —	148	16	5½
Nathaniel Barrett, Esquire — In Surplus, £. 68. 10. 10.			
George Pretymans, Esquire — — —	139	15	11
Joseph Farrington, Esquire — — —	95	18	3½
Reverend Edward Emily — — —	144	17	10
Beavis Wood, Esquire — — —	439	14	1½
Christopher Aplin, Esquire — — —	201	15	1
John Sainsbury, Esquire — — —	200	4	4
John Green Baskley, Esquire — — —	366	12	3½
	£.	3,916	18 1
Deduct Surplusage —	68	10	10
Net Balance —	£.	3,848	7 3

Indorsed " Wallis—A Certificate of the Mises. 27 Sept. 1610."
 Recognt^z Telling five Cultiv^z vocat^z le Mises accidit^z Duc^z Regi^z anno Jacobo ad introit^z s^z ad Corot^z Angl^z post Mortem D^ze Elis^z aug^z Re^z.
 Anno ill^z R. Jacob^z on^z a^z vis^z in

Northwall ^z vis ^z in Comitat ^z	Cartewan.	Mises ihm Solvend ^z io vij ^z An ^z quod	CCCClxvj. xij. iij.	Inde Sol ^z CCLxvj. xij. iij.
		Anno lxvj. xij. iij. in ^z Anno ill ^z R. p ^z at	Et Rem ^z CC.	
	Aogley ^z .	Michaelmas — —	CCCC.	
		Mises ihm Solvend ^z in vj ^z An ^z quod	Inde Sol ^z CCLxvj. xij. iij.	
	Merioneth.	An ^z lxvj. xij. iij. in ^z Anno m ^z R. p ^z .	Et Rem ^z Cxxij. vj. vij.	
		Mises ihm Solvend ^z in vj ^z An ^z quod	CCCC.	
	Flint.	An ^z lxvj. xij. iij. in ^z ut supra —	Inde Sol ^z CCLxvj. xij. iij.	
		Mises ihm Solvend ^z in vj ^z An ^z quod	Et Rem ^z Cxxij. vj. vij.	
	Mounsgom ^z y.	An ^z C. in ^z ut supra —	D. Clxvj. xij. iij.	
		Mises ihm Solvend ^z in ill ^z An ^z quod	Inde Sol ^z iij.	
Denbigh.	Con ^z prest ^z	— —	Et Rem ^z Cxxij. vj. vij.	
		— —	CCCC.	
	An ^z C. in ^z ut supra —	— —	Et Rem ^z CCC. Clam ^z ap ^z Roger Owen Mil ^z .	
		— —	Inde Sol ^z m ^z	

View the index of Years next to how exp^z d^z in the former

Southwall ^z vis ^z in Comitat ^z	Pemb ^z .	Mises ihm Solvend ^z in iij ^z An ^z quod An ^z	CClxvj. xij. iij.	Inde Sol ^z CCLxvj. xij. iij.
		An ^z lxvj. xij. iij. in ^z ut supra. —	Et Rem ^z l.	
	Carm ^z then.	Mis ^z ihm Solvend ^z in duob ^z An ^z in ^z ad Feb ^z	C xx. li s d	
		Micha 1606. — —	liij liij xv. v. vij.	
	Cardigan.	Sis Walter ^z h ^z p ^z 120 lib. & the Sherif ^z 160 lib. at Mich ^z . next, & the rest at Michael. come twelve month.	CCCCxij. xij. iij.	
		Mises ihm Solvend ^z ad dua ^z Feb ^z in	Et Rem ^z Recrept ^z .	
	Brecon.	An ^z Dni 1607: — —	CCCCxij. xij. iij.	
		Mis ^z ihm Solvend ^z p ^z im ^z Maj 1607.	DCH. xj.	
	Radnor.	primo Maj 1608, et p ^z mo Maj 1609.	Inde Sol ^z Dxxv. vj.	
		Chayed by Justice Williams 74. 11. 6. The Residue certified by the Commissioners who had certified the same before, for which Purpose I have written to them.	Et Rem ^z Cxxij. xij.	
Glamo ^z gan.	Mises ihm Solvend ^z men ^z Octobr 1606.	— —	CCCCxij. xij. iij.	
		Men ^z May 1607, et Men ^z Oct. 1607.	Sol ^z Recrept ^z .	
	Mansmouth.	Mis in Con ^z prest ^z — —	Nil.	
		Mises ihm vis ^z D ^z m de Rompay	CCCCxij. xij. iij.	

T O^z M^z in Wall^z. — —

Memorand^z, that th^z inhabitants of these Counties pay so shillings & pence.

Note likewise, that on the first of August next following the last Payment of the s^z Mises, in every Shire respectively, th^z inhabitants of that Shire, shall begin the Payment of the first Subsidy, granted 3 Jac. & so forward, as is specified in the end of that Act of av^z 3. whereby the Subsidies were granted.

Inde Sol^z Rec^z ut sup^zia p^z p^z iij liij lxx. s d
 Et Rem^z adhuc Solvend^z M vij iij vij. xij. xj.

* Whereof there is 300 li uppon S^z Reg. Owen, & 74. 11. 6. uppon Justice Williams, & y^z rest will be payed in due time.

<i>North Wales.</i>			<i>Present Value.</i>		
	<i>£.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
The Revenue of North Wales (including Leasehold Rents and Casualties) is returned by the Auditor at $\frac{4}{10}$ Annum —	—	—	3,360	3	9½
Out of which he deducts Yearly :					
For Unleivable Rents — — —	76	19	9½		
For Money paid the Judges in Wales — — —	670	—	—		
To the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster — — —	175	6	8		
To Constables of divers Castles — — —	96	13	4		
To the 6 Sheriffs $\frac{1}{2}$ £. 5 each — — —	30	—	—		
For Perpetual Pensions — — —	19	2	3		
To the King's Attorney, Prothonotary, Auditor, Receiver, Stewards, &c. — — —	434	12	5		
These Allowances to the Judges, Officers, &c. are higher than they have formerly been certified.					
To my Lord Auverquerque's Pension for ever by the before mentioned Grant — — —	1,200	—	—		
To the Duke of St. Alban, for his own and Lady's Lives, by Grant before mentioned — — —	250	—	—		
			2,952	14	5½
And then remains, by this Statement, $\frac{4}{10}$ Annum —	£.		407	9	3½
Taxes not deducted.					

A true Extract.

W^m HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

N^o 17.

To the Right Honble. George Grenville, Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer.

The humble Representation of Thomas Wynn, Esq^r, Auditor of His Majesty's Land Revenue within the several Counties of North Wales; and of Richard Price, and Henry Loe, Esq^s, Auditor of the said Revenue within the County of Chester.

Sheweth,

THAT Sir Humphrey Howarth, Kn^t, was appointed Receiver General of His Majesty's Land Revenue within the several Counties of North Wales and Chester, by Patent dated the 4th Day of March, in the Eleventh Year of her late Majesty Queen Ann, and continued in the same Office till September 1732, when he was suspended by Warrant of the Lords of the Treasury till he should pass his Accounts, which he never did, tho' there was in the Auditor's Office a Draught of an Account, which upon Examination appears to be very imperfect; and we are informed, that an Account was passed in Mr. Auditor Godolphin's Time, and declared before Sir Robert Walpole, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that it now remains with the Executors of Sir Fortescue, Kn^t, late Master of the Rolls, who was Secretary to Sir Robert Walpole when the said Account was declared, for Want of the Secretary's Fees being paid: so that as there is no Record in our Office, we are not able to certify what is due at the Foot of the said Account, or whether the said Account is right, or imperfect.

Edward Burton, Esq^r, was appointed, by Warrant of the Lords of the Treasury, 15th September 1732, to receive the said Revenue during Sir Humphrey Howarth's Suspension; but Mr. Burton's Account could not be made up by Reason that as Sir Humphrey Howarth had never brought any Account into the Office (except as above) the Auditors had no List of Arrears, nor any Record whereby to charge Mr. Burton with; but Mr. Burton, who is since dead, paid into the Exchequer £. 1,100, which he avowed was near the Balance of his Account.

William Myddelton, Esq^r, was appointed to succeed Mr. Burton, by Patent, dated 2d April 1739, and continued to receive the said Revenues till 1st April 1742, when he was removed and discharged from his Employment by His Majesty's Sign Manual, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons to His Majesty for that Purpose, but never could be brought to any Account, though Thomas Farrington, Esq^r, late Auditor of Wales, and Charles Shelley, Esq^r, late Auditor of Chester, made several Representations to the late Sir Robert Walpole, and Lord Sandys, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, and we have Reason to believe, that he must have a considerable Sum of Money in his Hands, as he has never made any extraordinary Payments, but only the usual and constant Outgoings charged on the said Revenue.

The said Auditors find in their Office a Representation made to His Majesty's Commissioners for Affairs of Taxes by their Predecessors Thomas Farrington and Charles Shelley, Esq^s, as follows; viz^t.

"That every Receiver at the Time of entering upon his Office has delivered to him by the Auditor a true and perfect Rental of all the Rents within his Receipt that are in Charge before the Auditor, but in the said Rental there are several large Rents charged upon several Townships, Hundreds, and Bailiwicks, which were always paid at the Audit in One Gross Sum, as they stand in the Auditor's Rental, by the Representative, Bailiff, Ppisor, Collector, or other Officer of the said Hundreds, &c^t, who collected the same from the several Inhabitants, according to their several Proportions, and were by them called Collection Rents, and were apportioned, divided, and raised among themselves, but could not be inserted in the Auditor's Rental, nor divided there, the Auditor's Rental being a Record, and not in the Auditor's Power to alter; besides it would be highly improper to suffer any Rent to be divided, for by that Means Rents are frequently lost. THESE RENTS so collected by the said Bailiffs, Ppisors, and Collectors of the said Hundreds, &c^t, are regularly brought by them to the Audits, and paid in the said Gross Sum agreeable to the Auditor's Rental; but there are several other Rents likewise standing in the Auditor's Rental in Gross Sums, which for many Years have been received by Sub-Collectors from the several Inhabitants of the said Townships, who have been paid for collecting them, and have by the said Sub-Collectors been regularly paid at the Audits, and the said Sub-Collectors had a List, or Kind of Rental, with the Names and Premises of the several Inhabitants paying the said Rents, according to their several ancient and usual Proportions; and Mr. Myddelton had such Lists or Rentals delivered to him by his Predecessor, as the Auditors were credibly informed, and do believe, but he always refused to deliver the same to his Successor Sir Lynch Salisbury Cotton, the present Receiver, or to bring them into the Auditor's Office, as also his other Vouchers, Rentals, and other Papers relating to his Receipt, in order to enable the Auditor to make up his Account, though he has been often required so to do.—Nay, the said Auditor has been further informed, that the said William Myddelton has persuaded and encouraged several of the Tenants not to pay the said Rents, telling them, that he has the Possession of these Lists or Rentals, and that the present Receiver cannot nor dare not distrain, for that he can neither know the Sums due, nor specify the Land from whence they issue."

N. B. The said William Myddelton is since dead, and has left a considerable Estate.

Sir Lynch Salisbury Cotton, Bart. the present Receiver, was appointed to succeed Mr. Myddelton by Patent, dated 10th Aug^o 1742, and has continued ever since to receive the Rents in North Wales and Cheshire, and is ready to pass his Accounts, but alleges, and we believe with Reason, that the Rents in North Wales are very ill paid, and that when he has threatened them with making Distresses, they have put him at Distance, and said they would bring Actions against him, which has prevented him from enforcing Payment thereof, for fear of being vexed with and put to the Expence of defending numberless Actions.

The said Receiver Sir Lynch Cotton has also informed the Auditor that he is not able to get in the Arrears, not knowing what they are, as Mr. Myddelton never paid any Account, or delivered any List of Arrears into the Auditor's Office; and several of the Tenants, at the Instigation of the said Mr. Myddelton, pretend, as the said Receiver has informed the Auditor, that the said Mr. Myddelton has given them Receipts, but refuse to produce the same. Therefore, as the Auditor is by these Means unable to enforce the Payment of these Rents and Arrears, he fears that, except some Method is speedily taken, they will in a little Time be lost to the Crown.

The Auditor of Chester humbly represents that the Rents and Revenues within the County of Chester, are regularly paid; but as they amount to but a small Sum, the said Sir Lynch Cotton, the present Receiver, has no Money of that Revenue in his Hands, having paid several large Sums to His Majesty's Commissioners for Affairs of Taxes, for Bills of Indemnity, &c. by Warrants from the Treasury, besides the usual Out-goings charged on the said Revenue.

All which is most humbly represented by
THOMAS WYNN, Auditor.

SIR,

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are pleased to direct you forthwith to transmit to me an Account of what Debt is due to the Crown from the late Sir Humphrey Howarth, Auditor of North Wales, the Interest due, and the Circumstances of the Case.

I am Sir,

Treasury Chambers,
the 9th of Nov^r 1765.

Your most humble Servant,

GREY COOPER.

To Thomas Wynn, Esq^r.
Auditor of Wales.

SIR,

In Obedience to the Directions of the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, signified to me by yours of the 9th Instant, I do myself the Favor to tell you, that upon strict Search in my Office, I can find no Traces whereby to send you a satisfactory Account respecting the Debt due to the Crown from the late Sir Humphrey Howarth. It appears that in Mr. Auditor Godolphin's Time Sir Humphrey did declare an Account before Sir Robert Walpole, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, which Account was never brought back to this Office, as it ought to have been, but declined for want of the Secretary's Fees being paid; and I am assured it is now in the Possession of Mr. Bell, the present Chancellor's Deputy Secretary. When I receive this Account, I hope I shall then be able to transmit to you such a State of Sir Humphrey Howarth's Debt, as their Lordships require; but till then it will be absolutely impossible. I am,

Sir,

Auditor of Wales's Office,
New Palace Yard, Westminster,
16th Nov^r, 1765.

Your most humble Servant,

THOMAS WYNN.

Llweary, June 7th, 1768.

SIR,

I had wrote you by the last Post, but was so lame in my Hand with my old Complaint (Rheumatism) I could not, and my Son was then from Home, and is not returned as yet, which puts me under the Necessity of writing to you now; and I do it as well as I can, tho' in great Pain.

In Answer to your several Letters to Sir Lynch Cotton, all the Accounts of his Receipt of the Crown Rents shall be drawn out to October 10th 1767.—I have drawn out his Accounts, and sent 'em up to Town several Times, but to no Manner of Purpose.—Six Years ago I went to London on Purpose to settle his Account, but could not have it done. Mr. Delborow told me I had taken a great deal of needless Trouble in drawing out the same, and I said in London to draw 'em over again in a shorter Manner, agreeable to his Directions, and left a Duplicate with him. Afterwards I drew up an Account of all the Arrears only, which I gave Mr. Auditor Wynn in Sir Lynch Cotton's House in Duke Street, and he was pleased to tell me it was very satisfactory, and all be wanted, as the late Receiver, Mr. Myddelton, never sented any Account before he was superseded by Sir Lynch Cotton, nor since, nor ever delivered in any Account of Arrears in the several Bailiwicks, nor did his Predecessors, Mr. Burton, or Sir Humphrey Howarth before him, by which said Neglect a great Part of the Collection Rents are inevitably lost. Several Remonstrances on this Account have been presented to the Lords of the Treasury, but no Notice ever taken of 'em, nor no Authority ever sent down to indemnify People to make a Discharge for the Arrears, which are very great, and yearly increase.—The whole Arrears in the County of Chester is upwards of £. 5,000, and in North Wales at least £. 20,000, whereof you shall have an exact List as soon as possible. If the Lords of the Treasury think proper to grant a Warrant to make proper Discharge upon the Defaulters, it may be of infinite Service to the Revenue; and if their Lordships think convenient, I will undertake to do it, as far as in my Power, to prevent the Country from being harassed by a Messenger being sent on Purpose to do it.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

E. BRIDGE,

Deputy Rec^r.

To Mr. Fenwick.

N° 18. A.

North Wales. { An ACCOUNT of the late Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton, Bart.
Receiver General of the Land Revenue of His said Majesty
King George the Third, within the several Counties of Anglesey,
Carnarvon, Merioneth, Denbigh, Flint, and Montgomery, for
One Year, ending the 10th Day of October, in the First Year
of the Reign of His said Majesty, and in the Year of our Lord — } 1761.

The Charge.

	Amount of the Land Revenue for One Year as above	—	—	£.	s.	d.
The Sheriff's Fines	—	—	—	3,05	11	5½
Perquisites of Courts	—	—	—	10	11	9
Profits of Mines	—	—	—	2	10	1½
New Rents	—	—	—	19	19	8½
	—	—	—	1	3	9

Amount of the Charge — 3,339 17 7½

The Discharge.

	Taxes allowed the Tenants	—	—	£.	s.	d.
Auditor as Baron	—	—	13 6 8	209	7	1½
Baron of Carnarvon Exchequer	—	—	5 — —			
Auditor, a Fee of	—	—	55 18 4			
Auditor for Audit Expenses	—	—	50 — —			
Receiver for the like	—	—	40 — —	263	6	8
Receiver, Salary £. 30. a Fee of £. 40.	—	—	70 — —			
Auditor's Proclamations	—	—	6 — —			
Auditor's Messenger	—	—	5 — —			
Bailiff Itinerant	—	—	14 4 8			
Sheriffs of the Six Counties £. 5. each	—	—	30 — —			
Prothonotary of Carnarvon Circuit	—	—	3 6 8			
D ^r of Denbigh and Montgomery	—	—	3 6 8			
Chamberlain of Carnarvon Circuit	—	—	20 — —			
Steward of Bardsey	—	—	3 1 —			
Steward of Broomfield and Yale	—	—	20 — —	130	7	8
Steward and Recorder of Denbigh	—	—	40 6 8			
Recorder of Broomfield and Yale	—	—	3 — —			
Attorney General, Carnarvon Circuit	—	—	3 6 8			
D ^r of Denbigh and Montgomery	—	—	3 6 8			
Proclaimer of the Audit	—	—	6 8 —	2,451	7	4½
Keeper of Penmaen Mawr	—	—	6 8 —			
Constable of Carnarvon Castle	—	—	10 — —			
D ^r — of Harleigh Castle	—	—	50 — —			
D ^r — of Beaumaris Castle	—	—	26 13 4			
D ^r — of Flint Castle	—	—	10 — —	123	8	6
Keeper of Flint Castle Gate	—	—	6 1 8			
Chief Forester of Snowden	—	—	11 8 1			
Comptroller of the Fines, Carnarvon Circuit, for Part of the Year	—	—	9 5 5			
A perpetual Pension, the Bishop of Bangor	—	—	4 — —	19	2	3
Procurations, the Bishop of St. Asaph	—	—	15 2 3			
Representatives of the late Earl of Grantham:						
Lady Frances Eliott	—	—	600 — —			
Lady Caroline Seymour	—	—	400 — —	1,200	—	—
William Earl Cooper	—	—	200 — —			
Lord Chief Baron Parker	—	—	95 6 8			
Mr. Baron Adams	—	—	76 — —	171	6	8
The Four Messengers of the Exchequer	—	—	4 — —			
D ^r for Six Proclamations	—	—	18 — —	22	—	—
The Surveyor of the Green Wax	—	—	— — —	12	8	6
Amount of the Discharge	—	—	—			

And then remains — 888 10 2½

Against which Arrears upon divers Persons — 656 14 10½

In the Receiver's Hands — £. 191 15 4½

Examined,
John Fenwick,
Depty. Aud^r.

N^o 18. B.

South Wales. { AN ACCOUNT of the late Rth hon^{ble} Henry Lord Holland, and Richard Bateman Esq^r, Receivers General of the Land Revenue of His present Majesty King George the Third, within the several Counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan, and Monmouth, for One Year, ending the 10th Day of October, in the First Year of the Reign of His said Majesty, and in the Year of our Lord — — } 1761.

The Charge.

Amount of the Land Revenue for One Year, as above	—	—	£.	s.	d.
Consentias	—	—	3,232	9	10½
Sheriffs, with the Fines	—	—	33	17	7
Profits of the Judicial Seal	—	—	56	10	6
Perquisites of Courts	—	—	19	16	—
					NIL.

Amount of the Charge — £. 3,342 13 11½

The Discharge.

Auditor as Baron	—	—	24	10	—
D ^r , a Fee of	—	—	65	13	4
Receiver, a Fee of £. 70. Wages £. 50	—	—	120	—	—
Auditor and Receiver, Travelling Charges	—	—	100	—	—
Seward of Pembroke	—	—	150	—	—
Seward of Cantennellenith	—	—	100	—	—
Seward of Penkelly 6 Months	—	—	13	4	—
Woodward	—	—	4	—	—
Auditor's Messenger	—	—	5	13	4
Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	14	—	—
Keeper of the Audit House	—	—	1	—	—
Proclaimers of the Audit	—	—	6	8	—
Taxes allowed the Tenants	—	—	—	—	—
Sheriffs of the Six Counties, Fee of £. 5 each	—	—	30	—	—
Chamberlain of Carmarthen	—	—	100	—	—
D ^r of Brecon	—	—	100	—	—
Governor of Milford Haven	—	—	NIL.	—	—
Prothonotary of Carmarthen Circuit	—	—	17	6	8
D ^r of Brecon Circuit	—	—	9	—	—
Attorney General, Brecon Circuit	—	—	8	9	4
D ^r , Carmarthen Circuit	—	—	5	4	—
Conductor of the Audit	—	—	1	6	8
Bishop of St. David's, a perpetual Pension	—	—	5	8	6
Bishop of Llandaff, Procurations and Synodals	—	—	1	13	4
Proctor General of Llandaff	—	—	2	2	—
Vicar of Woburn East	—	—	10	—	—
Vicar of Strata Florida	—	—	5	6	8
Vicar of Monmouth	—	—	23	6	8
Curate of Ribbert Chapel	—	—	2	—	—
Chantor of St. David's	—	—	10	—	—
Master of Christ College, Cambridge	—	—	6	13	4
Mr. Baron Smythe	—	—	90	3	4
Mr. Baron Lloyd, and Mr. Baron Gould	—	—	66	10	—
The Most Noble John Marquis of Granby	—	—	80	—	—
Representatives of the late Earl of Grantham:					
Lady Frances Elliott	—	—	237	10	—
Earl Comper	—	—	385	—	—
Lord Viscount Fordeith	—	—	237	10	—
The Four Messengers of the Exchequer	—	—	4	—	—
D ^r 13 Proclamations, £. 3 each	—	—	39	—	—
The Keeper of Ludlow Castle	—	—	—	—	—
Surveyor of the Green Wax	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Auditor Wynn	—	—	20	—	—
Zachary Chambers Esq ^r , Register of His Majesty's Honors, Manors, Lands, &c.	—	—	240	—	—
Amount of the Discharge	—	—	—	—	—

And then remains — — 565 2 —½

Against which
Arrears upon divers Persons — — 1,052 19 3½

Examined,

John Fenwick,
Dpty. Aud^r.

Surplus in the Favor of the Accountants — £. 487 17 3

N° 19. A.

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in North Wales.

North Wales.			£.	s.	d.
Amount within the County of Anglesey	—	—	—	431	3 —
Carmarvon	—	—	—	580	10 1½
Merioneth	—	—	—	229	15 11
Flint	—	—	—	323	2 2½
Denbigh	—	—	—	1,821	1 2
Montgomery	—	—	—	56	16 2½
			£.	3,442	2 2½
Annual Balance against this Revenue	—	—	—	224	12 4

Examined, 3d October 1786,
J. Fenwick.

£ 2667 1 — 1

N^o 19. A.

A STATE of the Amount of the Annual Charges on the Land Revenue of North Wales, also a particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid out of the said Revenue.

N O R T H W A L E S.		Amount of Ann ^l Charges.	Fees and Wages.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Auditor, Thomas Jones, Esq.	— Fee as Barn on the Audit — — —	13 6 8	13 6 8
	D ^r as Auditor — — —	55 18 4	55 18 4
	D ^r as Bailiff Itinerant — — —	18 1 8	18 1 8
	D ^r making out Precepts and Proclamations — — —	6 — —	6 — —
	D ^r ancient Allowance, called Auditor's Scr ^y . — — —	20 18 4	20 18 4
	Allowance for Audit Expenses — — —	50 — —	— — —
	Fee to Auditor's Messenger — — —	5 — —	5 — —
	D ^r to the Proclaimer of the Audit — — —	6 8 —	6 8 —
	D ^r to the Auditor's Clerk — — —	10 — —	10 — —
Receiver General, Glynn Wynn, Esq.	Patent Fee — — —	30 — —	30 — —
	Ancient customary Fee — — —	40 — —	40 — —
	D ^r ancient Fees, called Collection Fees — — —	41 7 6½	41 7 6½
	A Fee as Bailiff of Bromfield and Yale — — —	12 — —	12 — —
	Allowance for Audit Expenses — — —	40 — —	— — —
	An Allowance for Fees on declaring his Account — — —	35 15 6	— — —
Sheriffs of the Six Counties — — —	An ancient Fee of £. 5 each — — —	20 — —	20 — —
	Judges Accommodations on the Circuit not to exceed £. 20 per County, 4 th Act, 3 rd Geo. III. — — —	120 — —	— — —
	Rec ^d Poundage on the said £. 120, at 1 st . per lib ^r . — — —	6 — —	— — —
Chamberlain and Chancellor, } Tho ^s Lord Bulkeley, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Merioneth, a Fee of — — —		20 — —	20 — —
D ^r Rich ^d Meredith, and H. H. Lloyd, Esq. — — —	Denbigh and Montgomery, D ^r — — —	16 8 —	16 8 —
Prothonotary, Glynn Wynn, Esq. — — —	Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, D ^r — — —	3 6 8	3 6 8
D ^r Tho ^s Morgan, Esq. — — —	Denbigh and Montgomery, D ^r — — —	2 6 8	2 6 8
Attorney General, John Parry, Esq. — — —	Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, D ^r — — —	3 6 8	3 6 8
D ^r Hugh Leicest ^r , Esq. — — —	Denbigh and Montgomery, D ^r — — —	3 6 8	3 6 8
Comptroller of Fines, O. S. Breeston, Esq. — — —	Anglesey, Carnarvon, Merioneth, D ^r — — —	12 3 4	12 3 4
Seward and Recorder, } Rich ^d Myddelton, Esq. of Denbigh and Denbigh Lands, D ^r — — —		40 6 8	40 6 8
Recorder, William Simons, Esq. — — —	of Bromfield and Yale, D ^r — — —	3 — —	3 — —
Steward, Rich ^d Myddelton, Esq. — — —	of D ^r — — —	20 — —	20 — —
D ^r Thomas Williams, Esq. — — —	of Menay, in Anglesey, D ^r — — —	5 — —	5 — —
D ^r Earl of Usbridge — — —	of Barfey, in Carnarvonshire, D ^r — — —	3 1 —	3 1 —
Constable, Earl of Usbridge — — —	of Carnarvon Castle, D ^r — — —	10 — —	10 — —
D ^r Sir Hugh Williams, Bart — — —	of Beaumaris Castle, Anglesey, D ^r — — —	26 13 4	26 13 4
D ^r John Parry, Esq. — — —	of Conway Castle, Carnarvonshire, D ^r — — —	23 — —	23 — —
D ^r Evan Lloyd Vaughan, Esq. — — —	of Harlech Castle, Merionethshire, D ^r — — —	50 — —	50 — —
D ^r Owen S. Breeston, Esq. — — —	of Flint Castle, D ^r — — —	10 — —	10 — —
Keeper, Owen S. Breeston, Esq. — — —	of D ^r Castle, D ^r — — —	6 1 8	6 1 8
D ^r vacant — — —	of Penmaen Maur, Carnarvonshire, D ^r — — —	6 8 —	6 8 —
Chief Forester, Earl of Usbridge — — —	of the Forest of Snowden, Carnarvonshire, D ^r — — —	11 8 1	11 8 1
Lord Bishop of Bangor — — —	a perpetual Pension — — —	4 — —	— — —
D ^r — of St. Asaph — — —	for Procuration and Synodals — — —	15 2 3	— — —
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer at Wexham, Sir John Skinner, Kn ^t — — —	a Fee, payable Half-yearly — — —	95 6 8	95 6 8
The 3 rd Baron there, Sir Benn ^t Hotham, Kn ^t — — —	D ^r — — —	76 — —	76 — —
Baron of Carnarvon Exchequer, vacant, a Fee of — — —	— — —	5 — —	5 — —
The 4 Exchequer Messengers — — —	an Annual Fee of 20 s. each — — —	4 — —	4 — —
D ^r — — —	for every Proclamation £. 3, <i>quousvis Anni</i> — — —	14 5 —	— — —
R ^t Hon. George Earl Cowper — — —	a perpetual Pension, granted 9 June, 6 W ^m & Mary, to Henry de Naffau, Seigneur d'Asverquerque, and his Heirs, Half-yearly — — —	800 — —	— — —
William Danby, Esq. — — —	D ^r — — —	200 — —	— — —
M ^{rs} Georgiana Amelia Seymour — — —	D ^r — — —	200 — —	— — —
Sheriffs of the different Counties, occasional Bills of Cravings, suppo ^{se} — — —	— — —	50 — —	— — —
Receiver General, occasional incidental Charges, suppo ^{se} likewise — — —	— — —	75 7 6	— — —
Taxes, at 4 s. in the Pound, amount Annually to about — — —	— — —	456 19 6	— — —
Arrears, <i>quousvis Anni</i> — — —	— — —	891 1 4	— — —
		£. 3,667 1 —	

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in South Wales, and County of Monmouth.

South Wales, and County of Monmouth.			£.	s.	d.
Amount within the County of Cardigan	—	—	438	17	11½
Carmarthen	—	—	780	3	11
Pembroke	—	—	1,255	1	2½
Brecon	—	—	400	9	11½
Radnor	—	—	168	19	9½
Glamorgan	—	—	115	1	9½
Monmouth	—	—	240	4	3½
			3,396	18	11½
Comethas, One Year with another, about	—	—	53	3	9
Examined, 3rd Q ^{tr} 1786, J. Fenwick.			£.	3,452	2 8½

A STATE of the Amount of the Annual Charges on the Land Revenue of South Wales; also a particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid out of the said Revenue.

SOUTH WALES, and County of Monmouth.		Amount of Annual Charges.	Fees and Wages.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Auditor, Tho ^s Johns, Esq ^r	— A Fee, as Baron on the Audit	24 10 —	24 10 —
	Wages	20 — —	20 — —
	An ancient Fee as Auditor	65 18 4	65 18 4
	D ^r , making out Precepts and Proclamations	7 — —	7 — —
	D ^r , ancient Allowance, called Auditor's Scr ^y .	27 15 —	27 15 —
	Allowance for Audit Expenses	50 — —	50 — —
	Messenger attending the Audit	5 13 4	5 13 4
	Conductor of the Audit	1 6 8	1 6 8
	Keeper of the Audit House	1 — —	1 — —
	Proclaimers of the Audit	— 6 8	— 6 8
	Woodward	4 — —	4 — —
Ret ^r Gen ^l , R ^t Hon. C. J. Fox	— An Annual Fee of	70 — —	70 — —
	Wages	50 — —	50 — —
	Allowance for Audit Expenses	50 — —	50 — —
	Ancient Fees, called Collection Fees	54 2 7½	54 2 7½
	A Fee for Precepts and Proclamations	7 — —	7 — —
	An Allowance for Fees on declaring his Ac- count	25 15 6	— — —
	P ^r ondage on £. 120, at 12 d. on Judges Ac- commodations	6 — —	— — —
Sheriffs of the Six Counties	— For Judges Accommodations on the Cir- cuit, not to exceed £. 20 ^{per} County, ^{per} ^{per}	120 — —	— — —
	Act 8th Geo. 3rd.	— — —	— — —
	An Ancient Fee of £. 5 each	30 — —	30 — —
Chamberlain and Chancellor,	Herbert Lloyd Esq ^r , Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, Fee	100 — —	100 — —
D ^r , —	Office vacant — Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan, — D ^r	100 — —	100 — —
Prothonotary and Clerk of Crown,	Henry Mathias, Esq ^r , Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, D ^r	17 6 8	17 6 8
D ^r , —	John Eyre, Esq ^r , Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan, — D ^r	9 — —	9 — —
Att ^r Gen ^l , Silverter Douglas, Esq ^r	— Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, D ^r	5 4 —	5 4 —
D ^r , —	Griffin, Esq ^r , Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan, D ^r	8 9 4	8 9 4
Steward, Office vacant	— of Pembroke, &c. — D ^r	150 — —	150 — —
D ^r , R ^t Hon. Earl of Oxford	— of Caermellenth — D ^r	100 — —	100 — —
D ^r , Thynne Howe Gwynne, Esq ^r	— of Penkelly — D ^r	1 6 8	1 6 8
Governor, Office vacant	— of Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, D ^r	26 13 4	26 13 4
Keeper, — D ^r —	— of Ludlow Castle, Com. Salop, D ^r	30 — —	30 — —
Lord Bishop of St. David's	— A Perpetual Pension	5 8 5	— — —
D ^r , —	— A Triennial Visitation — £. 8. 8. 10.	2 16 3½	— — —
Lord Bishop of Llandaff	— For Procurations and Synodals	1 13 4	— — —
Rev ^d Mr. James Dutt	— Proctor General of Landaff	2 2 —	— — —
Rev ^d Mr. Griffith Twining	— Vicar of Wakon — East, D ^r	10 — —	— — —
Rev ^d Mr. John Davis	— Vicar of Monmouth, Salary	23 6 8	— — —
Rev ^d Mr. Edward Davis	— Preacher of Monmouth, D ^r	1 — —	— — —
Vacant	— Preacher of Howick, D ^r	2 — —	— — —
Rev ^d Mr. Daniel Jones	— Vicar of Strata Florida, a Stipend	5 6 8	— — —
Rev ^d Mr. Tho ^s Hancock	— Curate of Ridbert Chapel, Salary	2 — —	— — —
Rev ^d Mr. T. Williams	— Chanter of St. David's, Perpetual Pension	10 — —	— — —
Rev ^d Mr. John Barker	— Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, D ^r	6 13 4	— — —
Sir Ja ^s Eyre, Knt.	— Second Baron of the Exchequer at Wellar, a Fee	90 3 4	90 3 4
Sir Rich ^d Peryn, Knt.	— Fourth Baron there, a Fee of	66 10 —	66 10 —
John Manners, Esq ^r	— A Rent resolute from the Castle and Lord- ship of Tallingham, in the County of Carmarthen	80 — —	— — —
— Johnes, Widow	— The Rent of Cardigan Town-Hall	— 13 4	— — —
The 4 Exchequer Messengers	— An ancient Annual Fee	4 — —	4 — —
	For every Proclamation, £. 3. <i>communibus Annis</i>	16 15 —	— — —
Thomas Smith	— A perpetual Pension, granted by Char ^l 1st	2 — —	2 — —
The R ^t Hon. Earl Cowper	— D ^r 9 June, 6 W ^m & Mary, to Henry de Naffau, Seigneur d'Auverquerque, and his Heirs	800 — —	— — —
Receiver General, Occasional Incidental Expenses		19 18 6	— — —
Sheriffs of the different Counties, Occasional Bills of Cravings, uncertain		29 5 —	— — —
Taxes allowed, at 4 s. per lib. <i>communibus Annis</i>		546 6 —	— — —
Arrears on the several Tenants, about		292 6 1	— — —
Annual Balance in Favour of this Revenue		£. 3,188 12 — 1	— — —
		£. 253 10 7½	— — —
		£. 3,452 2 8½	— — —

N O R T H W A L E S

AN ACCOUNT of the Produce and Expenditure of the Land Revenue in North Wales, for Twenty-six Years, viz. from the 10th October 1760 to the 10th October 1786.

CHARGE

DISCHARGE.

[illegible]

APPENDIX, N° 20.

An ACCOUNT of the Produce and Expenditure of the Land Revenue on South Wales and the County of Monmouth, for Twenty-eight Years, viz. from the 10th Q^uarter 1760 to the 10th of Q^uarter 1786.

CHARGE.

DISCHARGE.

	First Revenue.	Cut of Rotten, exclusive of Dates.	Ten ^t .	Arrears	Taxes	Net Revenue received.	Fin ^d , &c. rendered.	Total.		Field Fees, Wages, Barnages, &c.	A per period. Put in to the last Part of C ^o nt ^o to his H ^o ney.	Fin ^d , &c. and to whom or where paid.	Total paid.
1761 1762	£. s. d. 6,680 6 —	£. s. d. 110 8 1	£. s. d. 6,900 14 1	£. s. d. 1,105 18 7	£. s. d. 924 11 6	£. s. d. 3,870 3 1	— —	£. s. d. 3,870 3 1	1762 1763	£. s. d. 5,356 15 3	£. s. d. 1,600 — —	— —	£. s. d. 4,956 15 3
1763 1764 1765 1766	13,360 11 1	517 7 11	13,878 — —	2,433 15 1	2,181 6 —	9,382 18 11	— —	9,382 18 11	1763 1764 1765 1766	6,333 1 11	3,400 — —	— —	9,233 1 11
1767 1768 1769 1770	13,360 11 1	422 10 5	13,783 1 6	1,385 — 8	2,924 7 6	10,273 14 3	— —	10,273 14 3	1767 1768 1769 1770	7,068 10 10	3,400 — —	— —	10,268 10 10
1771 1772 1773	10,080 9 —	421 9 —	10,441 18 11	807 8 1	1,658 11 9	8,575 18 3	— —	8,575 18 3	1771 1772 1773	5,460 6 1	2,400 — —	— —	7,860 6 1
1774 1775 1776 1777	13,360 11 1	494 12 1	13,855 4 3	106 — 8	3,202 11 2	11,546 11 4	200 — —	11,746 11 4	1774 1775 1776 1777	7,618 11 —	3,400 — —	200 — — Into the Exche- quer.	11,018 11 —
1778 1779 1780	10,080 9 —	337 8 6	10,377 17 6	— —	2,014 10 5	8,343 7 11	400 — —	8,743 7 11	1778 1779 1780	5,149 7 11	2,400 — —	400 — — Into the Exche- quer.	7,949 7 11
1781 1782	6,680 6 —	291 7 4	6,971 13 5	— —	1,346 1 3	5,625 12 2	136 — —	5,761 12 2	1781 1782	2,979 15 11	1,600 — —	136 To the Rec ^d General, and paid to the Public.	4,579 15 11
1783 1784	6,680 6 —	287 9 9	6,967 15 10	206 6 4	1,247 15 8	5,720 13 9	210 — —	5,930 13 9	1783 1784	2,811 17 11	1,600 — —	210 — — John P ^r in ^t ing Surveyor of the Woods.	4,641 17 11
1785 1786	6,660 6 —	251 15 1	6,913 1 1	— —	1,396 — 7	5,517 — 8	— —	5,517 — 8	1785 1786	2,674 2 9	1,600 — —	— —	4,374 2 9
	80,843 18 6	3,385 8 8	90,169 7 3	6,744 9 6	14,815 17 10	65,628 19 10	946 — —	69,574 19 10*		41,951 10 1	10,800 — —	810 — —	65,561 10 1

* Note.—There were some Arrears received during the above Period, which are not included in this Account, but are contained in a subsequent Account to Michaelmas 1790. Vide N^o 20. B.

In the Hands of the R^d Honble. C. J. Fox — £. 5,121 8 8
From which, if the late Lord Holland's Surplus
be taken — — — — — 1,115 19 6
It will leave the Balance of — — — — — 4,005 9 11

MEMORANDUM.—The foregoing Accounts of the Land Revenue in Wales, up to Michaelmas 1786, are given in order to show the State and Produce of that Revenue, to the same Period to which the Accounts of the Land Revenue in England were prepared; but Accounts being afterwards received from the Auditor's Office of the State and Produce of the Revenue in Wales to Michaelmas 1790, it is thought proper to furnish them, in order that the Information may be as complete as the Circumstances are enabled to produce.

Nº 19. B.

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in North Wales, 10th October 1790.

NORTH WALES.			Fixed Annual Revenue.	Cafest Annual Revenue.	Total.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount within the County of Anglesey	—	—	379 6 10½	1 13 11½	381 — 10
Carmarvon	—	—	516 16 1½	33 18 4	550 14 5½
Merioneth	—	—	225 15 9	2 13 4	228 9
Flint	—	—	313 — 7½	— 18 2	313 18 9½
Denbigh	—	—	1,722 17 9½	34 11 2	1,757 8 11½
Montgomery	—	—	31 12 —½	—	31 12 —½
			3,189 9 2½	73 14 11½	3,263 4 12½
Annual Balance against the Revenue, including good Arrears	—	—			357 19 10½

Examined,
J. Fenwick,
Dpty. Audr.

£. 3,621 4 —

N^o 19. B.

A STATE of the Amount of the Annual Charges on the Land Revenue of North Wales; also a particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid out of the said Revenue.

NORTH WALES.				Amount of Annual Charges.			Fees and Wages.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Auditor, Thomas Jones, Esq ^r — — Fee as Baron on the Audit — — —				13	6	8	13	6	8
D ^r as Auditor — — —				55	18	4	55	18	4
D ^r as Bailiff Itinerant — — —				18	1	8	18	1	8
D ^r making out Procepts and Proclamations — — —				6	—	—	6	—	—
D ^r ancient Allowance, called Auditor's Sery. — — —				20	18	4	20	18	4
Allowance for Audit Expenses — — —				50	—	—	—	—	—
Fee to Auditor's Messenger — — —				5	—	—	5	—	—
D ^r to the Proclaimer of the Audit — — —				—	6	8	—	6	8
D ^r to the Auditor's Clerk — — —				10	—	—	10	—	—
Receiver General, John Griffith, Esq ^r — Patent Fee — — —				30	—	—	30	—	—
Ancient customary Fee — — —				40	—	—	40	—	—
D ^r ancient Fees, called Collection Fees — — —				41	7	6½	41	7	6½
A Fee as Bailiff of Bromfield and Yale — — —				12	—	—	12	—	—
Allowance for Audit Expenses — — —				40	—	—	—	—	—
An Allowance for Fees on declaring his Account — — —				25	15	6	—	—	—
Sheriffs of the Six Counties — — — An ancient Fee of £. 5 each — — —				30	—	—	30	—	—
Judges Accommodations on the Circuit, not to exceed £. 20 per County, per Act 8 Geo. 3d. — — —				120	—	—	—	—	—
Receiver's Poundage on said £. 120, at 1s. per lib. — — —				6	—	—	—	—	—
Chamberlain and Chancellor, } — — — Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth, a Fee of — — —				20	—	—	20	—	—
Thomas Lord Bulkeley — — —				—	—	—	—	—	—
D ^r , Richard Meredith, and H. H. Lloyd, Esq ^r — — — Denbigh and Montgomery, D ^r — — —				—	16	8	—	16	8
Prothonotary, Glynn Wynn, Esq ^r — — — Anglesea, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, D ^r — — —				3	6	8	3	6	8
D ^r , Thomas Morgan, Esq ^r — — — Denbigh and Montgomery, D ^r — — —				3	6	8	3	6	8
Attorney General, John Parry, Esq ^r — — — Anglesea, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, D ^r — — —				3	6	8	3	6	8
D ^r , Hugh Leicester, Esq ^r — — — Denbigh and Montgomery, D ^r — — —				3	6	8	3	6	8
Comptroller of Finances, O. S. Brereton, Esq ^r — — — Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth, D ^r — — —				12	3	4	12	3	4
Seward and Recorder, Rich ^d Myddelton, Esq ^r — — — of Denbigh and Denbigh Lands, D ^r — — —				40	6	8	40	6	8
Recorder, W ^m William Simons, Esq ^r — — — of Bromfield and Yale, D ^r — — —				3	—	—	3	—	—
Steward, Richard Myddelton, Esq ^r — — — of D ^r — — —				20	—	—	20	—	—
D ^r , Thomas Williams, Esq ^r — — — of Menai, in Anglesea, D ^r — — —				5	—	—	5	—	—
D ^r , Earl of Uxbridge — — — of Bardley in Carnarvonshire, D ^r — — —				3	1	—	3	1	—
Constable, Earl of Uxbridge — — — of Carnarvon Castle, D ^r — — —				10	—	—	10	—	—
D ^r , Sir Hugh Williams, Bart — — — of Beaumaris Castle, Anglesea, D ^r — — —				26	13	4	26	13	4
D ^r , John Parry, Esq ^r — — — of Conway Castle, Carnarvonshire, D ^r — — —				23	—	—	23	—	—
D ^r , E. L. Vaughan, Esq ^r — — — of Harleigh Castle, Merionethshire, D ^r — — —				50	—	—	50	—	—
D ^r , O. S. Brereton, Esq ^r — — — of Flint Castle, D ^r — — —				10	—	—	10	—	—
Keeper, O. S. Brereton, Esq ^r — — — of D ^r — — —				6	1	8	6	1	8
D ^r , vacant — — — of Penmaen Mawr, Carnarvonshire, D ^r — — —				—	6	8	—	6	8
Chief Forester, Earl of Uxbridge — — — of the Forest of Sawden, Carnarvonshire, D ^r — — —				11	8	1	11	8	1
Lord Bishop of Bangor — — — A perpetual Pension — — —				4	—	—	—	—	—
D ^r of St. Asaph — — — For Proclamations and Synodals — — —				15	2	3	—	—	—
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer at Westminster, Sir James Eyre, Kn ^t — — — A Fee, payable Half Yearly — — —				95	6	8	95	6	8
The Third Baron, Sir Rich ^d Perryn, Bart — — — D ^r — — —				76	—	—	76	—	—
Baron of Carnarvon Exchequer, vacant — — — A Fee of — — —				5	—	—	5	—	—
The Four Exchequer Messengers — — — An Annual Fee of 20s. each — — —				4	—	—	4	—	—
D ^r — — — For every Proclamation, £. 3, <i>Cap. 1. Act.</i> — — —				15	—	—	—	—	—
R ^t Hon. George Earl Cowper — — — A perpetual Pension, granted 6th June, 6th W ^m & Mary, to Henry de Nallau, Seigneur D'Auverquerque, and his Heirs, Half Yearly — — —				800	—	—	—	—	—
W ^m Danby, Esq ^r — — — D ^r — — — D ^r — — —				100	—	—	—	—	—
Mrs Georgiana Amelia Seymour — — — D ^r — — — D ^r — — — D ^r — — —				200	—	—	—	—	—
Sheriffs of the different Counties occasional Bills of Cravings, suppose — — —				50	—	—	—	—	—
Receiver General occasional incidental Charges, suppose likewise — — —				75	7	6	—	—	—
Taxes, at 4s. in the Pound, amount Annually to about — — —				410	7	6	—	—	—
Arrears, <i>Communibus Annis</i> , many of which are good — — —				891	1	4	—	—	—
				£.	3,621	4	—	—	—

A STATE of the Amount of the Rents of the Land Revenue in South Wales, and County of Monmouth,
10 October 1790.

SOUTH WALES, and County of Monmouth.				Fixed Annual Revenue.	Cabal Annual Revenue.	Total.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount within the County of Cardigan	—	—	—	281 12 8½	9 — —	290 12 8½
Carmarthen	—	—	—	691 4 10	10 — —	701 4 10
Pembroke	—	—	—	1,161 5 6½	7 — —	1,168 5 6½
Brecon	—	—	—	253 15 3½	192 4 —	450 19 3½
Radnor	—	—	—	154 15 2½	1 16 5	156 11 7½
Glamorgan	—	—	—	83 15 —½	—	83 15 —½
Monmouth	—	—	—	204 2 5½	—	204 2 5½
				2,833 11 —	220 — 5	3,052 11 5
Comerthas, One Year with another, about	—	—	—	—	—	8 11 3½
Annual Balance against the Revenue, including good Arrears	—	—	—	—	—	76 13 10
				£ 3,137 16 6½		

Examined,
J. Fenwick,
Dpy. Aud.

A STATE of the Amount of the Annual Charges on the Land Revenue of South Wales; also a particular Account of the Fees and Wages paid out of the said Revenue.

SOUTH WALES, and County of Monmouth.

SOUTH WALES, and County of Monmouth.				Amount of Annual Charges.			Fees and Wages.			
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Auditor, Thomas Jones, Esq ^r	—	—	A Fee as Baron on the Audit	—	—	24	10	—	24	10
	—	—	Wages	—	—	20	—	—	20	—
	—	—	An ancient Fee as Auditor	—	—	65	18	4	65	18
	—	—	D ^r , making out Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	7	—	—	7	—
	—	—	D ^r , ancient Allowance, called Auditor's Scriv.	—	—	27	15	—	27	15
	—	—	Allowance for Audit Expenses	—	—	50	—	—	50	—
	—	—	Messenger attending the Audit	—	—	5	13	4	5	13
	—	—	Conductor of the Audit	—	—	1	6	8	1	6
	—	—	Keeper of the Audit House	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	—	—	Proclaimers of the Audit	—	—	6	8	—	6	8
Ret. Gen ^l R ^h Hon. C. J. Fox	—	—	Woodward	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
	—	—	An Annual Fee of	—	—	70	—	—	70	—
	—	—	Wages	—	—	50	—	—	50	—
	—	—	Allowance for Audit Expenses	—	—	50	—	—	50	—
	—	—	Ancient Fees, called Collection Fees	—	—	54	2	7½	54	2
	—	—	A Fee for Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	7	—	—	7	—
	—	—	An Allowance for Fees on declaring his Account	—	—	25	15	6	25	15
Sheriffs of the Six Counties	—	—	Poundage on £. 120, at 12d. on Judges Accommodations	—	—	6	—	—	6	—
	—	—	For Judges Accommodations on the Circuit, not to exceed £. 20 per County, per Act 8 Geo. 3d.	—	—	120	—	—	120	—
	—	—	An ancient Fee of £. 5 each	—	—	30	—	—	30	—
Chamberlain and Chancellor, } Herbert Lloyd, Esq ^r	—	—	Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, Fee	—	—	100	—	—	100	—
D ^r , Sir Charles Gould, Knt.	—	—	Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan	D ^r	—	100	—	—	100	—
Prothonotary, and Clerk of the Crown, } Henry Mathias, Esq ^r	—	—	Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan	D ^r	—	17	6	8	17	6
D ^r , John E.yre, Esq ^r	—	—	Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan,	D ^r	—	9	—	—	9	—
Attorney Gen ^l , Sylvester Douglas, Esq ^r	—	—	Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan,	D ^r	—	5	4	—	5	4
D ^r , Thomas Caldecott, Esq ^r	—	—	Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan,	D ^r	—	8	9	4	8	9
Seward, R ^h Hon. Earl of Uxbridge	—	—	of Pembroke, &c.,	D ^r	—	150	—	—	150	—
D ^r , R ^h Hon. Earl of Oxford	—	—	of Caermarthen	D ^r	—	100	—	—	100	—
D ^r , Thynne H. Gwynne, Esq ^r	—	—	of Penkelly	D ^r	—	1	6	8	1	6
Governor, John Campbell, Esq ^r	—	—	of Milford Haven, Pembrokehire,	D ^r	—	26	13	4	26	13
Keeper	—	—	of Ludlow Castle, Coem. Salop	—	—	Office abolished				
Lord Bishop of St. David's	—	—	A Perpetual Pension	—	—	5	8	5	5	8
D ^r	—	—	A Triennial Visitation	—	—	2	16	3½	2	16
Lord Bishop of Landaff	—	—	For Procurations and Synodals	—	—	1	13	4	1	13
Reverend Mr. James Birt	—	—	Professor General of Llandaff	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
Reverend Mr. Griffith Twining	—	—	Vicar of Walton-East	—	—	10	—	—	10	—
Reverend Mr. John Davis	—	—	Vicar of Monmouth	Salary	—	23	6	8	23	6
Reverend Mr. Edward Davies	—	—	Preacher of Mounthton	12 ^r	—	1	—	—	1	—
Vacant	—	—	Preacher of Howicke	D ^r	—	2	—	—	2	—
Reverend Mr. Daniel Jones	—	—	Vicar of Serra Florida, a Stipend	—	—	5	6	8	5	6
Reverend Thomas Handcock	—	—	Curate of Ribert Chapel	Salary	—	2	—	—	2	—
Reverend Mr. T. Williams	—	—	Chantes of St. David's, perpetual Pension	—	—	10	—	—	10	—
Reverend Mr. John Barker	—	—	Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, D ^r	—	—	6	13	4	6	13
Sir Beaumont Hoarham, Knt.	—	—	Second Baron of the Exchequer at Westminster, a Fee	—	—	90	3	4	90	3
Sir Alex ^r Thompson, Knt.	—	—	Fourth Baron there, a Fee of	—	—	66	10	—	66	10
John Manners, Esq ^r	—	—	A Rent resolute from the Castle and Lordship of Tallanghorne, in the Co. of Carmarthen	—	—	80	—	—	80	—
Ellis ^h Jones, Widow	—	—	The Rent of Cardigan Town Hall	—	—	—	13	4	—	13
The Four Exchequer Messengers	—	—	An ancient Annual Fee	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
Thomas Smith	—	—	For every Proclamation, £. 3, Colk. An.	—	—	15	—	—	15	—
R ^h Hon. Earl Cowper, &c.	—	—	A perpetual Pension, granted by Charles 1st	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
	—	—	D ^r 9th June, 6th William & Mary, to Henry de Naffes, Seigneur D'Avenquerque, and his Heirs	—	—	800	—	—	800	—
Receiver General, occasional incidental Expenses	—	—		—	—	19	18	6	19	18
Sheriffs of the different Counties, occasional Bills of Drawings, supple	—	—		—	—	29	5	—	29	5
Taxes allowed, at 4s. per Lib. Colk. An.	—	—		—	—	527	5	6	527	5
Arrears on the several Tenants, many of which are good, about	—	—		—	—	293	6	1	293	6
				£.	—	3,137	16	6½	3,137	16

N O R T H W A L E S .

An ACCOUNT of the Produce and Expenditure of the Land Revenue in North Wales, for 30 Years, viz. from the 10th October 1760 to the 10th October 1790.

CHARGE.

DISCHARGE.

	Fixed Revenue.	Unfixed Revenue, including Fines.	Tolls.	Assess.	Taxes.	Small Revenue, including Assess.	Fines and fees.	Total receipts.		Fees, Wages, Salaries, &c. (p. 101).	A proposal (p. 101) for the use of the Govt. only (H. 101).	Fines paid, in whole, and when.	Total paid.	Remarques.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1754								1754						
1755								1755						
1756								1756						
1757	27,145 3 6	334 9 10	27,483 11 7	5,157 5 10	4,074 17	17,839 8 9	40	37,859 8 9	6,874 15 7	9,600	40	Into the Ex- chequer.	16,514 15 7	1754
1758								1758						
1759								1759						
1760								1760						
1761								1761						
1762								1762						
1763								1763						
1764								1764						
1765								1765						
1766								1766						
1767								1767						
1768								1768						
1769								1769						
1770								1770						
1771	20,361 16 10	229 15	20,591 11 10	5,486 6 7	2,304 18	12,768 7 3	35	12,803 7 3	5,069 1 3	7,200	35	Into the Ex- chequer.	13,064 1 5	1771
1772								1772						
1773								1773						
1774								1774						
1775								1775						
1776	20,180 18 5	51 11 8	20,232 10 1	3,374 16 2	3,138 3 9	5,079 10 1	—	5,079 10 1	4,141 15 8	1,200	—	—	5,541 15 8	1776
1777								1777						
1778								1778						
1779	20,180 18 5	170 18 11	20,351 17 4	1,086 17 8	1,603 13 3	6,761 6 5	—	6,761 6 5	3,460 4 5	3,600	—	—	6,960 4 5	1779
1780								1780						
1781	6,787 3 7	23 8 10	6,810 11 5	2,515 19 6	833 19 6	3,460 9 3	—	3,460 9 3	2,067 11 5	300	—	—	2,367 11 5	1781
1782								1782						
1783	6,787 3 7	1,487 4 3	8,274 8 10	3,047 18 11	751 16 6	3,324 14 5	2,150	4,474 14 5	2,163 3 5	1,800	—	1,150. To the Receiver-Ge- neral	3,668 5 5	1783
1784								1784						
1785	6,787 3 7	1,142 10 3	7,935 5 4	2,048 14 3	814 4 6	3,231 6 6	240	4,472 6 6	2,109 11	2,800	—	200. To the Receiver-Ge- neral	4,702 12	1785
1786								1786						
1787								1787						
1788								1788						
1789	8,364 11 0	655 6 6	9,019 18 7	4,877 10 3	721 10 6	3,518 17 9	—	3,318 17 9	2,076 18 6	1,800	—	—	4,176 18 6	1789
1790								1790						
1791								1791						
1792								1792						
1793								1793						
1794								1794						
1795								1795						
1796								1796						
1797								1797						
1798								1798						
1799								1799						
1800								1800						
1801	101,402 11 11	5,795 0 7	107,197 11 8	29,072 10 10	11,160 1 11	50,232 10 10	6,000	56,232 10 10	11,828 2 8	28,200	75	—	84,460 2 8	1801

APPENDIX, N° 29.

Corresponded for with Commrs. of Land Revenue

4.2 — —

£ 100 000 000

\mathcal{L}	16 4 12
---------------	---------

Balance in the Hands of Ed. & Moore, Esq. 175 00 00
 Do in the Hands of John Graham, Esq. 100 00 00

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Frattini 0.7 10

An ACCOUNT of the Produce and Expenditure of the Land Revenue in South Wales, and the County of Monmouth, for 30 Years; viz. from the 10th October 1760 to the 10th of October 1790.

CHARGE.

DISCHARGE.

	Field Revenue.	Cafial Revenue, including Fees.	Total.	Armen.	Thom.	Net Revenue on account, including Armen.	Flint, &c. received.	Total received.		Paid Fees, Wages, salaries, &c.	A projected Provision to the last End of George the Third's Reign.	Flint, &c. and in whom, or where paid.	Total paid.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1761 1762	6,580 6 —	220 8 2	6,800 14 2	2,109 18 7	984 12 6	3,870 3 1	— —	3,870 3 1	1761 1762	3,356 15 3	1,600 —	— —	4,956 15 3	
1763 1764 1765 1766	12,560 12 1	537 7 11	13,097 —	2,833 15 1	2,181 6 —	9,282 28 11	— —	9,282 28 11	1763 1764 1765 1766	6,333 1 11	3,200 —	— —	9,533 1 11	
1767 1768 1769 1770	13,560 12 1	422 10 5	13,982 2 6	2,585 — 2	1,924 7 6	10,473 14 3	— —	10,473 14 3	1767 1768 1769 1770	7,568 10 10	3,200 —	— —	10,768 10 10	
1771 1772 1773	10,000 9 —	421 9 —	10,421 18 1	207 8 1	1,658 11 9	8,573 18 3	— —	8,573 18 3	1771 1772 1773	5,460 6 1	1,400 —	— —	7,860 6 1	The late R ^t Hon ^{ble} Henry Lord Holland, deceased, Receiver General, to 10th Oct 1773, has repaid this Acc ^t £. 6,115. 19. 6 1/2.
1774 1775 1776 1777	13,560 12 1	692 18 2	14,252 4 3	206 — 2	2,208 12 2	11,546 11 4	200 —	11,746 11 4	1774 1775 1776 1777	7,618 12 —	3,200 —	200 — Into the Exchequer.	11,818 12 —	The R ^t Hon ^{ble} Charles Fox, the present Receiver General, has in his Hands at the Close of this Account, 10th October 1790, £. 4,524. 19. 2 1/2.
1778 1779 1780	10,000 9 —	757 8 6	10,757 17 6	— —	2,014 10 5	8,925 8 2	400 —	9,325 8 2	1778 1779 1780	5,145 7 11	2,400 —	400 — Into the Exchequer.	7,545 7 11	
1781 1782	6,680 6 —	427 7 4	7,107 13 5	— —	1,346 1 3	5,761 9 5	136 —	5,897 9 5	1781 1782	2,979 15 11	1,600 —	£. 116 to the Receiver General, and paid to the Public —	4,579 15 11	
1783 1784	6,680 6 —	497 9 9	7,177 15 9	286 6 4	1,447 15 8	4,445 15 1	210 —	4,655 15 1	1783 1784	2,211 17 11	1,600 —	210 — John Pitt, Esq ^r , Surveyor of the Woods.	4,221 17 11	
1785 1786	6,680 6 —	252 15 2	6,932 1 5	— —	1,396 — 7	5,007 10 1	— —	5,007 10 1	1785 1786	2,674 2 9	1,600 —	— —	4,274 2 9	
1787 1788 1789 1790	11,078 6 9	7,412 19 11	18,491 6 8	2,216 15 2	2,109 2 —	9,175 — 1	6,600 —	15,735 — 1	1787 1788 1789 1790	6,868 19 —	3,200 —	6,600 — John Robinson, Esq ^r , Surveyor of the Woods.	16,668 19 —	
£.	98,682 5 3	11,684 8 8	110,366 13 11	7,742 4 2	16,984 19 10	78,094 9 4	7,546 —		£.	50,821 9 2	24,000 —	7,410 —	82,231 9 2	
										In the Hands of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox From which if the late Lord Holland's Surplus be taken — — — —				
										It will leave the Balance of — — — —				
										£. 4,524 19 2 1/2				
										1,115 19 6 1/2				
										3,408 19 8				

N^o 21.

WILLIAM and Mary, by the Grace of God, King and Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Letters shall come, greeting, in anywise concern, Greeting: Know ye, that we, in Consultation with the most good and faithful Advisors performed unto us by our R^{ty} truly and well beloved Henry de Nassau Seigneur D^{uy} Vereur, of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, doe give and grant unto the said Henry de Nassau and his Heirs, a Yearly Rent or Payment of Eight hundred Pounds of lawful English Money, to be issuing and payable out of all and singular the Castles, Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Profits, Revenues, and Hereditaries whatsoever, belonging unto us, our Heirs and Successors, in R^{ty} of our Crowne of England, within the Counties of Pemb^r, Carmarthen, Cardigan, Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgans, and the Towne and Countie of Haverfordw^r, which are Part of our Dominions and Principallitie of Wales, and usually called South Wales; and for the Considerations aforesaid, wee have further given and granted, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, doe give and grant unto the said Henry de Nassau and his Heirs, a further Yearly Rent, Paym^t, or Summe of Twelve hundred Pounds of lawful English Money, to be issuing and payable out of all other our Castles, Honors, Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Profits, Revenues, and Hereditaries whatsoever, belonging unto us, our Heirs and Successors as aforesaid, within our Dominion and Principallitie of Wales, in y^e Part commonly called North Wales, which comprehends y^e Counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Merioneth, Denbigh, Flint, and Montgomery, to have, hold, receive, take, and enjoy the said several Yearly Rents or Sums of £.800 and £.1,200, and every Part thereof, unto the said Henry de Nassau, his Heirs and Assigns, to y^e only Use and behoofe of y^e said Henry de Nassau, and of his Heirs and Assigns for ever, the same to be payable and paid at Two of y^e most usual Feasts or Termes in y^e Year, that is to say, y^e Feasts of St. Michael y^e Archangell, and y^e Annunciation of y^e Blessed Virgin Mary, by even and equal Portions, the First Paym^t thereof to begin and be made at y^e Feast of St. Michael y^e Arch Angell now next coming after the Date hereof, and wee doe hereby for us, our Heirs and Successors, authorize, direct, require, and command the Receiver of us, our Heirs and Successors, of and for the said Revenues in South Wales, now and for y^e Tyme being, to pay or cause to be paid unto y^e said Henry de Nassau, his Heirs and Assigns, y^e said Yearly Rent, Paym^t, or Summe of £.800, at such Tymes and in such Manner as y^e same shall become due, according to our Pleasure hereinbefore declared, without any further or other Warrant to be sued for, had, or obtained in y^e Behalf: And wee doe hereby further, for us, our Heirs and Successors, authorize, direct, require, and command y^e Receiver of us, our Heirs and Successors, of and for y^e said Revenues in North Wales now and for the Tyme being, to pay or cause to be paid unto y^e said Henry de Nassau, his Heirs and Assigns, y^e said Yearly Rent, Paym^t, or Summe of £.1,200, at such Tymes and in such Manner as y^e same shall become due, according to our Pleasure hereinbefore declared, without any further or other Warrant to be sued for, had, or obtained in that Behalf; and these our L^{tes} Patents, or y^e Exemption or Insollment thereof, together with y^e Acq^t or Acquittances of y^e said Henry de Nassau, his Heirs or Assigns, witnessing his or their Receipt of any Summe or Sums of Money in pursuance of this our Grant, shall be good and sufficient Discharges to the severall and respective Receivers aforesaid for y^e same; and such Paym^t shall be allowed upon the respective Account and Acce^t of y^e severall and respective Receivers paying the same, without any further or other Warr^t or Authority to be had or obtained from us, our Heirs or Successors: And our further Will and Pleasure is, and wee doe hereby for us, our Heirs and Successors, direct, authorize, and command the Com^r of our Treasury, Chan^c and Under Treas^r of the Excheq^r now being, and y^e Treas^r or Com^r of the Treas^r, Chan^c and Under Treas^r of the Excheq^r for the Tyme being, and all other Officers and Ministers of us, our Heirs and Successors, to whom it doth or shall appertain, from Tyme to Tyme, at the Request and Requests of the said Henry Nassau, his Heirs and Assigns, to doe or cause to be done any Acts, Matters, or Things for the due and just Paym^t of y^e said severall Annual Rents or Sums of Eight hundred Pounds and Twelve hundred Pounds, either by issuing unto Warrants or Orders to y^e respective Receivers of the Revenues aforesaid, now and for y^e Tyme being, or by leaving Tallies, or otherwise, as shall be lawfully and reasonably desired in that Behalf: And further wee doe hereby declare our Will and Pleasure to be, that if the Revenues, Rents, or Profits aforesaid shall at any Tyme or Tymes be paid unto the Receipt of y^e Excheq^r, whereby y^e said severall Yearly Rents or Sums of £.800 and £.1,200, or either of them respectively, shall be unpaid and in Arrear, contrary to our said Royal Intencion, then, and in all and every such Cases, y^e Arrarages of y^e said several and respective Yearly Rents or Sums shall and may be satisfied and paid out of y^e Monies which shall be in y^e said Receipt of y^e Excheq^r of the Revenues aforesaid: And wee doe hereby authorize and command y^e Com^r of our Treas^r, Treas^r, Chan^c, and Under Treas^r, Chamberlains, Barons, and all other Officers & Minis^t of y^e said Excheq^r, and of y^e Receipt there, now and for y^e Tyme being, in all such Cases, to cause such Arrarages of y^e said severall Yearly Rents or Sums to be paid accordingly, out of such Monies as aforesaid: For the doing and performing whereof, and of every other Act and Thing conducing to y^e more effectual Execution of our Will and Pleasure hereinbefore declared, these our Letters Patents, or y^e Insollment thereof, shall be unto them and every of them, and all other Persons concerned respectively, a sufficient Warr^t and Discharge. In Witness whereof we have caused these our L^{tes} to be made Patents. Witness ourselves at Westminster, the Ninth Day of June, in the Sixth Year of our Reigne.

By Writ of Privy Seale,

PIGOTT.

N^o 22.

A STATE of the Amount of the estimated Yearly Value of the *demised* Land Revenue of the Crown in each County in England and Wales, and of the *referred* Rents payable to the Crown for the same, at Michaelmas 1786, and also of the increased Rents referred to commence at subsequent Periods; with an Account, shewing the Amount of the Yearly Value of the Estates which will Annually fall into Hand on the Expiration of the Leases thereof, distinguishing Houses from Lands.

E N G L A N D.

COUNTIES.	Estimated Yearly Value of Estates.			Amount of referred Rents.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bedfordshire	—	—	—	538	10	11
Berkshire	—	—	—	38	6	11
Buckinghamshire	—	—	—	1,409	9	—
Cumberland	—	—	—	250	12	11
Cheshire	—	—	—	791	11	—
Cornwall	—	—	—	84	13	7
Cambridgeshire	—	—	—	296	4	8
Devonshire	—	—	—	63	7	3
Derbyshire	—	—	—	249	3	7
Dorsetshire	—	—	—	905	15	3
Downshire	—	—	—	127	8	7
Essex	—	—	—	517	2	8
Gloucestershire	—	—	—	104	3	4
Hampshire	—	—	—	519	6	4
Hertfordshire	—	—	—	423	10	11
Huntingdonshire	—	—	—	577	—	—
Isle of Ely	—	—	—	77	14	6
Leicestershire	—	—	—	730	7	2
Lincolnshire	—	—	—	53	1	6
Lancaster	—	—	—	2,968	16	5
Middlesex	—	—	—	281	5	5
Monmouthshire	—	—	—	18	3	4
Newcastle	—	—	—	363	—	10
Northampton	—	—	—	275	8	6
Northumberland	—	—	—	501	10	5
Nottingham	—	—	—	59	14	1
Oxfordshire	—	—	—	116	16	7
Salisbury	—	—	—	—	13	—
Somersetshire	—	—	—	5	9	4
Staffordshire	—	—	—	4,583	2	10
Suffolk	—	—	—	—	6	15
Surrey	—	—	—	3,580	5	10
Tessex	—	—	—	426	13	4
Warwickshire	—	—	—	82	16	—
Westmoreland	—	—	—	61,205	1	11
Wiltshire	—	—	—	582	15	3
Worcestershire	—	—	—	847	11	10
Yorkshire	—	—	—	1,055	17	9
England	—	—	—	525	10	4
Wales	—	—	—	460	4	6
Wales	—	—	—	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Wales	—	—	—	152	10	4
Wales	—	—	—	400	—	—
Wales	—	—	—	45	5	4
Wales	—	—	—	50	—	—
Wales	—	—	—	674	3	4
Wales	—	—	—	6,969	18	2
Wales	—	—	—	727	19	10
Wales	—	—	—	531	8	—
Wales	—	—	—	379	3	4
Wales	—	—	—	450	13	10
Wales	—	—	—	4,942	4	7
Wales	—	—	—	100,529	12	5
Wales	—	—	—	10,664	14	4

W A L E S.

					£. s. d.			£. s. d.		
North Wales.	Anglesey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Carnarvonshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Merioneth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Flintshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Denbighshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montgomeryshire (included in Denbigh)					158	3	10	73	—	4
South Wales.	Cardiganhire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cardmarthenhire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pembrokeshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Brecon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Radnorshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Glamorganhire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouthshire					75	10	—	32	15	7
					1,287	19	24	534	3	7
Total — £.					101,817	11	8	11,198	17	11½

besides Mines, and other Property,
of uncertain Yearly Value.

Amount of increased Rents referred on Leases from the Crown,
to take Place after the Year 1786; vizt.

Rents commencing in the Year	1787	—	£.	s.	d.	
	143	14	10			
	38	18	4			
	200	8	—			
	23	19	—			
	57	11	8			
	42	7	11			
	22	4	2			
	88	19	9½			
	132	7	7			
	69	5	5			
	12	15	7			
	179	3	1½			
	11	6	—			
	64	17	6			
	13	17	6			
	101	4	3			
	252	5	4			
	160	15	—			
	67	6	—			
	30	17	—			
	195	15	—			
	59	13	4			
	11	5	—			
	32	—	—			
	195	17	6			
	29	—	—			
	9	10	—			
	24	5	—			
	19	3	4			
	113	4	2			
	1	15	—			
	4	6	2			
	28	15	—			
	21	2	6			
	3	12	6			
			2,463	8	6½	
			£.	13,662	6	5½

TABLE of the estimated Yearly Value of Houses and Lands held under Leases from the Crown, which will expire in the several Years following; viz.

			HOUSES.			LANDS.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Leases expired or expiring in the Year	1792	—	1,559	3	10	1,947	15	7
Leases expiring in	—	1793	17	6	—	156	16	10
	1794	—	46	2	5	525	8	10½
	1795	—	126	—	—	106	1	5
	1796	—	185	1	—	333	—	—
	1797	—	134	—	—	90	13	9
	1798	—	305	—	—	402	14	—
	1799	—	234	—	—	579	7	10
	1800	—	454	3	4	1,042	—	1
	1801	—	42	—	—	1,065	17	9
	1802	—	558	10	—	1,260	13	8½
	1803	—	476	—	—	1,617	14	10½
	1804	—	465	—	—	2,918	2	3½
	1805	—	1,067	—	—	1,821	11	1
	1806	—	314	—	—	1,130	16	2
	1807	—	3,721	—	—	1,776	11	1
	1808	—	572	—	—	1,117	5	10½
	1809	—	1,090	—	—	702	11	4
	1810	—	563	—	—	2,371	12	3
	1811	—	513	—	—	2,624	15	4
	1812	—	457	—	—	641	6	6
	1813	—	840	—	—	2,646	14	3
	1814	—	2,690	13	4	3,463	1	6½
	1815	—	3,159	6	8	1,594	2	8
	1816	—	1,092	15	—	2,264	1	1
	1817	—	1,383	—	—	—	—	—
	1818	—	567	—	—	—	—	—
	1819	—	4,343	—	—	—	—	—
	1820	—	2,895	—	—	—	—	—
	1821	—	2,214	—	—	—	—	—
	1822	—	2,234	—	—	—	—	—
	1823	—	2,344	12	—	—	—	—
	1824	—	2,592	—	—	—	—	—
	1825	—	605	14	—	—	—	—
	1826	—	1,406	—	—	1	5	—
	1827	—	1,667	17	6	—	—	—
	1828	—	3,793	2	—	14	2	—
	1829	—	2,450	—	—	—	—	—
	1830	—	474	—	—	—	—	—
	1831	—	1,938	—	—	—	—	—
	1832	—	1,238	—	—	1,400	—	—
	1833	—	3,119	—	—	—	—	—
	1834	—	4,417	17	6	—	—	—
	1835	—	2,236	10	—	—	—	—
	1836	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	1839	—	500	—	—	—	—	—
	1841	—	232	5	6	—	—	—
	1863	—	—	—	—	116	16	7
	1832	—	—	—	—	1,400	—	—
	2771	—	—	—	—	26	13	4
Estates held on Leases for Lives	—	—	—	—	—	2,453	5	1½

W^m HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

T t

120

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

An ACCOUNT of all Monies paid into the Exchequer, for Fines of Leases, Grants in Fee, or Rents of any Part of the Land Revenues of the Crown, from the Accession of His present Majesty to the End of the Year 1785: distinguishing the Amount in each Year under those separate Heads, and stating what Part thereof has been carried to the Aggregate Fund, and under what Head, the Rent of £. 1,200 per Annum, for Manors and Allum Works of Malgrave and Seaton in Yorkshire, is paid and applied.

	Fines of Leases.	Fines of Grants.	Rent of Lands.	Sale of Woods.	Rent of Allum Mines.	Rent of Savoy Lands.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From 25th Oct' 1760 to 31st Dec' following	400 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
From 1st Jan' 1761 to D ^r	5,431 6 11	— — —	473 11 1	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1762 to D ^r	4,951 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1763 to D ^r	5,337 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1764 to D ^r	5,035 — —	— — —	— — —	1,710 — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1765 to D ^r	35,184 — —	3,160 15 —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1766 to D ^r	8,251 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1767 to D ^r	6,885 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1768 to D ^r	4,080 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1769 to D ^r	2,056 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1770 to D ^r	9,677 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1771 to D ^r	7,029 — —	— — —	170 3 4	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1772 to D ^r	4,956 — —	— — —	15 8 —	— — —	960 — —	46 6 8
From D ^r — 1773 to D ^r	6,570 6 8	100 — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	6 5 9
From D ^r — 1774 to D ^r	1,263 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1775 to D ^r	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1776 to D ^r	4,792 — —	760 — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1777 to D ^r	4,624 11 8	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1778 to D ^r	2,993 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1779 to D ^r	11,554 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1780 to D ^r	504 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1781 to D ^r	690 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1782 to D ^r	2,000 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1783 to D ^r	2,080 — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1784 to D ^r	6,081 16 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
From D ^r — 1785 to D ^r	5,212 17 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	1 13 4
From D ^r — 1786 to D ^r	6,073 15 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	960 — —	— — —
£.	134,501 13 — 8	4,020 15 —	659 2 5	1,710 — —	24,960 — —	54 5 9

The Fines of Leases, Fines of Grants, Rent of Lands, Sale of Woods, and Rent of Allum Mines, were all carried to the Aggregate Fund.
(The Rent of Savoy Lands was appropriated to the Exchequer.)

N° 24.

AN ACCOUNT of the several Appointments in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, and of the Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments, received from the Public or Individuals, by the Surveyor General, and the Clerks and Officers in his Department; and also of all Incidental Charges paid by the Crown relative to the said Office.

A P P O I N T M E N T S.

THE Office of Surveyor General has been usually granted by Letters Patent during Pleasure. The Surveyor General appoints such Clerks and Assistants as he thinks necessary; and their Appointments are held during his Pleasure.—The ordinary Establishment of the Office consists of

The Surveyor General,	Now vacant.
A Deputy, or Principal Clerk,	William Harrison.
And One other Clerk,	William Holtzner.

Since the Death of the late Surveyor General, in January 1791, the Lords of the Treasury have appointed Mr. Harrison to transact the Business of the Office, during the Vacancy.

SALARIES, Fees, and Emoluments of the Surveyor General.

	Gross Sums.	Deductions for Fees and Taxes.	Net Sums received.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
His Patent Fee, or Salary — —	800 — —		
A Yearly Allowance expressed to be "for his extraordinary Service, Travelling Charges, and all other Expences incident to the Execution of his Office." — — —	200 — —	191 12 —	808 8 —
N. B. The above Sums are paid at the Exchequer.			
A Yearly Allowance to the Surveyor General, to be paid to his Clerks, expressed to be "for their additional Trouble, by Reason of the Abolition of the late Office of Registrar of the Crown Lands, and annexing the same to the Office of Surveyor General." — Paid out of the Land Revenue.	100 — —	10 9 —	89 11 —
A House and Ground at Windsor, now let for — — —	65 11 —	5 7 8	60 3 4
Carry over — —	£. 1,165 11 —	207 8 8	958 2 4

	Grain	Deductions for Pro- and Taxes.	Net Sum re- ceived.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought over —	1,165 11 —	107 8 8	958 2 4
Fees for proceeding on Crown Leases; viz.			
For the Surveyor General's Re- port on a Petition or Memorial referred from the Treasury —	£. s. d. 5 5 —		
For making out a Constat for a Lease —	2 2 —		
For rating a Constat or Particular —	5 5 —		
For making a Docquet of a Lease —	1 1 —		
N. B. When Two or more Estates are comprized in One Lease, and granted for different Terms, or under separate Rents; double Fees, or more, are charged for the Proceedings for such Leases.	574 18 10	— —	574 18 10
For entering a Docquet of an Assignment of a Lease —	1 1 —		
For a Warrant for selling Tim- ber for Repairs —	1 1 —		
Average Yearly Amount of these Fees for Twenty Years —	—		
	£. 1,740 9 10	107 8 8	1,533 1 2

Incidental Charges paid by the Crown, relative to the said Office.

	£. s. d.
House Rent and Taxes for an Office, Yearly	96 9 2
Allowance for an Office Keeper	24 5 —
Stationary Wares.—A stated Quantity Annually supplied by the Hereditary Chief Usher of the Exchequer, Value about	19 3 —
Coals, Wood, Candles, and other petty Disbursements, for Necessaries for the Office, on an Average of Ten Years last past	15 4 8
Searches, and Copies of Records, Cloth and Rollers for Plans, &c. Dr	1 12 2
Surveys, Plans, and Valuations of Houses and Lands, Ditto	17 12 2
N. B. Surveys taken on granting or renewing Leases are commonly paid for by the Lessees, and re-paid to them by an Abatement from the Fine.—The foregoing Article includes only such Surveys as have not been paid for in that Manner.	
	£. 170 6 2

SALARIES, Fees, and Emoluments, of the Clerks in the said Office.

The Deputy or Principal Clerk.

Of the Allowance of £. 89. 11. before stated, £. 40. was appointed by the Sur- veyor General for the Salary of the Junior Clerk, and the Remainder as Part of the Payment to the principal Clerk	£. s. d. 49 11 —
A farther Salary received from the late Surveyor General	100 — —
Fees for passing Crown Leases through the several Offices, £. 10. 10. for each Lease. The Average Yearly Amount for Eight Years	135 3 9
For every Search in the Office, 6 s. 8 d. and for Copies, 1 s. per Sheet: The Average Yearly Amount not exceeding	5 — —
Appointments in the Office, with Part of the Coals and Candles, and the Advantage of appointing his Servant as the Office-Keeper, worth together about	90 — —
	£. 479 14 9

The Junior Clerk.

The Salary appointed by the Surveyor General, as above-mentioned	£. 40 — —	— —
To which Mr. Harrison has for several Years made an Addition of	40 — —	— —
		80 — —

Surveyor General's Office,
April 10th, 1792.

This is a true Account,
W^m HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

N° 25. A.

A STATE of the Appointments in the Office of James West, Esq', with the Salaries, Fees, and Allowances or Emoluments, received from the Public or Individuals, by the Auditor, Deputy, Clerks, and other Officers under him, for any Business concerning the Land Revenue.

STATE of APPOINTMENTS.

JAMES WEST, Esq', by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, is appointed One of the Auditors of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer during the Term of his natural Life; and is thereby authorized to execute the same by such sufficient Deputy as he shall appoint, from Time to Time; and to take and receive all Wages, Fees, Duets, Rewards, Salaries, Allowances, Profits, Perquisites, Edifices, Preheminences, and Advantages whatsoever to the said Office belonging; and hath thereby granted to him the Yearly Salary of £. 100 payable from the Receipt of the Exchequer.

The Auditor hath appointed a Deputy and Five Clerks under him.

There is also a Messenger belonging to the Office, who is appointed by the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, at the Nomination of the Auditor.

A STATE of the Salaries Annually received by the said Officers from the Public.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To the Auditor the above Salary of	100	—	—			
From which are deducted, for Fees paid at the Exchequer on the						
Receipt thereof, and for Land Tax	28	15	—			
To his Deputy and Clerks	—	—	—	71	5	—
To the Messenger	—	—	—	Nil.		
				35	13	4
				£.	106	18 4

A STATE of the Allowances, Fees, or Emoluments, received by the said Officers from the Public.

A N N U A L		Auditor.	Deputy.	First Clerk.	Second Clerk.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Manor and Bailwick of St. James.	Seating and examining Bailiff's Account with the Renewals and Vouchers, and signing Quittus on the Discharge, Yearly	10 5 —			
	Engrossing Account per Ann.	— — —	3 — —	1 5 —	1 5 —
	Auditor's Scrys. and Quittus on Collection, per Ann.	— — —			
Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, and London.	The Auditor claims, for every new Rent above £. 5 per Ann. reserved on Demise, in any County for a Sery. Fet. &c.	17 7 8			
	Precepts and Proclamations, per Ann.	3 6 8			
	Ancient Scrys. per Ann.	— 1 8 —			
Norfolk and Huntingdon.	Precepts and Proclamations, per Ann.	3 6 8			
	Ancient Scrys. per Ann.	10 13 11			
	Precepts and Proclamations, per Ann.	8 — —			
Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall.	Ancient Scrys. per Ann.	— 1 4 —			
	Precepts and Proclamations, D ^r	22 — —			
	Ancient Scrys. per Ann.	— 5 8 8			
Lancaster, Westmorland, Cumberland, York, Durham, Northumberland, and Richmond.	Precepts and Proclamations, D ^r	8 — —			
	Ancient Scrys. per Ann.	— 23 — —			
	Precepts and Proclamations, per Ann.	4 — —			
South'ton, Wilts, and Gloucester.	Ancient Scrys. and Auditor's Fees, per Ann.	— 7 — —			
	Precepts and Proclamations, per Ann.	16 13 1			
	Precepts and Proclamations, per Ann.	4 — —			
Suffolk, Cambridge, Bedford, and Bucks.	Ancient Scrys. per Ann.	17 14 8			
	Precepts and Proclamations, per Ann.	20 — —			
	Ancient Scrys. and Auditor's Fees, per Ann.	— 8 6 —			
Oxford, Berks, Honor and Castle of Windsor.	Precepts and Proclamations, per Ann.	12 — —			
	Ancient Scrys. per Ann.	12 9 4			
	Precepts and Proclamations, D ^r	4 — —			
Hereford, Salop, Stafford, and Worcester.	Stating and examining Receiver's Accounts and Vouchers, per Ann.	6 10 —			
	Engrossing Account, D ^r , and attending Declaration	— — —			
	Auditor's Scrys. per Ann.	1 13 4			
Kent, Surrey, Sussex, North'ton, and Rutland.	D ^r	1 13 4			
	D ^r	1 2 6½			
	D ^r	— — —			
Warwick and Leicester.	Lady Guildford, Steward, making up Account, per Ann.	1 6 8			
	Seating and examining the Vouchers Annual Account	4 — —			
	Engrossing the same, and attending the Declaration	— — —			
Savoy Hospital	Seating and examining the Account, and Vouchers, Annual	6 — —			
	Engrossing the same, and attending the Declaration	1 10 —			
	— — —	— — —			
Manor of Cookham	— — —	— — —			
	— — —	— — —			
	— — —	— — —			
Manor of Bray	— — —	— — —			
	— — —	— — —			
	— — —	— — —			
Honor of Ewelme	— — —	— — —			
	— — —	— — —			
	— — —	— — —			
Honor and Manor of Hampton Court	— — —	— — —			
	— — —	— — —			
	— — —	— — —			
Woodward's Accompts	— — —	— — —			
	— — —	— — —			
	— — —	— — —			
Lord Warden of New Forest	— — —	— — —			
	— — —	— — —			
	— — —	— — —			
		£. 236 19 6½	15 10 6	4 8 —	4 8 —

		Auditor.	Deputy.	First Clerk.	Second Clerk.
C A S U A L.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Surveyor General of the Woods — — — {	Starting and examining the Vouchers of each Account, amounting to £. 1000, and upwards — —	6 — —			
	Under that Sum — — —	4 — —			
	Two Copies of the State, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Surveyor General. — —	1 10 —			
	Engrossing the Account, and attending the Declaration — — —	— — —	4 4 —	1 1 —	1 1 —
	Entering each Sign Manual for the Fall of Timber — — —	1 6 3	— 7 3	— 3 10	— 3 10
	Entering Treasury Warrant thereon — — —	— 13 4	— 3 10	— 1 11	— 1 11
	Entering each Estimate of Works to be done — — —	— 13 4	— 3 10	— 1 11	— 1 11
	Entering each Navy Bill — — —	— 13 4	— 3 10	— 1 11	— 1 11
	These Fees Annually amount, <i>collez annis</i> — — —	121 13 4	67 — 10	12 16 5	12 16 5
	Incidental — — — {				
	Issuing a Debenture on any Receiver by virtue of a Warrant from the Lords of the Treasury, Three Pence in the Pound on the Amount thereof — — —	The Whole			
	which Annually amount, <i>collez annis</i> , to — — —	28 10 —			

A STATE of the Allowances, Fees, or Emoluments received by the said Officers from Individuals.

		Auditor.	Deputy.	First Clerk.	Second Clerk.
A N N U A L.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Minor and Bailiwick of St. James — — — {	Debit and Quietus Fees — — —	1 16 3			
	Starting and examining Receivers Accounts, and Vouchers — — —	5 3 4			
Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, and London — — {	Engrossing Account, and attending Declaration — — —	— — —	5 5 —	1 6 3	1 6 3
	Pension Debenture Fees — — —	3 10 2			
Norfolk and Huntingdon — — — {	Debit and Quietus Fees — — —	26 3 —			
	Starting, examining, and engrossing Receivers Accounts and Vouchers — — —	4 3 4			
Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall — — — {	Pension Debenture Fees — — —	1 2 —			
	Starting and engrossing Account, and attending Declaration — — —	— — —	2 10 —	— 15 9	— 15 9
Pension Debenture Fees — — —		8 7 2			
	Debit and Quietus Fees. — — —	— 14 8			
Lancaster, Westmorland, Cumberland, York, Durham, Northumberland, and Richmond — — — {	Starting and examining Receivers Accounts, and Vouchers — — —	10 — —			
	Engrossing Account and attending Declaration — — —	— — —	6 6 —	1 11 6	1 11 6
Pension Debenture Fees — — —		19 10 4			
	Debit and Quietus Fees — — —	— 14 3			
Southampton, Wilts, and Gloucester — — — {	Starting and engrossing Account, and attending Declaration — — —	— — —	2 10 —	— 10 6	— 10 6
	Pension Debenture Fees — — —	3 2 4			
Suffolk, Cambridge, Bedford, and Bucks — — — {	Starting and engrossing Account, and attending Declaration — — —	— — —	4 4 —	1 1 —	1 1 —
	Pension Debenture Fees — — —	4 6 —			
Debit and Quietus Fees — — —		— 14 3			
	Starting and engrossing Account, and attending Declaration — — —	— — —	4 4 —	1 1 —	1 1 —
Pension Debenture Fees — — —		3 1 8			
	Debit and Quietus Fees — — —	1 16 8			
Carried forward — £.		94 11 3	24 19 —	6 6 —	6 6 —

			Auditor.	Deputy.	First Clerk.	Second Clerk.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bro' fore ^d —			94 11 8	24 19 —	6 6 —	6 6 —
Hereford, Salop, Stafford, and Worcester —	stating and engrossing Account, and	attending Declaration	—	1 1 —	— 10 6	— 10 6
	Pension Debenture Fees	—	10 5 4	—	—	—
	Debit and Quibus Fees	—	— 7 4	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent, Surrey, Suffolk, Northton and Rut land — —	Stating and examining Receivers Ac-	count and Vouchers —	8 6 8	—	—	—
	Engrossing Account, and attending	Declaration —	—	4 4 —	1 1 —	1 1 —
	Pension Debenture Fees	—	9 1 4	—	—	—
	Debit and Quibus Fees	—	5 11 9	—	—	—
Warwick and Leicester —	Stating and examining Receivers	Accounts and Vouchers —	1 6 8	—	—	—
	Engrossing Account, and attending	Declaration —	—	3 3 —	— 10 6	— 10 6
	Pension Debenture Fees	—	3 1 8	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isle of Wight —	Stating and examining the Vouchers	of each Account —	7 17 4	—	—	—
	Engrossing and passing the same	through the Offices —	—	2 12 6	1 6 3	1 6 3
Keeper of His Majesty's Pier, Crane, &c. in the Island of Portland —			—	— 15 9	— 7 10½	— 7 10½
Mooring Chains in the River Thames between Bugsby's Head and Lon- don Bridge, Surrey —			—	—	—	—
Lead Mines in Grinton, Whitcliffe, Harrogate, and Framingham, York- shire — —			—	—	—	—
— Ditto — Ditto —			— 12 6	— 15 9	— 7 10½	— 7 10½
Lead Mines in Askrigg, Newbugges, and Nappa Skarre, in Yorkshire —			— 16 8	— 5 —	— 2 6	— 2 6
Coal Mines in Rosedale, Yorkshire —			— 16 8	— 5 —	— 2 6	— 2 6
Honor and Manor of Hampton Court —			—	— 10 6	— 5 3	— 5 3
Manor of East Hendred —			— 5 —	—	—	—
Steward of Portland Ma- nor — —			— 10 4	—	—	—
Cookham and Bray —			—	— 10 6	— 5 3	— 5 3
For Rent of Part of the Office occupied by Mr. Auditor Shel- ley and Mr. Auditor Johns — —			£. 152 17 11	41 14 6	12 11 9	12 11 9
			£. 10 — —	—	—	—
			£. 162 17 11	41 14 6	12 11 9	12 11 9

C A S U A L.

	Auditor.	Deputy.	First Clerk.	Second Clerk.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For every Search in the Office	— 3 4	—	—	—
Do — in the Court Rooms	— 10 —	—	—	—
Costs of any Record, per Sheet	— 8 —	— 2 —	— 1 —	— 1 —
For every Certificate from the Auditor	— 13 4	— 3 10	— 1 11	— 1 11
For every Constitution or Letters Patent of a Receiver General of the Land Revenue, for each Division	— 1 6 8	— 7 8	— 3 10	— 3 10
For every Constitution or Appointment of Steward, Bailiff, Woodward, or other Officer	— 13 4	— 3 10	— 1 11	— 1 11
For every Treasury Warrant for Payment of Money	— 13 4	— 3 10	— 1 11	— 1 11
For every Institution, Sequestration, Licence, or Admission, to obtain a Pension Debenture	— 13 4	—	—	—
For every Probate, or Letters of Administration	— 13 4	—	—	—
For every Letters Patent, or Lease of the Crown Lands	— 1 6 8	— 7 8	— 3 10	— 3 10
Note.—A Manor pays double Fees; and when the Parcels are distinct each pays separately.				
Making out a Particular of any Leods	— 1 6 8	— 7 8	— 3 10	— 3 10
Note.—Double Fees are charged as above for a Lease.				
For every Assignment of a Lease in the 'Bullwick of St. James, each Skin	— 13 4	— 5 —	— 2 6	— 2 6
For every Assignment of a Lease in any other Place, each Skin	— 1 6 8	— 5 —	— 2 6	— 2 6
For every Rental or Particular of Lands	— 13 4	— 3 10	— 1 11	— 1 11
Do — Court Rolls of a Manor, per Ann.	— 13 4	— 3 10	— 1 11	— 1 11
Auditor's Report on a Reference from the Treasury	— 1 10 —	— 6 —	— 3 —	— 3 —
Issuing a Debenture on any Receiver, by Treasury Warrant, 3d. in the Pound on the Amount thereof	— 3 —	—	—	—
Soliciting and obtaining the Grant of a Crown Lease, including the Pension	—	— 3 17 —	— 3 17 —	— 3 17 —
The Produce of these casual Fees, is <i>commisarius annis</i>	— 160 3 —	— 52 2 10	— 31 16 11	— 31 16 11

There are no Incidental Charges in the said Office paid by the Crown concerning the Land Revenue.

A STATE of the incidental Charges in the said Office paid by the Auditor, as far as concerns the Land Revenue.

A Moiety of an Annual Salary of £. 80. paid to the Deputy	—	—	—	£. s. d.
A Moiety of an Annual Salary of £. 50. paid to the First Clerk	—	—	—	40 — —
A Moiety of an Annual Salary of £. 40. paid to the Second Clerk	—	—	—	25 — —
For Coals, Stationary Ware, Books, Office Keeper, and sundry other Charges	—	—	—	20 — —
				60 — —
			£.	145 — —

SOLICITATION FEES received by the First Clerk.

	From the Public.	From Individuals.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
On Payment of the Annual Debenture for Windfor Taxes	— 3 3 —	—
On Payment of the Salary of £. 500. to the Ranger of Windfor Great Park, by 4	—	—
Quarterly Debentures, at £. 1. 1. each	—	4 4 —
The like, on Payment of the Comm ^o of Taxes Salary	—	4 4 —
On Payment of the Surplus of the Isle of Wight, Annually	—	7 1 6
	£. 3 3 —	15 9 6

J N^o HOSIER, Dep. Aud.

N° 25. B.

APPOINTMENTS in the Office of Henry Shelley, Esquire, with the Salaries, Fees, and Allowances, &c. as paid by or from the Crown; the Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments received from Individuals; and also the Incidental Charges or Outgoings to that Office.

APPOINTMENTS and SALARIES.

THE said Henry Shelley, by Patent bearing Date the 13th Day of August 1765, is appointed Auditor of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, to wit, Auditor of the Accounts whatsoever of all and singular the Customers, Sheriffs, Escheators, Receivers, Bailiffs, Præpositi, Collectors, Farmers, and other Occupiers, Officers, Ministers, and Subjects whatsoever, within the Counties of *Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Cheshire*, accountable to the Exchequer; to hold the said Office by himself, or by his sufficient Deputy or Deputies, for and during his Majesty's Pleasure, with a certain Annuity or Yearly Fee of Three hundred Pounds, payable Quarterly out of any of the Treasure or Revenue in the Receipt of the Exchequer, applicable to the Uses of His Majesty's Civil Government, whereout there is a Quarterly Deduction of £.26. 13s. for the Treasury Warrant, Auditor's Debenture, Pell-Office, Teller's Fees, Civil List, Land Tax, and new Tax, amounting to £.106. 12s. per Annum, and the Net Receipt of the above-mentioned Annuity is £.193. 8s.

The aforesaid Salary or Yearly Fee of £.300 is not to be considered as payable for the Land Revenue only, but for every other Branch of Business in Mr. Shelley's Department, as One of the Auditors of the Court of Exchequer—a Moiety whereof, if such a Computation is requisite, may be apportioned to the Land Revenue.

Richard Grey, Deputy Auditor, has a Yearly Salary of £.100 from his Principal, by whom he is appointed, but has no Salary paid him by or from the Crown.

The same Observation is to be made in regard to this Salary as the Auditor's; viz^t. that it is not paid for the Business of the Land Revenue only, but for the Whole of the Business of the Court of Exchequer in this Department of the Deputy Auditor—a Moiety whereof may be apportioned to the Land Revenue.

Robert Abbott, Clerk to the Deputy Auditor, by whom his Salary is paid.

The said *Robert Abbott*, Messenger to the Auditor, by whom he is nominated.

FEES.

The Particulars and Average Amount of the Fees from the Crown and Individuals, distinguishing the certain from the casual Emoluments, are given on the following Sheet.

INCIDENTAL CHARGES.

The Office Rent, Stationary, Coals, and other incidental Expences, are all defrayed by the Auditor, and are not allowed by the Crown; the Average Amount (exclusive of £.100 paid as above to the Deputy, and £.106. 12s. Deductions from Auditor's Salary) may be computed at £.30, and a Moiety thereof be apportioned to the Land Revenue.

FEES

FEES and ALLOWANCES paid by the Crown out of the Land Revenue to the Auditor, Deputy, Clerk, and Messenger, in the Office above mentioned, according to ancient Usage.

ANNUAL.				Auditor.	Deputy.	Clerk.	Messenger.
<i>Chester.</i>				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ancient Scryps.	—	—	—	18	13	4	
Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	—	6	—	—	
Stating and examining Receiver's Accounts, and Vouchers	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Engrossing Account, and attending Declaration	—	—	—		5	—	
New Scryps.	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Auditor's Allowance for Travelling Charges, by Treasury Warrant, dated 17th July 1761	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Messenger	—	—	—				5
Chamberlain of Chester's Account of the Pre and Post Fines	—	—	—	2	13	4	
The foregoing Fees (except the £. 20 for the Chester Audit, and £. 5 to the Messenger) are deducted from the Revenue, before the Receiver is charged with the Amount thereof.							
<i>Derby.</i>							
Ancient Scryps.	—	—	—	1	8	—	
Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	—	3	14	8	
Messenger	—	—	—				2
New Scryps.	—	—	—	—	2	—	10
None of these Fees are deducted from the Revenue of Derby, but the Receiver is charged with the whole Amount of the Rents thereof.							
<i>Lincoln.</i>							
Ancient Scryps.	{	Yearly Revenue	— 9 19 10½	15	2	10½	
	{	Queen Dow. Jointure	— 5 2 —				
Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Stating and examining Receiver's Accounts and Vouchers	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Engrossing Account, and attending Declaration	—	—	—		5	—	
Messenger	—	—	—				2
Debit and Quietus Fee, on Account of the Profits of Courts of Whapload, Moulton, &c.	—	—	—	1	1	4	
New Scryps.	—	—	—	1	4	—	
<i>Nottingham.</i>							
Ancient Scryps.	{	Yearly Revenue	— 5 12 —	8	6	2	
	{	Queen Dow. Jointure	— 2 14 2				
Precepts and Proclamations	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Stating and examining Receiver's Accounts and Vouchers	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Engrossing Account, and attending Declaration	—	—	—		5	—	
Messenger	—	—	—				2
New Scryps.	—	—	—	—	4	—	10
The foregoing Fees in Lincoln and Nottingham, except those allowed for Precepts and Proclamations, and to the Messenger, are deducted from the Revenue before the Receiver is charged with the Amount of the Rents thereof.							
Total Amount of Annual Fees paid as above by the Crown				112	10	8½	12
					15	—	—
							12
							10
							—
				£. s. d.			
				112	10	8½	
				15	—	—	
				12	10	—	
				£. 140	—	8½	

FEES received from Individuals in the Land Revenue Department of Mr. Auditor Shelley, with the Totals collected of Fees paid by the Crown.

	Gross Sums.	Auditor.	Deputy.	Clerk.
ANNUAL.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
<i>Cyfar.</i> —Debit Fees — — —	6 15 4	5 6 4	1 9 —	
Pension Debentures and Salaries — —	9 16 2	8 16 2	1 — —	
<i>Derby.</i> —Stating and examining Receiver's Accounts and Vouchers for Declaration — —	2 4 8	2 4 8		
Pension Debentures — — —	1 5 8	1 5 8		
<i>Lisake.</i> —Debit and Quietus Fees — — —	7 1 4	7 1 4		
Pension Debentures — — —	3 19 10	3 19 10		
<i>Nottigham.</i> —Debit and Quietus Fees — — —	2 13 4	2 13 4		
Pension Debentures — — —	1 18 —	1 18 —		
Total of Annual Fees from Individuals — £.	35 14 4	33 5 4	2 9 —	
CASUAL.				
For every Search in the Office — — —	— 3 4	— 3 4		
D ^r in the Minister's Accounts kept over the Court of Exchequer — — —	— 10 —	— 10 —		
Copy of any Record, per Sheet — — —	— 1 —	— 8 —	— 2 —	— 2 —
Every Certificate from the Auditor — — —	1 1 —	— 13 4	— 3 10	— 3 10
Inrolling the Constitution or Patent of Receiver General Land Revenue, each Division — —	2 2 —	1 6 8	— 7 8	— 7 8
Entering any Constitution or Appointment of Steward, Bailiff, or other Officer — — —	1 1 —	— 13 4	— 3 10	— 3 10
Entering any Infultion, Sequestration, or Licence for Pension Debenture — — —	— 13 4	— 13 4		
Entering a Probate or Letters of Administration — —	— 13 4	— 13 4		
Inrolling Letters Patent or Lease of the Crown Lands, — — —	2 2 —	1 6 8	— 7 8	— 7 8
<i>Note.</i> —A Manor pays Double Fees, and when the Parcels are distinct, each pays separately.				
Making out a Particular of any Lease — — —	2 2 —	1 6 8	— 7 8	— 7 8
<i>Note.</i> —Double Fees charged, as for a Lease.				
Inrolling an Affidavit of a Lease, per Skin — —	1 16 8	1 6 8	— 5 —	— 5 —
Auditor's Report on a Reference from the Treasury — —	2 2 —	1 10 —	— 6 —	— 6 —
Soliciting and obtaining the Grant of a Crown Lease, including the Petition — — —	11 11 —	— —	11 11 —	
Average Amount of Casual Fees (exclusive of the last Article) per Annum — — —	26 12 10	17 2 2	4 15 4	4 15 4
Annual Fees, as above — — —	35 14 4	33 5 4	2 9 —	
Total of Fees Annual and Casual from Individuals — —	62 7 2	50 7 6	7 4 4	4 15 4
Total of Fees and Allowances, Annual and Casual, paid by the Crown, as on the Page foregoing — —	155 10 3½	120 5 3½	19 3 6	3 11 6
£.	217 17 5½	170 12 9½	26 7 10	8 6 10
		Messenger — —		12 10 —
		Deputy — —		26 7 10
		Auditor — —		170 12 9½
Total paid by the Crown, and by Individuals — —	—	—	—	217 17 5½

Exclusive of the Auditor's Poundage on any Debenture issued by virtue of a Treasury Warrant, which, as before observed, may be calculated on the Nett Produce of the Revenue in these Counties.

RICH^d GRAY, Dep. Aud^r.

N° 25. C.

A STATE of the several Appointments in the Office of the Auditor of the Principality of Wales and County of Monmouth, and of the Allowances and Fees paid by the Crown or Individuals to the Auditor, Deputy, Clerk, &c. distinguishing the certain from casual Emoluments, and stating the Average Amount of each, and also of all incidental Charges and Outgoings in said Office.

The Appointments in this Office are Auditor, Deputy Auditor, and Clerk.

Salaries, Fees, and Allowances, paid by the Crown.	Fees, &c.	Auditor.	Deputy.	Clerk.
ANNUAL.				
The Auditor, at the Receipt of the Exchequer	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
D ^r as Baron on the Audits of Rec ^d General	— 37 16 8			
D ^r Ancient Fees and Wages of D ^r	— 141 16 8			
D ^r as Bailiff Insurgent - of D ^r	— 18 1 8			
D ^r Allowances for Audit Expenses of D ^r	— 100 — —			
D ^r for Receipts and Proclamations of D ^r	— 13 — —			
D ^r ancient Fees called Sory. - of D ^r	— 48 13 4			
D ^r for his Messenger attending the Audits of D ^r	— 10 13 4			
D ^r for the Proclaimer of the Audit of D ^r	— 13 4 —			
D ^r for the Conductor of the Audit of D ^r	— 1 6 8			
D ^r for the Keeper of the Audit House of D ^r	— 1 — —			
D ^r for the Woodward attending the Audit of D ^r	— 4 — —			
To the Auditor and his Clerks making up Rec ^d				
Acco ^s of D ^r	— 46 9 —			
To the Auditor's Clerk, an ancient Fee of D ^r	— 10 — —			
CASUAL.				
Each Mine Account	— 9 16 6			
Comptroller's Account, Board of Green Cloth	— 15 — —			
Fees paid by Individuals, Annual.				
By the Sheriff of each of the Twelve Counties	— 8 18 4			
Casual, and as many Times as they happen in the Year, the following Particulars pay as under:				
For every Search in the Office	— 3 4 —			
D ^r in the Court Rooms	— 10 — —			
For a Copy of any Record, per Sheet	— 1 — —			
For every Certificate from the Auditor	— 1 1 —			
For entering any Constitution, &c. of a Steward or other Officer	— 1 1 —			
D ^r any Probate or Letters of Administration	— 13 4 —			
For inrolling Letters Patent or Lease of Crown Lands	— 2 2 —			
Note.—A Manor pays double Fees; and when the Parcels are distinct, each pays separately.				
For a Particular of any Lease	— 2 2 —			
D ^r inrolling the Assignment of any Lease, per Skin	— 1 16 8			
For the Auditor's Report on Reference from the Treasury	— 2 2 —			

Salaries, Fees, and Allowances paid by the Crown.	Fees, &c.	Auditor.	Deputy.	Clerk.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For enrolling Patent of a Rec ^d Gen ^l of the Land Revenue —	2 2 —			
For entering any Institution, &c. to obtain a Pension Debitare —	— 13 4			
For Debit Fees, each, upon an Average —	— 4 4			
Debitare Fees, Two Pence in the Pound, one with another.				
The Average Annual Amount of the above paid by the Crown to Auditor, his Deputy and Clerk —	— —	779 18 4	33 13 4	20 — —
D ^r of casual Fees paid by the Crown to D ^r —	— —	32 7 10	2 14 5	
D ^r of Fees paid by Individuals to the Aud ^r —	— —	107 — —		
D ^r of casual Fees paid by Individuals to Aud ^r , Dep ^y , and Clerk —	— —	239 7 9	137 4 —	
Total Amount of Auditor's Salary, Wages, &c. Annual —	— —	1,158 13 11		
Charges defrayed by the Auditor.				
Salaries paid to his Deputy and Clerk	150 — —	— —	150 — —	40 — —
Fees on receiving his £. 400 a Year at Exchequer —	138 18 —			
Tax on the Perquisites of his Office 5 per Cent. —	17 10 —			
Expences on Annual Audits —	132 13 2			
Office Stationary —	7 4 —			
Office Porter, Coals, and Office Woman	18 13 11			
		504 19 1		
Nett Amount received, <i>Commissarius, &c.</i> , by the Auditor, his Deputy and Clerk —	— —	653 14 10	303 11 9	60 — —

JOHN FENWICK, Dep^y Aud^r.

N° 26.

ACCOUNTS of the Salaries, Allowances, Fees, Perquisites, and Emoluments, of what Nature or Kind soever, received from the Public, or Individuals, by the Receivers General of His Majesty's Land Revenue, prior to the Sale of any of the Rents in their Collection, and of the Deductions by them paid thereon; prepared in pursuance of Precepts from the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, dated the 5th Day of March 1792.

The ACCOUNT of the Reverend Walker King, and Richard Burke, Esquire, Receivers General for the Counties of *Essex*, *Hertford*, *Middlesex*, and City of *London*.

Nature of the Emoluments.		Yearly Amount.	Total.
From the PUBLIC.			
SALARIES and ALLOWANCES.			
For the County of <i>Essex</i>	— Allowed by the Auditor in the Receiver's Accounts, as per Rental delivered to them by him, as Collector's Fees	£. s. d. 23 13 4	
For — — <i>Cambridge</i>	— D ^r — — — — —	3 6 8	
County of <i>Hertford</i>	— D ^r — — — — —	3 — —	
For — — <i>St. Albans</i>	— D ^r — — — — —	5 — —	
From the County of <i>Middlesex</i>	— Allowed by the Auditor in the Receiver's Accounts, as per Rental delivered to them by him, as Collector's Fees	12 6 8	
	Salary allowed the Receivers, as per Rental, under the Title of Annual Payments, Fees, or Wages	56 13 4	
	Also a further Sum, under the Title of Audit Expenses	35 — —	
From the Mayor of <i>Stamwell</i>	— Allowed the Receivers by the Auditor in their Accounts, as Collector's Fees	2 13 4	
From the Counties of <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Lincoln</i>	— Allowed the Receivers by the Auditor in their Accounts, as per Rental, under the Title of Annual Payments, Fees, or Wages	53 6 8	
	Also allowed the Receivers, under the Title of Audit Expenses	20 — —	
From the City of <i>London</i>	— Allowed the Receivers by the Auditor, under the Title of Annual Payments, Fees, or Wages	71 3 4	
Total received from the Public		— £. 286 3 4	
From INDIVIDUALS.			
<i>Essex</i>	— Acquittance Money charged to the several Tenants in this County, per Annum Received to 5 Years, to the Year 1786 included, 26 Alienation Fees, at 6s. 8d. per	5 16 —	
	D ^r — D ^r for 60 Letters, at 3s. 4d. per	8 13 4	
		10 — —	
		£. 18 13 4	
	Average for 5 Years on Alienation Fees and Letters	3 14 8	
<i>Cambridge</i>	— Acquittance Money, charged as above mentioned, amounts to, per Aco.	5 13 4	
	Received to 5 Years, to the Year 1786 included, 5 Alienation Fees, at 3s. 4d. per	— 16 8	
	Average for 5 Years on Alienation Fees	— 3 4	

			Yearly Amount.	Total.
<i>Notford</i>	—	— Acquittance Money, charged as above mentioned, amounts to per Ann.	6 4 —	
		Received in 5 Years, to the Year 1786 included, 25½ Alienation Fees, at 6s. 8d. per	8 10 —	
	D ^r — D ^r — D ^r for 30 Letters, at 3s. 4d. per	5 — —		
		£. 13 10 —		
		Average for 5 Years on Alienation Fees and Letters	2 14 —	
<i>St. Albans</i>	—	— Acquittance Money, charged as above mentioned, amounts to, per Ann.	2 15 4	
		Received in 5 Years, to 1786 included, 12 Alienation Fees, at 3s. 4d. per	2 — —	
		Average for 5 Years on Alienation Fees	— 8 —	
<i>Middlesex</i>	—	— Acquittance Money, charged as before mentioned, amounts to, per Ann.	17 12 8	
		Received in 5 Years, to 1786 included, 58 Alienation Fees, at 6s. 8d. per	19 6 8	
	D ^r — D ^r — D ^r for 63 Letters, at 3s. 4d. per	10 3 4		
		£. 29 10 —		
		Average for 5 Years on Alienation Fees and Letters	5 18 —	
<i>Mayor of Statute</i>	—	— Acquittance Money charged as before mentioned, amounts to per Annum	— 14 —	
		Received in 5 Years, to 1786 included, 2½ Alienation Fees, at 6s. 8d. per	— 16 8	
	D ^r — D ^r — D ^r for 4 Letters, at 3s. 4d. per	— 13 4		
		£. 1 10 —		
		Average for 5 Years on Alienation Fees and Letters	— 6 —	
<i>City of London</i>	—	— Acquittance Money, as before mentioned, amounts to per Ann.	8 9 2	
		Received in 5 Years, to 1786 included, 25 Alienation Fees, at 6s. 8d. per	8 6 8	
	D ^r — D ^r — D ^r for 33 Letters, at 3s. 4d. per	5 10 —		
		£. 13 16 8		
		Average for 5 Years on Alienation Fees and Letters	2 15 4	
<i>Norfolk</i>	—	— Acquittance Money, charged as before mentioned, amounts to per Ann.	— 18 —	
		Received in 5 Years, to 1786 included, 2 Alienation Fees, at 6s. 8d. per	— 13 4	
	D ^r — D ^r — D ^r for 5 Letters, at 3s. 4d. per	— 16 8		
		£. 1 10 —		
		Average for 5 Years on Alienation Fees and Letters	— 6 —	
<i>Huntingdon</i>	—	— Acquittance Money, charged as before mentioned, amounts to per Ann.	— 7 —	
		Received in 5 Years, to 1786 included, for 4 Letters, at 3s. 4d. per	— 13 4	
		Average for 5 Years on Letters	— 2 8	

	1786 / Amount	Total
Brought forward, received from the Public —	—	280 3 4
Honor of Clerk — Acquittance Money, charged as before mentioned, amounts to per Ann. —	1 2 3	
Received in 5 Years, to 1786 included, 3 —	—	
Alienation Fees, at 6. 8. per —	1 — —	
D ^r — D ^r — D ^r for 7 Letters, at 3. 4. per —	1 3 4	
	£. 2 3 4	
Average for 5 Years on Alienation Fees and Letters —	— 8 8	
Fees charged to several Tenants for taking out and Fyling Debts per Ann. —	—	18 16 8
Poundage of £. 4 per Cent. on all Monies received and paid into our Office by the Receiver of the Bailiwick of Westminster, which amounts on an Average to £. 2,800 per Ann. or thereabouts, clear of Taxes. The Rents have decreased since he came into Office very much, and increase every Year —	140 — —	
Poundage of D ^r on £. 623. 16. received from Lord North in 1786, for the Ranger-ship of Hampton Court, £. 34. 3.—The Average of which for 5 Years amounts to per Ann. —	6 16 7	
Poundage of D ^r on our own Rents, having amounted, upon an Average, since we came into Office, to £. 2,100 per Ann. or thereabouts —	105 — —	
		337 2 1
Total Emoluments from the Public and Individuals —	—	£. 623 5 5

The Receivers have not taken any Notice of the further Emoluments that may arise to them by the Rents from Time to Time lying in their Hands, nor of a further Advantage arising from the Mode of taking the Poundage, which being in the Nature of a Discount, increase the Profit somewhat beyond 5 per Cent. The former of these Advantages being uncertain cannot be here specified, although it has always been understood to constitute a Part of the Legitimate Emoluments of Offices of Receipt and Disbursement.

DEDUCTIONS.

To Land Tax per Ann. —	—	18 — —
To Audit Expenses per Ann. about —	—	9 13 —
To Chancellor of Exchequer, on passing 3 Years Accounts, £. 15. Average per Ann. —	—	5 — —
To Auditor of Exchequer, for making up 3 Years Accounts, £. 47. 8. 6. Average per Ann. —	—	15 16 —
Total Deductions —	—	£. 48 9 —
Average Yearly Profit —	—	£. 574 16 5

The Receivers pay £. 50. per Ann. to Mr. Zouch, as a Compensation for his Trouble in the Execution of the Office.—But as this is not a necessary Charge (the Receivers proposing to do all the Business of the Office themselves as soon as Mr. Zouch can be otherwise provided for) they do not infer this Article among the Deductions from the Profits of the Office.

This is a true Account, to the best of our Knowledge and Belief.

RICHARD BURKE, Jun^r.

The ACCOUNT of Joseph Hickey, the Younger, Esq^r, Bailiff and Collector of His Majesty's Rents in the Manor of St. James, in the Liberty of Westminster.

From the PUBLIC.

SALARY and ALLOWANCES.

Bailiff's Fee, at 12d. per Diem, for One Year —	—	18 5 —
Additional Salary, per Annum —	—	60 — —
Total received from the Public —	—	£. 78 5 —

	Yearly Amount.	Total.
Brought forward, received from the Public	—	73 6 —
From INDIVIDUALS.		
Acquittance Fees, at 1s. for each Half Yearly Receipt, from 432 Tenants, in Autumn's Rental of Old Rents	43 4 —	
61 New Rents	6 2 —	
The Annual Amount of Acquittances vary a little as the new Rents commence, sometimes being in Addition, and at other Times consolidated.		
Alienation Fees, 6s. 8d. each (Average for One Year)	7 13 4	
Summonses, at 3s. 4d. each, upon the Tenants to pay their Arrears, seldom sent till after a Year and a Half due, which the Lessees or Tenants sometimes pay, and at other Times refuse, and may be wholly avoided by Payment of the Rents as they become due (Average for One Year)	17 — —	
The Bailiff apprehends he has not, by his Appointment, any compulsive Power.		
Renewal of Leases (Average 10 a Year)	£.	
Solicitation Fee 10 Guineas each	105 — —	
Suspended in 1786.		
No Deductions.		
Total from Individuals	—	73 19 4
Average Yearly Profit	—	£. 152 4 4

This is a true Account, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief.

JOSEPH HICKEY, Junr,
Bailiff and Collector.

The ACCOUNT of Jeremiah Robinson, Esq^r, Receiver General for the Counties of *Lancaster, Westmorland, Cumberland, Archdeaconry of Richmond, Bishoprick of Durham, and Counties of Northumberland and York.*

From the PUBLIC.

SALARIES and ALLOWANCES,

For the Counties of Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland, Salary	—	Nil.
For Travelling Charges, and Audit Expenses for D ^r	—	40 — —
For the Archdeaconry of Richmond, Bishoprick of Durham, and County of Northumberland, Salary	—	Nil.
For Travelling Charges, and Audit Expenses for D ^r	—	40 — —
For the County of York, Salary	—	54 — —
For Travelling Charges, and Audit Expenses for D ^r	—	50 — —
Total received from the Public	—	£. 184 — —

From INDIVIDUALS.

Acquittance Fees, being 6d. Yearly for each Receipt, for the Counties of Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland, for the Archdeaconry of Richmond, Bishoprick of Durham, and Counties of Northumberland and York, 8d. Yearly.		
The Average Amount of these Receipts are for the Years 1784, 1785, and 1786	24 15 14	
For procuring Debentures, being 102, at 1s. each	5 2 —	
A Pounage or Deduction of 1s. in the Pound on all Monies paid by the Receiver General for the same Period	138 17 8	
Total from Individuals	—	168 14 98
		£. 352 14 98

				Yearly Amount.	Totally
DEDUCTIONS.					
	Brought forward	—	—	—	352 14 21
Fee to the Auditor, for Debentures for the same Period	—	—	—	18 14 —	
D ^r for stating and engrossing Accounts	—	—	—	10 — —	
D ^r to Deputy and Clerks	—	—	—	9 9 —	
D ^r to the Exchequer on declaring same	—	—	—	7 10 —	
Salary to Agents, besides Alienation Fees	—	—	—	40 — —	
Land Tax	—	—	—	15 10 —	
Total Deductions	—	—	—	—	101 3 —
Average Yearly Profit	—	—	—	£.	251 11 91

This is a true Account, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief.

JEREMIAH ROBINSON.

The ACCOUNT of George Hubbard, Esq^r, Receiver General for the Counties of *Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Northampton, and Derby.*

From the PUBLIC.

SALARIES and ALLOWANCES.

For the Counties of *Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.*

Salary	—	—	—	—	20 — —
Audit Expenses	—	—	—	—	49 — —

For the County of *Northampton.*

Salary	—	—	—	—	20 — —
Audit Expenses	—	—	—	—	26 13 4

For the County of *Derby.*

Salary	—	—	—	—	15 13 4
--------	---	---	---	---	---------

Total received from the Public — — 122 6 8

From INDIVIDUALS.

Acquittance Fees, being 1*s.* on each Receipt for the Quit Rents in the Counties of *Kent, Surrey, and Sussex*, and 2*s.* in general for the Leasehold Rents, also 4*d.* for each Receipt in *Northampton and Derby.*

Alienation Fees, being mostly 3*s.* 4*d.* each, sometimes 6*s.* 3*d.* and occasionally

(though in very few Instances) 13*s.* 4*d.* each

For Letters written to the Tenants

N. B. These Two Articles in unmounted Anno 1786.

Q^y If so high on an Average!

A Poundage or Deduction of 1*s.* in the Pound on all Monies paid by the Receiver General

Total received from Individuals — — 80 3 10

Total received — — £. 202 10 6

					Yearly Amount.	Total.
DEDUCTIONS.						
Brought forward —					—	205 10 5
Paid to Agents collecting Rents at the Audit, &c. Pollage and other casual Expenses	—	—	—	—	12 14 6	
Land Tax	—	—	—	—	10 — 4	
To the Auditors, for making up Accounts	—	—	—	—	16 17 4	
Declaration Fees	—	—	—	—	7 10 —	
Total paid —					— £.	53 2 2
Average Yearly Profit —					— £.	149 8 4
Out of which Sum of £. 149. 8. 4, the Rec ^r takes to himself £. 80, and the Rem ^t goes to his Deputy, R ^t G ^r .						

13th March, 1793.

This is a true Account, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief.

ROBT GRAY, D^r Rec^r.

The ACCOUNT of Nathaniel Barrett, Esq^r Receiver General for the Counties of Hereford, Worcester, Salop, and Stafford.

From the PUBLIC.

SALARIES and ALLOWANCES.

For the Counties of Hereford, Worcester, Salop, and Stafford.

Salary	—	—	—	—	40 — —	
For Travelling Charges and Audit Expenses	—	—	—	—	40 — —	
Collection Fees; viz.						
For the County of Hereford	—	—	—	—	7 3 4	
For the County of Worcester	—	—	—	—	5 10 —	
For the County of Salop	—	—	—	—	5 — —	
For the County of Stafford	—	—	—	—	5 10 —	
Total received from the Public —					— £.	103 3 4

From INDIVIDUALS.

Acquittance Fees (being variable); viz.

The Average Yearly Amount.	In the County of Hereford	—	—	—	6 14 —	
	In the County of Worcester	—	—	—	11 — 4	
	In the County of Salop	—	—	—	5 4 8	
	In the County of Stafford	—	—	—	6 3 7	
Alienation Fees, the Average Yearly Amount.	In the County of Hereford	—	—	—	1 3 4	
	In the County of Worcester	—	—	—	1 16 8	
	In the County of Salop	—	—	—	1 10 —	
	In the County of Stafford	—	—	—	— 19 —	
Poundage on all Debentures paid, at 1s. per £. viz.						
In the County of Hereford	—	—	—	—	2 11 6	
In the County of Worcester	—	—	—	—	5 18 4	
In the County of Salop	—	—	—	—	4 11 2	
In the County of Stafford	—	—	—	—	3 11 4	
Total received from Individuals —					— £.	36 3 11
						£ 159 7 3

		Yearly Amount	Total
	Brought forward	—	159 7 3
D E D U C T I O N S.			
To the Auditor, for making up the Accounts Annually	—	2 2 —	
And at the Exchequer, for the declaring the same	—	2 10 —	
Annual Land Tax on Receiver's Salary	—	4 — 2	
Sundry Expenses in holding the Audits in the Counties of Hereford, Worcester, Salop, and Stafford	—	—	
<i>N. B.</i> —The Business of this Collection is transacted by Mr. William Barrett, for his Brother, in consequence of his ill State of Health; he, receiving other Rems to the same Counties, only charges a proportional Part, which is about Eight Pounds; but was he concerned for an indifferent Person in that Business, it could not be done for less than —			
	30 — —		
Total Deductions	—	—	38 12 2
Average Yearly Profit	—	£.	120 15 1

I present this as a true Account, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief.

W. BARRETT,
D^r Rec^r.

The ACCOUNT of George Prettyman, Esquire, Receiver General for the Counties of *Suffolk* and *Cambridge*.

From the P U B L I C.			
SALARIES and ALLOWANCES.			
For the Counties of <i>Suffolk</i> and <i>Cambridge</i> .			
Salary	—	53 6 8	
For Travelling Charges and Audit Expenses	—	20 — —	
Total received from the Public	—	—	73 6 8
From INDIVIDUALS.			
Acquittance Fees in County—the Average Yearly Amount	{ Suffolk	14 10 —	
	{ Cambridge	4 19 4	
Alienation Fees in County—the Average Yearly Amount	{ Suffolk	4 2 4	
	{ Cambridge	1 9 —	
Poundage on all Debentures paid, at 1 <i>s.</i> per £.			
In the County of Suffolk	—	1 14 —	
In the County of Cambridge	—	1 13 6	
Total from Individuals	—	—	28 8 2
		£.	101 14 10
D E D U C T I O N S.			
Paid the Auditor and Clerks, for making up the Accounts Annually	—	3 3 —	
D ^r at the Exchequer, for declaring the same	—	2 10 —	
D ^r Land Tax on Receiver's Salary	—	7 6 4	
Total Deductions	—	—	12 19 4
Average Yearly Profit	—	£.	88 15 6

This is a true Account to the best of my Knowledge and Belief.

GEO. PRETYMAN, Receiver General.

The ACCOUNT of George Prettyman, Esquire, Receiver General for the Counties of Bedford and Bucks.

						Yearly Amount.	Total.
From the PUBLIC.							
SALARIES and ALLOWANCES.							
For the Counties of <i>Bedford</i> and <i>Bucks</i> .							
Salary	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
For Travelling Charges and Audit Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Collection Fees; viz.							
For the County of <i>Bedford</i>	—	—	—	—	—	1 1	9½
For the County of <i>Bucks</i>	—	—	—	—	—	2 10	5
Total received from the Public						—	£. 53 12 2½
From INDIVIDUALS.							
Acquittance Fees in County—the Average Yearly Amount	{ <i>Bedford</i>				—	5 7	—
	{ <i>Bucks</i>				—	3 6	8
Alienation Fees in County—the Average Yearly Amount	{ <i>Bedford</i>				—	1 11	—
	{ <i>Bucks</i>				—	— 12	4
Poundage on all Debentures paid, at 1 s. per £.							
In the County of <i>Bedford</i>	—	—	—	—	—	2 3	3
In the County of <i>Bucks</i>	—	—	—	—	—	1 7	10
Total from Individuals						—	£. 14 8 8
							3½
DEDUCTIONS.							
Paid the Auditor and Clerks, for making up the Accounts Annually						3 3	—
D ^r at the Exchequer, for declaring the same						9 10	—
D ^r Land Tax on Receiver's Salary						3 19	2
D ^r Agent, for receiving Rents in the Counties of <i>Bedford</i> and <i>Bucks</i>						20	—
Total Deductions						—	39 12 2
Average Yearly Profit						—	£. 38 8 1½

This is a true Account, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief.

GEO. PRETTYMAN, Receiver General.

The ACCOUNT of Joseph Farrington, Esquire, Receiver General for the Counties of Oxford and Berks, and the Honor and Castle of Windsor.

From the PUBLIC.									
SALARIES and ALLOWANCES.									
Salary	{	For the Counties of Oxford and Berks		—	—	—	30	—	—
		For the Honor and Castle of Windsor		—	—	—	18	7	7
For Travelling Charges and Audit Expenses:									
Viz. —	{	In the Counties of Oxford and Berks		—	—	—	Nil.		
		In the Honor and Castle of Windsor		—	—	—	7	8	5
Collection Fees	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil.		
Total received from the Public							—	£.	55 16 —

	Yearly Amount.	Total.
Brought forward, received from the Public	—	55 16 —
From INDIVIDUALS.		
Acquittance Fees — { In the County of Oxford — — — — — 3 4 —		
— { In the County of Berks — — — — — 4 16 —		
— { Honor and Cattle of Windfor — — — — — 1 5 —		
Alienation Fees — { In the County of Oxford — — — — — 3 4 —		
— { In the County of Berks — — — — — 10 —		
Poundage on Monies paid by the Receiver, pursuant to Treasury Warrants — — — — — 11 9 9		
Poundage on all Debentures paid, at 1s. per £. — { In the County of Oxford — — — — — 2 9 7		
— { In the County of Berks — — — — — 5 14 6		
Total received from Individuals	—	29 12 2
DEDUCTIONS.		£. 85 8 8
Paid the Auditor, for making up the Accounts Annually — — — — — 6 6 —		
Paid Chancellor's Fees, for declaring the same — — — — — 5 — —		
Paid Land Tax on Receiver's Salary — — — — — 6 — 2		
Allowed Agent, for transacting the Business of this Receipt — — — — — 23 2 —		
Total Deductions	—	40 8 2
Average Yearly Profit	—	£. 45 — —

This is a true Account to the best of my Knowledge and Belief.

JOS. FARRINGTON.

The ACCOUNT of the Reverend Edward Emily, Receiver General for the Counties of *Southampton, Wilts, and Gloucester.*

From the PUBLIC.

SALARIES and ALLOWANCES.

For the Counties of *Southampton, Wilts, and Gloucester.*

Salary — — — — —	20 — —
For Travelling Charges and Addit Expenses — — — — —	40 — —
Collection Fees { In the County of Southampton — — — — — 3 4	
— { In the County of Wilts — — — — — 14 5 4	
— { In the County of Gloucester — — — — — 10 —	
Total received from the Public	£. 74 18 8
From INDIVIDUALS.	
Acquittance Fees, { In the County of Southampton — — — — — 2 5 —	
the Average { In the County of Wilts — — — — — 7 6 8	
Yearly Amount { In the County of Gloucester — — — — — 1 5 6	
Alienation Fees—the Average Amount — — — — — 1 8 —	
Poundage of 1s. in the £. on all Monies paid by the Receiver General, pursuant to Treasury Warrants — — — — — 24 2 10	
Poundage of 1s. in the £. on all Debentures paid, viz.	
In the County of Southampton — — — — — 2 8 5	
In the County of Wilts — — — — — 1 13 —	
In the County of Gloucester — — — — — 5 9 —	
Total received from Individuals	£. 45 18 5
	£. 120 17 1

The ACCOUNT of Christopher Aplin, Receiver General for the Counties of Warwick and Leicesters.

	Yearly Amount.	Total.
From the PUBLIC.		
SALARIES and ALLOWANCES.		
For the Counties of Warwick and Leicesters.		
Salary	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For Travelling Charges and Audit Expenses	20 — —	
	26 13 4	
Collection Fees.		
For the County of Warwick	14 10 —	
D ^o — Leicesters.	13 10 —	
Total received from the Public	—	74 13 4
From INDIVIDUALS.		
Acquittance Fees, being 6d. Yearly, for each Receipt for the Counties of Warwick and Leicesters, excepting Seven, which pay Two Shillings	5 4 6	
Alienation Fees	2 5 —	
A Poundage or Deduction of One Shilling in the Pound on all Monies paid by the Receiver General.	—	
The Average Amount	5 — —	
Total from Individuals	—	12 9 6
		87 2 10
DEDUCTIONS.		
Paid Land Tax	4 — —	
D ^o different Officers, in stating, making up, and in swearing to Account	8 — —	
To Travelling and Audit Expenses at Warwick and Leicesters, and Expenses in settling Accounts	16 10 —	
	—	28 10 —
Average Yearly Profit	—	£. 58 12 10

This is a true Account, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief.

C H R. A P L I N, Receiver General.

The ACCOUNT of John Sainbury, Esquire, Receiver of the Revenues of the late dissolved Hospital of the Savoy.

From the PUBLIC.		
Salary	—	30 — —
Allowances	—	30 — —
Total received from the Public	—	60 — —
From INDIVIDUALS.		
Acquittance Fees, being Two s. on each Receipt	—	3 14 —
Alienation Fees	—	6 —
A Poundage or Deduction of 1s. 10 the Pound on all Monies paid by the Receiver General	—	9 12 —
Total received from Individuals	—	13 12 8
Total received	—	£. 73 12 8

				Yearly Amount.	Total.
DEDUCTIONS.					
Brought forward				—	73 12 8
Making up the Account, and Declaration Fees	—	—	—	21 14 7	
Deputy Receiver's Allowance	—	—	—	15 — —	
Total paid				—	36 14 7
Average Yearly Profit				—	36 18 1

This is a true Account, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief.

RICH^d GRAY, D. Rec^r, 14th March 1791.

The ACCOUNT of John Greene Baseley, Receiver General for the Counties of *Lincoln*
and *Nottingham*.

From the PUBLIC.					
SALARIES and ALLOWANCES for the County of <i>Lincoln</i> .					
Salary	—	—	—	30 — —	
Travelling Charges and Expenses	—	—	—	20 — —	
Collection Fees	—	—	—	16 13 2	
Bailiff's Fees for the Manor of Hoggeffhorp	—	—	—	1 16 4	
					68 9 6
Salary for the County of Nottingham	—	—	—	10 — —	
Collection Fees for Ditto	—	—	—	10 — —	
					20 — —
Total received from the Public				—	£. 88 9 6
From INDIVIDUALS.					
Acquittance Fees for Lincoln,	—	—	4 Receipts at 4d.	— 1 4	
			166 Ditto at 6d.	4 3 —	
			28 Ditto at 12d.	1 8 —	
			3 Ditto at 2s.	— 6 —	
			4 Ditto at 5s.	1 — —	
Acquittance Fees for Barton Barrow and Gouxhill,	—	—	226 Ditto at 4d.	3 15 4	
			350 Ditto at 8d.	11 13 4	
			1 Ditto at 1s.	— 1 —	
					21 8 —
Acquittance Fees for Nottingham	—	—	2 ditto at 4d.	— — 8	
			40 ditto at 6d.	1 — —	
			1 ditto at 1s.	— 1 —	
			8 ditto at 2s.	— 16 —	
					1 17 8
Poupage on £. 1,211, being the Average of the Annual Receipts of the last 9 Years, as per Accounts delivered	—	—	—	—	60 11 —
DEDUCTIONS.					173 6 2
Land Tax for my Appointment	—	—	—	2 — —	
An Agent for assisting at the Audit, and recovering Arrears	—	—	—	20 — —	
Advertisements, Printing, Stationary, and Postage	—	—	—	2 10 —	
					24 10 —
Average Yearly Profit				—	£. 148 16 2
From the Public, £. 88 9 6					
Individuals, 84 16 8					
£. 173 6 2					

The above is a true Account, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief.

J. G. BASELEY, Receiver General,

Norwich, March 10, 1792.

The ACCOUNT of John Griffith, Esquire, Receiver General for the Counties of *Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth, Montgomery, Denbigh, Flint, and Chester.*

	Yearly Amount.	Total.
From the PUBLIC.		
Salaries and Allowances for the above Six Counties of <i>North Wales.</i>		
Patent Fee	30 — —	
Ancient customary Fee	40 — —	
D ^r ancient Fees, called Collection Fees	41 7 6½	
A Fee, as Bailiff of Bromfield and Yale	13 — —	
Allowance for Audit Expenses	40 — —	
An Allowance for Fees on declaring his Account	25 15 6	189 3 —½
For the County of <i>Chester.</i>		
Salsry	10 — —	
Audit Expenses	10 — —	
Collection Fee	42 13 7	
Receiver's Fees on passing his Account	17 15 6	80 9 1
Total from the Public	— £.	269 12 1½
From INDIVIDUALS, for the Six Counties of <i>North Wales.</i>		
Acquittance Fees Yearly, for each Receipt under 20s. 8d. each—and for every Receipt for 20s. and upwards, 1s. 4d. each: The Fees the same in every County		
—Average Yearly Value	15 13 4	
Average Yearly Value for the County of <i>Chester</i>	4 6 8	
Six Sheriffs Fees by Act of Parliament, £. s. 13. 4 each, for obtaining their Quotations—per Annum	16 — —	
Poundage or Deduction of 1s. in the Pound on all Moneys paid by the Receiver		
General—Average Yearly Value	115 — —	
Mine Fees—Average Yearly Value	4 — —	
Total from Individuals	—	155 — —
		424 12 1½
Deductions for the Six Counties of <i>North Wales.</i>		
Audit Expenses	21 10 —	
Fees to the Auditor, on passing his Account, per Ann.	25 15 6	
	£.	47 5 6
For the County of <i>Chester</i> , Audit Expenses	7 — —	
Fees to the Auditor, on passing his Account, per Ann.	17 15 6	
Travelling Expenses	20 — —	
		92 1 —
Average Yearly Profit	— £.	332 11 1½

This is a true Account, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief,

JOHN GRIFFITH, Rec^r Gen^l.

24th April, 1792.

The ACCOUNT of Edward Moore, Esquire, Deputy to the Right honourable Charles James Fox, Receiver General for the Counties of *Pembridge, Carmarthen, Cardigan, Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan, and Monmouth.*

	Yearly Amount.	Total.
From the PUBLIC.		
Salaries and Allowances.		
For the several Counties aforesaid	70 — —	
More for a Reward	50 — —	
For Travelling Charges and Audit Expenses	50 — —	
Ancient Collection Fees for D ^r	54 2 7½	
Fees for declaring the Account	25 15 6	
For Proclamations	7 — —	
Total from the Public	— —	356 18 1½
<i>Note.</i> —There is no Distinction in the Counties; but the Salaries and Allowances are on Account of all the Seven Counties in South Wales.		
From INDIVIDUALS.		
Acquittance Fees Yearly for each Receipt under £. 1—2 s. 4 d. each;—and for every Receipt for £. 10 and upwards, 3 s. 4 d.; for each Receipt for a Collection Rent, 3 s. 10 d.: The Fees the same in every County.—Average Yearly Value	60 — —	
Six Sheriffs Fees, by Act of Parliament, £. 2. 13.—4 each, for obtaining their Quierettes, per Ann.	16 — —	
Alienation Fees per Ann.—Average	1 — —	
Poundage, or Deduction of 1 s. in the Pound on all Monies paid by the Receiver	125 — —	
General—Average Yearly Value	1 15 —	
Mine Fees	— —	
Total from Individuals	— —	203 15 —
		£. 460 13 1½
DEDUCTIONS.		
The Pension Tax	8 10 —	
Audit Expenses	31 10 —	
Travelling Expenses	30 — —	
Fees to the Auditor on passing his Account, per Ann.	25 15 6	
Total Deductions	— —	95 15 6
Average Yearly Profit	— —	£. 364 17 7½

Note.—The Right honourable Charles James Fox holds the Office of Receiver General of South Wales (by virtue of a Patent) to him and his Assigns during his Life; and soon after he became possessed of said Office, for divers good and valuable Considerations, he assigned the Salaries, Allowances, Fees, Perquisites, and Emoluments of said Office to Edward Moore, Esquire.

This is a true Account, to the best of my Knowledge and Belief,

EDW^d MOORE, Deputy Rec^d Gen^l.

14th March 1792.

RECEIVERS.	DIVISIONS.	Salaries and Allowances from the Public.	From Individuals.			Deductions, Allowances to Deputies, and Expenses.	Net Receipts.
			Acquittance Fees, 10s. 6d. per 100 Lbs. on Debentures sold.	Percentage of 10 per 100 Lbs. on Debentures sold.	Percentage of 10 per 100 Lbs. on Debentures sold.		
In the Division of Mr. Auditor West.							
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Reverend Dr. Walker King, and Richard Burke, Esq ^r	Edinburgh Hertford Middlesex London Norfolk Huntingdon	286 3 4	85 5 6	251 16 7	98 9 —	524 16 5	
Jon ^s Hickey, Esq ^r , Bailiff and Collector	Bailiwick of St. James	78 5 —	73 19 4	—	—	152 4 4	
Jeremiah Robinson, Esq ^r	Lancaster Wetherford Cumberland York Richmond Durham Northumberland	184 — —	24 15 11	160 3 7	101 3 —	567 15 8	
George Hubbard, Esq ^r	Kent Surrey Suffolk Northampton	106 13 4	19 3 10	51 — —	129 10 6	80 — — including £ 11, 13 s. 6d. duty.	
Nathaniel Barrett, Esq ^r	Stafford Hertford Salop Worcester	103 3 4	34 11 7	21 12 4	38 12 2	120 15 1	
George Prettyman, Esq ^r	Suffolk Cambridge Bedford Bucks	73 6 8	15 — 8	3 7 6	12 19 4	88 15 6	
Joseph Farrington, Esq ^r	Oxford Berks Honor and Castle of Windsor	55 16 —	9 18 4	19 13 10	40 8 2	45 — —	
Reverend Edward Emley	Southampton Wiltshire Gloucester	74 18 8	12 5 2	33 13 3	60 17 1	60 — —	
In the Division of Mr. Auditor Shelley.							
Beavis Wood, Gent ^e	Somerset Dorset Devon Cornwall	82 1 4	23 5 —	38 13 5	43 1 8	120 18 1	
Christopher Aplin, Gent ^e	Warwick Leicester	74 13 4	7 9 6	5 — —	28 10 —	88 12 10	
John Sainsbury, Esq ^r	Exeter Sway Hospital	60 — —	4 — 8	9 12 —	36 14 7	36 18 1	
		£. 1,232 13 21	350 11 81	598 3 7	612 17 8	£. 1,584 4 2	
In the Division of Mr. Auditor Johnson.							
John Griffith, Esq ^r	Cheshire	80 9 1	{ Acquittance Fees and Prerogatives, included in Angley, &c. }		44 15 6	35 13 7	
John Green Baisley, Esq ^r	Lincoln Nottingham	88 9 6	24 5 8	60 11 —	24 10 —	148 16 2	
George Hubbard, Esq ^r	Derby	15 13 4	Acquittance Fees, &c. included in Kent, &c.		—	—	
		£. 184 11 21	24 5 8	60 11 —	69 5 6	£. 184 9 9	
In the Division of Mr. Auditor Johnson.							
John Griffith, Esq ^r	Anglesey Carnarvon Merioneth Montgomery Denbigh Flint	189 3 —	40 — —	115 — —	47 5 6	286 17 6	
Edward Moore, Esq ^r	Pembroke Carmarthen Ceredigion Brecon Radnor Glamorgan Monmouth	286 18 11	78 15 —	125 — —	95 15 6	364 17 7	
		£. 446 1 11	118 15 —	240 — —	143 1 —	661 15 11	

A P P E N D I X No. 26.

A P P E N D I X No. 26.

N° 27.

A STATE of the Amount of the Salaries, Allowances, Fees, and Emoluments, of the several Auditors of the Land Revenue, and of the Receivers within their respective Divisions: Abstracted from their Returns to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

		From the Public.	From Individuals.	Total.	Net Receipt.
In the Division of Mr. Auditor West.					
Auditor's.	— Salary from the Exchequer	100 — —			
	— Allowances, Fees, and Perquisites	447 2 10	323 — 11	870 3 9	
	£.	547 2 10			
	Fees, Taxes, Clerks, and Incidental Charges	—	—	173 15 9	696 8 —
Deputy and Clerks.	Salaries from the Auditor	—	65 — —		
	— Fees and Perquisites	131 3 2	521 4 2	719 7 4	719 7 4
Messenger.	— Salary	35 13 4	—	35 13 4	35 13 4
	£.	714 19 4			
Two Receivers.	— Salaries, Fees, and Perquisites	1,238 13 21	948 15 31	2,186 8 6	
	— Fees, Allowances to Deputies, and Audit Expenses	—	—	612 17 8	1,568 10 10
In the Division of Mr. Auditor Shelley.					
Auditor's.	— Salary from the Exchequer	300 — —			
	— Allowances, Fees, and Perquisites	120 5 31	50 7 6	470 12 91	
	£.	420 5 31			
	Fees, Taxes, Clerks, and Incidents	—	—	118 6 —	352 6 91
Deputy and Clerks.	Salaries from the Auditor	—	100 — —		
	— Fees and Perquisites	22 15 —	11 19 —	134 14 —	134 14 —
Messenger.	— Salary	12 10 —	—	12 10 —	12 10 —
	£.	455 10 31			
Three Receivers.	— Salaries, Fees, and Perquisites	184 11 11	84 16 8	269 8 7	
	— Fees, Allowances to Deputies, and Audit Expenses	—	—	69 5 6	200 3 1
In the Division of Mr. Auditor Johnes.					
Auditor's.	— Salary from the Exchequer	400 — —			
	— Allowances, Fees, and Perquisites	412 6 2	346 7 9	1,158 13 4	
	£.	812 6 2			
	Fees, Taxes, Clerks, and Incidents	—	—	504 19 1	653 14 10
Deputy and Clerk.	Salaries from the Auditor	—	190 — —		
	— Fees and Perquisites	56 7 9	137 4 —	383 11 9	383 11 9
	£.	268 13 11			
Two Receivers.	— Salaries, Fees, and Perquisites	446 1 12	358 15 —	804 16 12	
	— Fees, Allowances, and Audit Expenses	—	—	143 1 —	661 15 12

AN ACCOUNT of all Lands and Estates belonging to the Crown granted in Fee since the 15th of March 1702, stating the Dates of the Grants, and of the Acts of Parliament authorizing the same, the Names of the Grantees, the estimated Yearly Value of the Estates at the Time of granting, for what Terms previously held, the Rents referred in Perpetuity, and the Purchase Money or Consideration paid for the same respectively.

Dates of Grants.	Dates of Acts.	Estates granted.	Names of Grantees.	Estimated Yearly Value of Estates at the Time of granting.	For what Terms previously held.	Rents referred in Perpetuity.	Purchase Money or Consideration.	How paid.
16th February 1722.	7 Geo. I.	<i>Middlesex.</i> — Divers Parts of Ground and Houses, comprising the Whole of Piccadilly, from Park Lane to a Mile Endward of Eagle Street, many Houses in Swallow Street, Warwick Street, Chesham Street, Beak Street, Leicester Street, Harley Street, Shepherd Street, Brunel Street, Old Soho otherwise Wardour Street, Knave's Acre, St. James's Street, Catherine Wheel Yard, and Cleveland Row, and the Courts, Alleys, and Passages communicating with those Streets.	Trafalgar for William Fulmerby, Esq. —	£. s. d. 2,047 7 —	{ 100 Years from 24th Feb ^y 1722, under a Rent of £. 12. 16. 10. — }	£. s. d. 12 16 10	£. s. d. 500 — —	Into the Exchequer.
No Grant, but reserved by Act of Parliament.	3 Geo. I.	<i>Middlesex.</i> — Divers Parts of Ground and Houses in King Street, Cornhill Street, and Cecil Street, in the Parish of St. James, and a House and Two Closets of Land at Chelsea. —	Trafalgar for William Lowndes, Esq. —	467 20 —	{ 99 Years from 14th February 1722, under a Rent of 13 s. 4 d. each. — }	— 13 4 } — 13 4 }	349 12 6	Deerastrop, pay to the Surveyor General.
10th March 1726.	10 Geo. I.	<i>Kent.</i> — The Capital Messuage or Seat of the Manor of Say's Court, with divers Houses and Lands, in the Parish of Deptford. —	Trafalgar for Sir John Evelyn, Bart. —	{ 1,235 4 — 1,332 10 — }	{ 36 Years from Michaelmas 1725, at £. 10. s. 6. — 45 Years from Michaelmas 1725, at 40 s. per Annum. — — }	{ 1 2 6 2 — — }	4,774 13 1	Exchequer.
13th April 1727.	12 Geo. I.	<i>Middlesex.</i> — Woodstock Park, in and near Chiswickham and Calton.	Trafalgar for Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. —	307 1 —	{ 40 Years from Michaelmas 1727, at £. 30 per Annum. — — }	30 — —	485 12 —	Exchequer.
16th March 1728.	12 Geo. I.	<i>Leicestershire.</i> — The Soil of the dissolved Monastery of Forest, and divers Lands and Tenements therein belonging. — —	Trafalgar for Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart. —	709 6 8	{ 20 Years from 15th June 1727, at Two Rents of £. 100 each £. 6. 8 per Annum. — — }	{ 200 — — 1 6 8 }	1,677 3 4	Exchequer.
				£. s. d. 4,118 28 8		248 12 8	9,745 — 11	

Date of Grant.	Date of Ad.	Estate granted.	Names of Grantees.	Richard Year's Value of Estate in the Time of granting.	For what Terms presently held.	Reversion referred to Perpetuity.	Purch'd Money on Condemnation.	How paid.
Brought over — 20th February 1730.	—	—	—	£ 1115 11 3	—	—	£ 6 4 8	9045 — 11
7th July 1725.	12 Geo. II.	Easton—A Piece of Land, with Freehold, situate, adjoining to the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich.	Tristram, for Grantee, with Heir(s) —	54 —	—	—	—	—
27th March 1715.	11 Geo. II.	Middleton—Three Acres, of Ground and Houses in New Palace Yard, King Street, near Court, and Church, and Whitcomb, and formerly Fox Farm, situate east of other Houses and Ground near Westminster Bridge.	Tristram for the Com. and others of Westminster Bridge —	553 15 —	{ For now in Lady; the remainder to hold for various Terms under various Conditions, viz. — £ 17 15 6	{ 18 15 —	2,584 7 3	Exchequer.
27th March 1715.	11 Geo. II.	Orford—Diverse Coppices, and other Lands, situate of Somers, with Two Parts of £ 50 and £ 50, situated on the Land in Hertford —	Tristram for Augustus Schuch, Esq. —	156 15 —	{ 10 Years from Christmas 1715, at a Rent of £ 50 and £ 50 per Annum —	—	5 50 —	Exchequer.
24th February 1718.	21 Geo. II.	Swamp—The Manor of Worthing, Chichester, and Brighton, with the Appurtenances —	Abel Walker, Esq. —	—	{ Remains of 1000 Years from Michaelmas 1715, without Rent —	—	—	—
No Grant, but reserved to Ad. of Parliament.	22 Geo. II.	London—The Manor of Spalding and Balsham, with the Appurtenances —	Tristram for Fiercliff Earl of Dunblow —	4,600 —	{ During His Majesty's Marriage, at £ 5 per Annum —	5 —	—	—
D ^e —	D ^e —	Middleton—A Piece of Land near the King's Manor, in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields —	D ^e —	unknown	D ^e at 50. per Annum —	—	5 —	—
10 January 1722.	22 Geo. II.	London—The Manor of Clarendon and other Lands, with a Rent of £ 200, referred by the Letters thereof —	Tristram for Edmund Walpole, Esq. —	1,443 10 —	{ 10 Years from 1st Oct. 1722, at a Rent of £ 20. 5. per Annum —	—	2,179 4 —	Exchequer.
25th May 1723 & 23rd March 1729.	22 Geo. II.	London—The Manor of Cowdrey, with the Appurtenances —	Tristram for Thomas Crick Heaton, Esq. —	4,073 11 9	{ 12 Years from Lady Day 1723, at a Rent of £ 75. 10. 0. per Annum, and the other 10 Years to the Letter to £ 75. 0. 0. —	{ 25 6 6 93 9 3 210 9 3	—	—
12 March 1725.	22 Geo. II.	Middleton—A Piece of Ground in St. Margaret's Lane, Westminster, for widening the same Street —	Tristram for the Commissioners of Westminster Bridge —	—	{ 1 Year from Christmas 1724, then £ 7. 5. 0. for this and many other Parcels —	—	—	{ In Exchange for other Ground there.
16th January 1726.	22 Geo. II.	York—A Grange or Farm, called Church Farm, situate of the town boundary of Skipton, called Skipton —	Tristram for Richard Currie, Esq. —	204 10 —	{ 11 Years from 17th August 1726, at a Rent of £ 10. 0. 0. per Annum —	—	—	{ In Exchange for a House and Land in Worcester.
No Grant, but reserved to Ad. of Parliament in 1726.	22 Geo. III.	Middleton—A Piece of Ground in Pottery, with Twelveth Street, for enlarging St. James's Church Yard —	Assented to Sir John's Church Yard. —	28 —	{ 15 Years from Michaelmas 1726, at £ 5. 0. 0. per Annum —	—	—	—
29th Sept. 1726.	22 Geo. II.	Middleton—Several Messuages on the West Side of Chichester, with in Spring Gardens, for widening the said Street —	Tristram for the Commissioners of Westminster Bridge —	577 —	{ For different Terms, viz. 1. 10 Years, ending £ 75. 6. 0. per Annum —	—	2,616 15 —	Exchequer.
12nd April 1729.	22 Geo. III.	London—Two Messuages in Beach Church Street, and One Messuage in Abbe Street, in the City of London —	Frederick Montague, Esquire, in Trust for Sir Roger Newdigate and others. —	96 —	—	—	—	—
15th November 1729.	22 Geo. III.	York—The Manor of Malpas and Bete, with the Leath, Tressan, Tressan, Craker, Allans Worthy, and Appurtenances, there being —	Carden Lord Malpas —	1,467 —	{ 15 Years from 4th of April 1729, at a Rent of £ 1,400 —	1,800 —	27,000 —	{ For the p ^{er} of the Survey General.
12th May 1729.	25 Geo. II.	Middleton—A Piece of Ground in Great George Street, near St. James's Park, with the Right of a Hawk Chase —	Thomas Clark —	34 11 10	{ 15 Years from 2nd May 1729, at £ 6. 6. 0. per Annum —	{ 32 11 16 1/2 22 May 1780	—	—
22d Sept. 1729.	24 Geo. III.	Swamp—Richard Perry —	{ Honorable Henry Holmes in Trust for the Commissioners for building Richmond Bridge —	80 —	{ 15 Years from 31st Dec. 1729, at £ 15. 4. 0. per Annum —	3 12 6	—	{ For the p ^{er} of the Survey General for the Royal Family.
31 January 1729.	20 Geo. III.	Wilt—The Manor of Colchester, with the Appurtenances —	Paul Methuen, Esq. —	86 4 10	{ 21 Years from 29th December 1729, at £ 7. 10. 4. 1/2 per Annum —	28 4 4 1/2	750 —	Exchequer.
16th October 1726.	25 Geo. III.	Swamp—A Parcel of Land in Richmond New Park —	Thomas Lord Camelford —	25 5 —	{ 24 Years from 2nd April 1727, at £ 10. 10. 0. per Annum —	2 30 —	1,154 6 4	Exchequer.
				£ 17,966 5 21	—	£ 1,688 17 —	22,723 10 4	—

N° 29.

Gentlemen,

I RECEIVED your Letter of Enquiry, as to the Manner in which the Sum of Twenty-Even thousand Pounds were applied, a Sum paid by Lord Mulgrave into the Hands of my Father, in the Year 1775, when he held the Office of Surveyor General of the Crown Lands. There did not appear to be any such Sum of Money in his Hands at the Time of his Death; and to the best of my Recollection the Sum alluded to was, some short Time previous to his Demise, paid to Sir Grey Cooper, who then filled the Office of Secretary to the Treasury. Whatever further Information, at any future Time, I may be able to give on this Subject, the Board may command; but at present I have none, though I was the sole Executor of my Father's Will. I have the Honor to remain, with great Respect,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful

and obedient Servant

PET. BURRELL.

D. G. C.

May 16th 1792.
Whitehall.

To the Commissioners for enquiring into
the State of Crown Lands, &c. &c.

N° 30.

EXTRACT from a Report of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands to the Lords of the Treasury, on the Application of Lord Mulgrave for a Grant in Fee of the Manors of Mulgrave and Seaton, in Yorkshire, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in the Year 1767.

YOUR Lordships will, I hope, pardon me for going so far out of my own Department, as, with the greatest Diffidence, to offer one Thing to your Consideration.—The Act of Parliament only directs the Payment of the £. 1,200 per Annum, and enables His Majesty to sell the Estate; to what Use the Purchase Money is to go, not being appropriated in the Act, I shall not presume to say. All that the Aggregate Fund could ever receive from this Estate, under the Civil List Act, would be a small Sum, by Way of Fines on Renewals, during His Majesty's Life; but if this considerable Sum for the Purchase should be thought not applicable to His Majesty's Use, at least there can be no Doubt but the £. 2,048 arising from the Timber, as well as a Sum which I presently shall mention, are indisputably His Majesty's Property, for the Timber may be cut down, and the Estate sold afterwards.

I have, in my former Part, presumed to mention, that even if it should be thought that the Purchase Money is to go to the Aggregate Fund, Timber to the Amount of £. 2,048 is doubtless not under the same Predicament. I shall here beg Leave to mention that a Sum of Money, or Stocks, Stores, and Utensils in the Allum Works, are to be delivered to His Majesty, at the End of the Term. I humbly submit whether that Sum, amounting to £. 3,990, is not also of the same Nature. I have sought in my Duty to mention these Two Particulars.

(Signed) PETER BURRELL.

Surveyor General.

26th November 1771.

A true Extract.

W^m Harrison,

Acting Surveyor General.

N° 31.

A STATE of the Forms of proceeding in passing Crown Leases through the several Offices concerned therein, from the First Application for, to the final Completion of the Lease.

18. THE Party desiring to obtain a Grant or Renewal of a Lease from the Crown prefers a Petition or Memorial for that Purpose to the Lords of the Treasury.
19. The Lords of the Treasury refer such Petition to the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, and direct him "to report to them the true State and Value of the Premises, with his Opinion what may be fit to be done thereon."
20. The Surveyor General reports to the Treasury a State of the Case, and the Value of the Premises petitioned for, with his Opinion whether it may or may not be proper to grant the Lease desired, and on what Terms or Conditions the Lease may be made, if it appear to him fit to be granted.
21. If the Lords of the Treasury approve of granting the Lease, and of the Terms proposed by the Surveyor General, they issue a Warrant, directing him "to make forth a *Cognat*, or send to the proper Auditor for a *Particular* of the Premises, and to rate the same, in order to the passing such Lease accordingly."
22. The *Cognat* or *Particular* contains a Description of the Estate to be devised. Therefore, if the Lease applied for be merely a Renewal or Prolongation of a former Lease, and no such Change has happened in the State of the Premises, as may make it necessary to vary the Description contained in the preceding Lease, the Surveyor General sends a Warrant to the Auditor (in whose Office the Leases are enrolled) to make forth a *Particular*, which is a Copy of the Description in the former Lease, with an Abstract of the Covenants and Provisions inserted therein: But if the Estate applied for has not been in Lease before, or if it be only a Part of what has been comprized in a former Lease, or if the State of the Premises has been so altered, by Building or otherwise, as to give Occasion for an Alteration in the former Description, then the Surveyor General makes forth a *Cognat*, describing the Premises according to the State and Circumstances thereof, at the Time of granting the new Lease.
23. The *Cognat* or *Particular* (whichever the Case may require) is rated by the Surveyor General, which Rate contains a Specification of the Term of Years, Reserved Rent, and Fine, for which the Lease is to be granted, and the Covenants and Provisions to be inserted therein; which *Cognat* or *Particular*, and Rate, being transcribed on Parchment, and signed by the proper Officers, are transmitted to the Treasury.
24. The Lords of the Treasury then issue a Warrant to the Clerk of the Pipe, or his Deputy, directing him to prepare a Lease to be passed under the Seal of the Exchequer, of the Premises described in the *Cognat* or *Particular*, and upon the Terms and Conditions specified in the Rate.
25. The Clerk of the Pipe in the Pipe Office prepares the Draught of the Lease; and a fair Copy of it, on Parchment unstamped (which is called the *Transcript* of the Lease) signed by the Deputy Clerk of the Pipe, is transmitted (together with the *Cognat* or *Particular*, and Warrant of the Treasury) to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is signed by him.
26. From the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Transcript goes to the Lords of the Treasury, and being signed by them, is returned to the Pipe Office.
27. The Lease is then ingrossed on Parchment, with the proper Stamps required by Law; and being signed by the Clerk of the Pipe, is transmitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who affixes to it the Seal of the Court of Exchequer. The Lease is then delivered to the Lessor, or his Agent.
28. The next Step is (in pursuance of a Proviso for that Purpose inserted in all Crown Leases) to enroll the Lease in the Office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue, and lastly,
29. To enter a Minute or Docquet (being a short Abstract thereof) in the Office of the Surveyor General.

WM HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

N° 32.

A STATE of the RULES observed in the Surveyor General's Office, in fencing Fines, and reserved Rents, for Leases of the Crown Land Revenue.

THE Rules of Proceeding in the Surveyor General's Office, relative to granting Leases of the Crown Land Revenue, may be comprized under the following Heads; viz :

- The Valuation of the Estates.
- The Terms of the Leases, and Periods of Renewal.
- The Proportion of the Reserved Rents : And
- The Computation of the Fines.

1st. As to the Valuation of the Estates.

In granting Leases of *Hay*, or of Ground for *Building*, it has been the Practice, for above Fifty Years past, to cause a Survey and Plan of the Premises to be taken by an experienced Builder or Surveyor : who is directed to examine the Condition and Value of the Buildings, and to certify what clear Yearly Rent they are worth for the Term proposed to be granted ; or, if they consist of Ground only, or Ground and ruinous Buildings, what Rent the Ground is worth, to be let on a Building Lease, and the Value of the old Materials.

In ascertaining the Value of *Lands*, or other Property, various Methods are taken, according to the Nature and Circumstances of each particular Case.

For Lands, if there be no Survey, or other satisfactory Account of the Value of them previously existing in the Office, Land Surveyors are employed, to make actual Surveys and Plans ; to examine and certify their Quality and Value ; what Timber or Woods are growing on them ; and whether there are any, and what Mines or Quarries. This Method of taking Surveys of Lands has been very generally practised in the Office during the last Sixteen or Seventeen Years, but was very little used for many Years before.

If the Nature of the Property be such that the Value of it cannot be ascertained, or judged of, by View and Inspection, as of Manors where the Income arises by Fines, Heriots, and other casual Profits, Tolls of Markets and Fairs, Profits of Fisheries, and the like, the Surveyor General requires either the Production of the Court Rolls, and Books of Account kept by the Parties, or a Certificate or Affidavit of the Average Yearly Produce ; or uses such other Means as appear to him most likely to obtain the requisite Information.

In respect to Mines, the Value of which is always uncertain, and for which no fixed Rent can be reserved, or Fine taken, without Injustice either to the Landlord or Tenant, Endeavours are used to learn what Proportion of the Produce is reserved by private Landlords for Mines in similar Situations, or under similar Circumstances ;—and Copies of private Leases of Mineral Property have been procured, as Precedents for Crown Leases of the same Nature, which have for some Years past been brought as nearly as possible to the Standard of private Bargains of the like Nature.

2dly. As to the Terms of the Leases, and Periods of Renewal.

By the Civil List Act of the 1st of Queen Anne, Leases of Lands belonging to the Crown are not to be granted for more than 31 Years, or Three Lives ; and of Houses for not more than 50 Years, or Three Lives ; Crown Leases are, therefore, granted and renewed for the Terms of 31 and 50 Years respectively. There are very few Instances of Leases for Lives granted by the Crown.

From the Words of the Civil List Act respecting Building Leases (" Where the greatest Part of the Value of the Tenement, at the Time of granting the Lease, consists of the Building or Buildings thereon") it has been held not legal to grant vacant Ground for Building, for more than 31 Years.—That Restriction has a Tendency to discourage Improvement by building on the Lands of the Crown, and on some Occasions has proved extremely inconvenient ; and it is evidently repugnant to the Spirit and Intention of the Act, which is expressed to have been made, " To the End that the Land Revenues of the Crown might be preserved, increased, and improved, to the best Advantage thereof." The Act seems therefore to want Amendment in this Respect.

There are no fixed Periods for renewing Crown Leases, either of Houses or Lands. The Tenants have usually been permitted to renew them at any Time most convenient to themselves ; and Renewals are generally applied for when about Half the Terms are run out. The Preference of Renewal has, with very few Exceptions, been given to the former Lessees, or their Representatives or Assignees ; and it is believed that this Custom has tended very much to the Improvement of the

Estates, as Houses of the first Magnitude are built on 50 Years Leases granted by the Crown, which would not be built under private Leases of less than 99 Years; and the Buildings, in general, on the Crown's Estate, are kept in as good Condition, and the Lands in as high Cultivation, as those which are private Property.

3dly. As to the Proportion of the Reserved Rents.

The Act of the 11th of Queen Anne requires that on every Crown Lease there should be reserved "the ancient or most usual Rent, or more, or such Rent as hath been reserved for the greater Part of 20 Years next before the making thereof; and where no such Rent hath been reserved, then a reasonable Rent, not being under the Third Part of the clear Yearly Value."

Most of the Crown Leases, prior to the passing of that Act, had been granted under very small Rents; and as the Act did not positively require the Reservation of a Third Part of the Annual Value, except in those Cases where no Rent had been reserved before, but admitted, in all other Cases, of renewing the Leases under the ancient Rents, it has happened that the Reservation of a Third Part has been made only in those Cases, where it could not be dispensed with; and, in most other Instances, the Leases continued to be renewed under the old Rents, many of which were mere Acknowledgments, such as 6s. 8d.—10s.—20s. and the like.

The Case of the Balliwick of St. James is, however, a remarkable Instance of the contrary. A great Part of that Estate, which consists of about 1,500 Houses, in and near the Parish of St. James, had been granted by King Charles the Second for a long Term, which expired at Michaelmas 1740, under a Rent of £. 5. per Annum; and having been divided into many Parcels, and sold out to Builders and others, for the Remainder of that Term, it was determined, on granting new Leases, to reserve an Eighth Part of the Yearly Value of the Houses, as a Ground Rent, payable to the Crown. The same Proportion of an Eighth was also reserved on renewing some other Leases of Houses, which had been granted under small or nominal Rents.

With few Exceptions, the Custom of renewing Crown Leases, under the old Rents, continued till the Year 1769; when a general Increase of the Reserved Rents, was begun to be made, in consequence of the following Order of the Treasury to the then Surveyor General.

"Sir,

"The Leeds Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having taken into Consideration several Leases of Crown Lands, and Reports of Mr. Herbert, late Surveyor General, on several Petitions for Reverfionary Grants of Leases, which are sent you herewith; and my Lords having fully enquired and examined into the several Matters contained therein, have commanded me to signify to you their Opinion that the said Leases will bear an Increase of One Fifth at least of the Annual Reserved Rent comprised therein, respectively: And my Lords desire that you will rate the Annual Reserved Rents accordingly, and return the said Leases and Reports to this Board, so altered, unless in any particular Instance you should see Cause to the contrary.

"I am, &c.

"THOMAS BRADSHAW."

"Treasury Chambers,
17th June 1769.

"Peter Burrell, Esq^r. Surveyor General."

In Explanation of this Order the Surveyor General received verbal Directions at the Board, that the increased Rents were to commence from the Time of renewing the Leases: The Addition of One Fifth to the old Rents was, therefore, made payable as well during the remaining Terms of the then subsisting Leases, as the Reverfionary Terms granted by the new Leases.

But this Order was soon found inadequate to the Purpose of either making any considerable Addition to the Annual Income, or bringing the Reserved Rents to any Thing like an equal Proportion of the Value of the Estates; for, among the Leases then in Course of Renewal, there was One of an Estate of £. 650 per Annum, held under a Rent of 20 Shillings per Annum, another of £. 200 per Annum, at 6s. 8d.; and a Third of £. 80 per Annum, at £. 76. To have reserved on these Leases an additional Rent of One Fifth would, in the Two first Instances, have been about a Five Hundredth Part of the Yearly Value of the Estates; and, in the Third, would have exceeded the full Yearly Value.

The Surveyor General, therefore, under the Clause in the Order which left him at Liberty to depart from it, where he should see Cause so to do, laid down this Rule for increasing the Rents; viz. To reserve an Eighth Part of the Value of the Estate as a Rent for the Term to be granted by the new Lease, and to add One Fifth to the former Rent, during the Remainder of the old Lease, where such an Addition would make it equal to or more than One Fifth of the Reverfionary Rent of One Eighth; but where the old Rent was a mere Acknowledgment, as 6s. 8d.—10s.—or 20s. then to reserve a Fifth Part of the Reverfionary Rent of One Eighth as an Addition to the old Rent, to be paid until the Commencement of the larger or Reverfionary Rent.

For

For Example.

If an Estate of the Value of £.10 per Annum was held under an old Rent of £.5, a Fifth Part, or 20s. being added to that Rent, would make £.6 per Annum to be paid during the Continuance of the old Lease, and an Eighth of the Value, or £.10 per Annum, would be the Rent for the Reverſionary Term; but if the old Rent had been 6s. 8d.—10s.—or 20s. then, instead of adding One Fifth to that small Rent, the Addition would have been £.2, or One Fifth of the Reverſionary Rent, to be paid during the Remainder of the old Lease, when the Reverſionary Rent of £.10 would commence; and as a Compensation to the Leſſees for the Payment of the additional Rents during the Remainder of their former Leases, a proportionable Abatement was made from the Fines.

But this Mode of Reservation being productive of much Confusion, and the increasing the Reserved Rents during the Continuance of former Leases occasioning many trifling fractional Additions to the Rentals, but no substantial Increase of Income, that Part of the Regulation was afterwards discontinued, and the following Rule was then established, which has been observed ever ſince: viz. To increase the Reserved Rents in thoſe Cases only where they are less than an Eighth Part of the Yearly Value; and to raise them to that Proportion; and where no Rent has been reserved before, to reserve a Third Part of the clear Annual Value, as required by the Act of the 11th of Queen Anne.

Leases of Mines are, however, an Exception to this Rule: The Reservations in such Leases are commonly a small Rent or Acknowledgment of 10s. or 20s. per Annum, and an Eighth or a Tenth Part of the Produce, to be accounted for on Oath; which are the Proportions commonly reserved by private Landlords. If that Kind of Reservation is not consistent with the Act of Queen Anne, the Act would require to be amended; for if so large a Proportion as One Third of the Produce, or even of the clear Profits, were to be reserved, it would operate as a Prohibition to Adventures of that Kind, in the Lands belonging to the Crown.

4thly. As to the Computation of the Fines.

Though the Act of the 11th of Queen Anne limits the Duration of Crown Leases, and regulates the Reservation of the Rents;—and though the Fines for Leases, as well as the Rents, are mentioned in that, and in most of the subsequent Acts for the Civil List, there is no Law or Statute for regulating the Mode of computing or setting the Fines; nor is the Rate of Interest, or Number of Years Purchase, prescribed by any Order of the Treasury. In a Paper of Instructions from the Lord Treasurer Southampton, and the Lord Ashley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the Surveyor General, in 1661, it was directed, "That his Majesty's Surveyor General should report to them his Advice, touching the Fine and improved Rent to be reserved for his Majesty's Service;" but as to the Quantity of the Fine, or the Rate of Computation, it seems to have been left to the Discretion of the Surveyor General for the Time being, to set such a Fine as, according to the Circumstances of each particular Case, should appear to him to be just, subject always to the Approbation of the Treasury.

The Fines for Leases of *Houses* and Leases of *Lands* have always been computed at different Rates of Interest, owing to the Difference in the Nature of the Two Kinds of Property. The Rates of Computation, prior to the Year 1769, were 10 per Cent. Compound Interest for *Houses*, or about Ten Years Purchase (9. 9148) for a Lease of 50 Years; and 6 per Cent. for *Lands*, or about Fourteen Years Purchase (13. 9290) for a Lease of 31 Years. For Leases for Lives the Rule was, to take Ten Years Purchase for adding One Life to Two Lives in being, Six Years Purchase for Two Lives after One, and Fourteen Years Purchase for Three Lives. In the Year 1769 these Rates of Computation were revised by the then Surveyor General, who made no Alteration in those respecting Leases of *Lands*, thinking 14 Years Purchase a reasonable Value for a Lease for 31 Years or 3 Lives; but with respect to Leases of *Houses*, he established the following Rates of Computation (varying according to the Length of the Term to be) instead of the general Rate of 10 per Cent.; viz.

	Rate of Com- putation.	Value of a Lease of 50 Years.
		Years Purchase.
1 st . When there were under 50 Years to come of an existing Lease —	10 per Cent.	9. 9148.
2 ^d . From 50 to 60 Years — — — —	—	10. 5616.
3 ^d . From 60 to 70 Years — — — —	8 per Cent.	12. 2334.
4 th . Above 70 Years — — — —	6 per Cent.	15. 7818.

And the Fines are still computed at these Rates.

In computing the Fines for Leases of *Houses*, no other Deduction is made from the Annual Value estimated by the Surveyor than the Reserved Rent. For Leases of *Lands*, the *Land Tax* is deducted as well as the Reserved Rent, and the Fines are computed on the Surplus Yearly Value.

x

The

The Computations are made by Smart's Tables of Compound Interest (Tab. IV.) by deducting from the present Value of a Term of 31 or 50 Years, at the given Rate of Interest, the proportional Value of the Lease in being at the same Rate; and the Remainder is the Number of Years Purchase, or Parts of a Year's Purchase, for the Reversionary Term proposed to be granted; which Remainder being multiplied by the clear Annual Value of the Estate, the Product is the Amount of the Fine for the Reversionary Lease. An Example of each Sort will more particularly explain the Mode of Computation.

E X A M P L E 1st.

For a Lease of Lands,

Computation of Fine for renewing a Lease of Lands, to add 15 Years to 16 in being (to make up the Term to 31 Years) at 6 per Cent. Compound Interest.

Annual Value (say)	—	—	—	—	£. 100 —
Referred Rent $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	£. 12 10 —
Land Tax	—	—	—	—	10 —
					<u>22 10 —</u>
				Clear Annual Value	£. 77 10 —
					<u>—</u>
				Years Purchase.	
Present Value of a Term of 31 Years	—	—	—	13. 9290	
D ^r — of the Term in being, 16 Years	—	—	—	10. 1058	
				<u>3. 8232</u>	
D ^r — of the Reversion of 15 Years	—	—	—	77. 5	
				<u>191160</u>	
				267624	
				<u>267624</u>	
Fine	—	£. 256.25800,	or	£. 295 5 11	

E X A M P L E 2d.

For a Lease of Houses.

Computation of Fine for renewing a Lease of Houses, to add 28 Years to 22 Years in being (to make up the Term to 50 Years) at 5 per Cent. Compound Interest.

Annual Value (say)	—	—	—	—	£. 100 —
Referred Rent $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	12 10 —
				Clear Annual Value	£. 87 10 —
					<u>—</u>
				Years Purchase.	
Present Value of a Term of 50 Years	—	—	—	10. 9616	
D ^r — of the Term in being, 22 Years	—	—	—	9. 4425	
				<u>1. 5191</u>	
D ^r — Reversionary Term of 28 Years	—	—	—	87. 5	
				<u>75955</u>	
				106337	
				<u>121528</u>	
Fine	—	£. 132.92125,	or	£. 132 18 41	

From the Amount of the Fines so computed, an Abatement is made for the Expence of the Survey (if One has been taken) in which Case the Surveyor's Bill is paid by the Lessee, and some Allowance has usually been made towards the Fees of the Lease. The lowest Expence of an Exchange

Every Lease is from 50 to £. 60, in Fees paid at the different Offices; and where Two or more Estates are comprized in One Lease, and granted for different Terms, and under separate Rents, the Fees are increased from 50 or £. 60, to 80, 90, or £. 100; and in some Instances more; and the Allowance on Account of Fees is varied accordingly. The Custom of making an Allowance on that Account is presumed to be founded on this Principle, that if such an Establishment of Officers is judged necessary for the Security of the Revenue, the Expence attending it should be borne by the Crown. In a Report of John Pulteney, Esq^r Surveyor General, to the Lords of the Treasury, dated the 18th December 1723, he says—"In consideration of the Changes of passing the intended Lease, I have lessened the Fine of £. 525. 10 s. to £. 450." And the Honble. Mr. St. John, late Surveyor General, in a Report, dated 18 November 1783, says,—“The Fees for Crown Leases, though paid by Individuals, are in reality a Charge on the Revenue, it having immemorially been the Custom for the Surveyor General to have regard to the Expences of the Lease, on fixing the Fine, and to make a discretionary Abatement therefrom, according to the Circumstances of each particular Case.”

The Abatement on Account of Fees is seldom in any Case so much as the actual Expences of the Lease. About Two Thirds of the Amount of the Fees are constantly allowed out of Fines for Leases of Lands; but for Leases of Houses, where the Advantage is greater, from the Rate of Interest being higher, and the Commencement of the Reversionary Term generally more remote, the Fines are commonly set at or very near the Sum to which they amount on Calculation; and little or no Abatement is made for Charges of the Leases.

WM HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

N° 33.

A STATE of the Comparative Amount of the Produce of the One Eighth Part of the Value of the demised Estates of the Crown, which is reserved in Rent, and of the Seven Eighth Parts which are paid for in Fine.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Rents reserved on Leases, being about One Eighth Part of the whole estimated Value, as per Statement, N° 22 — — —	—	—	—	13,662	6	5½
Fines for Seven Eighth Parts of the Value on Leases of Houses, from 1760 to 1786, as per Account, N° 10, £. 56,538. 13. 4, being on an Average —	2,174	31	3			
Fines for Seven Eighth Parts on Leases of Lands, from 1760 to 1786, £. 127,457, being on an Average —	4,903	14	9			
Average Yearly Amount of Fines —	—	£.		7,072	6	—
The Crown Leases being commonly renewed when about One Half of the Leases are expired, add compound Interest on the Fines for Houses for 25 Years, at 4 per Cent. and they will amount to —	5,796	16	9			
And on the Fines for Lands for 15½ Years, and they will amount to — — —	9,003	18	—			
				£. 14,800	14	9

N^o 34.

Guildhall, 20th October 1791.

Gentlemen,

THE Committee for letting the Lands and Tenements belonging to the City of London have directed me to acknowledge the Honour of your Letter of the 21st of September last, requesting a Communication of "the Plan or System of Management of the Corporation Estates in London and Westminster;" and being ready to give all the Assistance in their Power, in the important Business under your Consideration, have desired me to acquaint you,

That the general Custom of the Corporation, in disposing of void Ground, or bad or ruinous Houses, upon Building Leases, has been to let the same by public Auction, at a Rate per Foot upon the Front of the Ground, divided into proper Lots according to a Plan, an Elevation where necessary, and under Conditions previously settled, whereby the Time of delivering Possession, the Term to be granted, the Form and Quality of the Building, the Time limited for the Execution thereof, the Allowance of Rent while the Buildings are erecting, and every material Circumstance, according to the Situation and Value of the Premises, are specified; and these Conditions being entered in the Contract Book, with a Blank for the Rent, and an Obligation in a sufficient Penalty subjoined, are filled up and executed by the highest Bidder, immediately after the Auction. The old Materials are generally allowed to the Contractor; and although not paid for separately, have always an Influence on the Ground Rent.

In letting Houses upon Repairing Leases, the same Method is observed. The Contracts specify the particular Articles of the intended Repair, which are previously settled by the Surveyor, under the Direction of the Committee, and the Execution always limited to One Year from the Date of the Contract, or from the Time of delivering Possession; and the Biddings are taken upon a Rent in Gross, instead of a Rate per Foot.

Those Tenants of the City who reside on their Towns, and whose Ancestors, or themselves, have laid out Money in Improvements, or are established in Business, or under any such local Circumstance as would render it as Hardship to be subjected to a public Auction, are, when their Terms are become less than Three Years, allowed to treat for new Leases; and if their Proposals are approved, Contracts are made with them, to the same Effect as before stated.

Various Opinions have prevailed at different Times, as to the Extent of Term adequate to the Expense of Building: Much will always depend on Situation, Value of Money, and Success of Builders. Some Years since the Corporation found it necessary to grant Leases for Sixty-one Years, renewable every Fourteen Years at the Option of the Tenant, upon a Fine of Seven Years Ground Rent; and such Ground Rent and Fine to continue invariable for ever. At other Times they have granted Leases of Houses for 40 Years, renewable in like Manner, reserving for a Ground Rent *our Eighth* of the improved Rent, and fixing the Fine at Seven Years Ground Rent. Upon the Lapse of Renewal in some Cases, the Lease becomes absolute for the Term; in others the Tenant has the Option of subsequent Renewal on Payment of Interest on the Fine; but the Expense of Renewal on the Building Lease occurring 47 Years before the Advantage to be derived from it, the Right has been claimed in very few Instances, and as all Leases renewable upon determined Fines and Rents contain a Principle injurious to the Landlord, by excluding him from all Advantage of future Improvement, this Practice has been for some Years discontinued, and the Corporation have since found no Difficulty in letting Ground for Building upon Leases for 61 Years, and Houses for 21 Years absolute. These are now considered as established Rules, and the Practice of taking Fines is generally discontinued; but those who are possessed of renewable Leases under the former Custom are nevertheless allowed the full Advantage of their Covenants.

All Rents payable to the City are reserved clear of the Land Tax and all other Deductions whatever; and the Leases are prepared in a stipulated Form, with the Addition of such special Covenants as arise out of the original Contract.

The Estates of the City are let by a Committee under the Control of the Court of Common Council, the Representative Body of the whole Corporation. The Committee view the different Estates, when the Leases are near expiring, and at such other Times as Circumstances require. The preparing of Contracts, Leases, Renewals, &c. is Part of the Business of the Comptroller, who is Secretary to the Committee, and has the Custody of all Title Deeds, Leases, and other Evidences respecting the City's Property. Upon the Execution of a Contract it becomes the Duty of the Surveyor to view the Premises as often as necessary to see it performed, and of the Chamberlain, to receive the Rent when due. The Tenant is entitled to his Lease on covering in his Building, or finishing his Repair, and this being certified by the Surveyor on the original Contract, the Lease is executed as soon as possible.

By Order of the Committee you receive inclosed a Blank Draft of a City Lease, containing the common and usual Covenants; and they have particularly directed me to add, that if any further Information shall be thought necessary, your Secretary may at any Time receive it from,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

JOS. BUSHNAN,
Comptroller.The Honble. Commissioners
of the Land Revenue.

8

Gentlemen,

Land Revenue Office,
October 21st, 1791.

Gentlemen,

IN Obedience to your Directions I have made Enquiry relative to the Plan of Management of the large Estate in Houses and Building Ground, respecting which you desired Information; and I herewith lay before you the Substance of the Information communicated to me by the Gentlemen concerned in the Management of it.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,

WM HARRISON.

The Commissioners of the
Land Revenue.

Minutes of Information communicated to Mr. Harrison respecting the Plan of Management of a large Estate in Houses and Building Ground in and about London.

The Leases on this Estate are of Three Descriptions; viz.

- 1st. Building Leases, which are either of Ground not before built on, or of Ground with old Buildings, on which new ones are to be erected.
- 2^{dly}. Renewals or Prolongations of Building Leases; and,
- 3^d. Repairing Leases.

Different Rules are observed in granting the Leases of each Class.

The Building Leases

Terms of Years.	are granted for Terms not exceeding 99 Years, nor less than 50 Years, according to the Rate or Quality of the Houses; but the greater Number of them are granted for 99 Years. Leases of Ground in the same Situation are, in general, granted for the same Extent of Term; and where it happens that Parts of such Grounds are let at subsequent Periods, the Terms of the Leases are proportionably shorter, to make them all expire at the same Time.
Ground Rents.	The Ground Rents are commonly estimated at a Rate per Foot on the Front Dimension; but the Value of Building Ground being a Value created by building on it, the Ground Rents necessarily depend on Situation, and the Quality of the Buildings. They are, consequently, extremely variable; but in general they are computed at about an Eighth Part of the Yearly Value of the Houses proposed to be erected. Sometimes large Parcels of Ground, not before built on, have been let to One Tenant at low Ground Rents, as an Inducement to the covering them with Buildings; and Parts of such Ground let by the First Tenant to others at improved Ground Rents; but the leasing large Quantities of Ground to One Person is not now practised in letting this Estate.
Land Tax. Commencement of Rent.	The Ground Rents are always reserved clear of Land Tax and all other Deductions. The Commencement of the Ground Rent varies according to the Time that may be deemed necessary for covering in the Buildings: For Two or Three Houses, One Year is allowed; and from Three to Six Houses, Two Years. In some Instances Three Years have been allowed, but now rarely more than Two Years in any Case.
Quality of Buildings.	The Size or Quality of the Houses to be built is always previously stipulated. They are usually confined to First, Second, Third, or Fourth Rate Houses (as described in the last Building Act) according to the Situation, and the Sort of Inhabitants they are designed for. Very few Fourth Rate Houses are admitted on this Estate. The Buildings are erected under the Inspection of the Surveyor of the Estate.
Splitting of Ground Rents.	When Ground sufficient for more than One House is let to One Tenant, and several Houses are erected on it for Sale, or Parts of the Ground let out, and built on by others, it is usual to grant separate Leases of the different Houses to the Builders or Purchasers, at a specific Part of the original Ground Rent. This is done for the Accommodation of the Tenants, and in order to facilitate the Sale of the Houses, by freeing them from the Payment of any more than the Share of the Ground Rent separately charged upon them. Such Leases are commonly executed when the Houses are covered in;—but the reserving very small or nominal Rents is considered as highly objectionable, by Reason that such Rents, from not being thought worth the Trouble of collecting, are sometimes lost Sight of, and occasion the Title of the Landlord to be called in Question.
Old Materials.	When new Houses are to be built on Ground where old Buildings are standing, the old Materials are sometimes valued to the Tenant, and either paid for in Ready Money, or by a proportionable Advance on the Ground Rent;—and sometimes they are sold to others:—But the Tenants of this Estate being permitted to renew their Leases at any Time, very few Instances of this Sort occur.
Covenants.	The Leases contain a Covenant for leaving all Improvements on the Premises at the End of the Term, and other common Covenants of Building Leases, with Exceptions in particular Cases, as Circumstances may require.

Renewals

Renewals of BUILDING LEASES.

The Tenants are allowed to renew their Building Leases at any Time most convenient to themselves; several have renewed when they had between Twenty and Thirty Years to come, and some between Thirty and Forty Years.

The Preference of Renewal is always allowed to the original Impeovers, or to the Persons possessed of the original Lease: If they decline it, the next Tenant holding under them is permitted to renew.

Those Leases are commonly renewed to make up the Term to Sixty-three Years, or Three Terms of Twenty-one Years. The new Leases are always granted to commence in Reversion, from the Expiration of the former Terms.

The Consideration paid for such Renewals is a Ground Rent, and a Fine for the Surplus Value.

Where the Rent reserved on the original Lease appears to be an improved Ground Rent, it is continued by the new Lease; but where the Ground has been let out by the first Tenant at an advanced Ground Rent, that Rent is reserved to the Landlord by the new Lease: And where a Ground Rent happens to be very small, and disproportionate to the rest of the Estate, it is raised to an Equality with the other Rents in the same Neighbourhood.

The Fines are calculated by Smart's Tables, allowing the Tenant Five per Cent. Compound Interest, first deducting the Ground Rent and Land Tax from the clear improved Rent, which the House is esteemed worth at the Time of Renewal, to be let on a Lease of Twenty-one Years, the Tenant performing all Repairs. The Calculation is made by deducting the present Value of the unexpired Term of the old Lease, from the present Value of a full Lease of Sixty-three Years, and the Remainder is the Fine for the additional Term:—Thus,

Suppose a Lease which has Twenty-five Years to come be renewed to make up 63 Years, the House worth a Rent of £. 100 per Annum, on a Lease of 21 Years, the Ground Rent £. 12. 10s. The Land Tax £. 5, and the clear Value consequently £. 82. 10s. per Annum.—Then, by Smart's Tables,

				Year's Purchase.
The present Value of a Lease for 63 Years, is	—	—	—	== 19.0750
And of a Term of 25 Years	—	—	—	== 14.0939
				—
Value of the Reversionary Term of 38 Years	—	—	—	== 4.9811
Which being multiplied by the clear Value of the House	—	—	—	82.5
				—
				349055
				99612
				398488
				—
The Fine for the Renewal, is	—	—	—	410.94075
				—
or	—	—	—	£. 410 18 9½

No Condition for Insurance against Fire is inserted in such renewed Leases.

The Covenants of the original Leases are continued, and any others added, in particular Covenants, that may be deemed necessary.

REPAIRING LEASES.

Repairing Leases are seldom applied for till within a Year or two of the Expiration of a preceding Lease; and it would, in general, not be thought advisable to grant new Leases sooner. The renewing of such Leases is always considered as a new Letting, yet the Preference is always given to a former Tenant, if a good one.

The Leases are renewed for 21 or 31 Years, according to the Nature and Expence of the Repairs to be performed.

The Considerations of granting such Leases are Rent and Repairs.

The Repairs are previously specified, and the Expence estimated by the Surveyor of the Estate; and they must be performed to his Satisfaction before the Lease is executed.

The Tenants on Repairing Leases are obliged to insure as near to the full Value of the Building as the Fire Office will allow.

The Rent to be reserved to the Landlord is ascertained by estimating what Rack Rent the Houses, when repaired, will be worth; and deducting therefrom so much as will be sufficient to repay to the Tenant the Expence of the Repairs, with Interest at 7 ½ per Cent. within the Term of the Lease; also the Land Tax, the Charge of Insurance, and any other Charges which an intermediate Tenant is liable to; and the Expence of repairing or keeping up the Houses during the Term, as well as of the first Repair, so as to reduce the Rack Rent as nearly as possible to a clear Annuity, which is the Rent to be reserved.

Allowance for
Lease by
Tenants, &c.

Buildings
worn by
Surveyor.

Where several Houses are taken on a repairing Lease, by one Person, he is considered as entitled to some farther Allowance, for Risk of Loss by Tenants, and for his own Trouble; and in such Cases the Interest on the Money laid out is computed at $\frac{1}{2}$. per Cent.

There are inserted in the Leases the usual Covenants for the Agents of the Landlord to examine the State of the Buildings at particular Times; but the Surveyor of this Estate, being constantly among the Tenants, and overseeing the State of the Buildings, the inspecting of them at fixed Periods is rendered unnecessary.

To Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. Sir John Call, Bart. and John Fordyce, Esq. Commissioners for enquiring into the State and Condition of the Land Revenues of the Crown.

Gentlemen,

I have received the Honour of your Letter, desiring my Opinion on the following Questions; viz.

Supposing any Person to be possessed of an Estate consisting of several Hundred Houses in London and Westminster, in various Situations, of various Size and Quality, and of different Ages, Conditions, and State of Repair:

Supposing those Houses to have been let on Leases for Terms of Fifty Years, commencing at different Times, and those Leases, of course, falling in at different Periods, from One Year to Fifty Years hence:

What would be the Mode of managing such an Estate, the most advantageous to the Proprietor; and what Rules and Regulations are necessary to be established for that Purpose?

In Answer thereto, I beg leave to observe, that the First Point for Consideration, with respect to the Management of an Estate in Houses is, whether it be prudent to let Leases at Rack Rents, or to take Fines on Referred Rents, less than the Rack Rents.

And I am clearly of Opinion, that it is advisable to reserve, on such Leases, not more than Two Thirds of the Nett Rack Rent, nor less than One Half thereof, deducting a reasonable Allowance for Repairs and Improvements, and to take a Fine, calculated upon the Value of the other Third or Half.

1st. Because it is found by Experience, that a heavy Rent operates considerably more than a Fine to damp the Spirit of Improvement and Repair.

2^d. Because in the Case of the Insolvency of the Lessee, the Premises themselves afford, at all Times, a full Security of the Rent reserved on the Lease, if it be less than the actual Value.

The next Point is, whether it be prudent to grant Reversionary Leases.

And I am clearly of Opinion, that Reversionary Leases are not to be advised, generally, in the Case of the Crown, nor of any private Proprietor, who is not pressed to sacrifice future Income to present Advantage, except it be for the Purpose of immediate and substantial Improvements, or unless it happens that the Leaseholder is the actual Occupier.

1st. Because no Person, except in the Cases mentioned, will pay a Fine for a Reversionary Lease, or Purchase any other Reversion, to make only the ordinary Interest of Money; for in the Valuation of a Reversion on Buildings, it is usual to calculate that the Reversion, when it takes Effect, is to repay the Purchaser his Money, with a Compound Interest of 6, 7, or 8 per Cent. from the Time he advanced it; and if the Seller of the Reversion lay out the Purchase Money, he must be contented with the common Interest of the Day, and he evidently therefore makes a considerable Sacrifice for the present Use of the Money.

2^dly, Because the Fine taken on a Reversionary Lease is calculated upon the supposed Difference between the Referred Rent, and what will be the actual Value at the Expiration of the existing Lease; and that contingent Difference is seldom, in such Bargains, stated favourably for the Lessor.

The next Point is, the Length of the Terms to be granted:—

And I am of Opinion that Repairing Leases should not be for less Terms than 21 Years, nor more than 40 Years, according to the Condition and Quality of the Houses to be let; and Building Leases for not less than 60 Years, nor more than Ninety-nine Years, according to the Rate of Houses covenanted to be built.

It is lastly to be considered what Covenants should be inserted in the Leases:—

The Leases should contain, together with the usual Covenants, strict Covenants for maintaining and leaving the Premises in substantial Repair; for permitting the Surveyor or Agent of the Lessor to inspect, at all Times, the State of the Buildings, for insuring the Premises from Fire, for a certain Sum thereto to be named, and producing Annually to the Receiver the Receipt on the Policy of such Insurance; for preventing injudicious Alterations, to the Injury of the principal Walls, and Timbers; for preventing Annoyances; for vesting in the Lessor all Fixtures placed on the Premises during the Term; and for taking an Inventory thereof at the Expiration of the last Seven Years.

If the Premises be destroyed by Fire, and are not insured, the Lessor must rest solely on the Solvency of the Lessee, for his Security.—If the Tenants are suffered to cut away principal Timber, or remove or alter Partition or Principal Walls, the Injury in consequence is frequently beyond Remedy; and Houses are commonly damaged in a much greater Proportion than the Value of the Fixtures, by being dismantled of them at the End of the Term.

Before any Leases are granted, an Agreement should be entered into by the intended Lessee, containing a Particular of the Repairs and Improvements necessary to be done immediately to the Premises; and it should be therein expressly stipulated, that he should not be intitled to the Lease, until it was certified by the Surveyor of the Lessor, that such Lessee had, in a proper Manner, performed the necessary Works.

It is apprehended that the Management of such an Estate may be well conducted by Three Officers, viz^t.

A SURVEYOR,

Whole Duty it will be, on the Establishment of the Office, to make accurate Plans and Descriptions of the whole Estate, which must be deposited in the Office, and will be of continual Use in Matters relating thereto; to enter into every House Once in every Year, between the Months of March and September, and inspect its State of Repair, and report the same, particularising what Repairs, if any, ought to be done under the Lessee's Covenant; to see, at the Expiration of any Lease, that the Premises are left in a proper State of Repair, and that the Fixtures are not removed; and to ascertain the Rent to be reserved on a new Lease, the Length of Term to be granted, the Fine to be paid, and the Repairs to be done by the intended Lessee, before the Lease is granted; to certify whether such Repairs are properly performed; to annex accurate Plans to the Leases; to fix the Sum for which the Lessor should covenant to insure; and, generally, to advise upon all Matters relating to the Interests of the Estate.

A RECEIVER,

Whole Duty it will be to receive the Rents and Fines, giving ample Security for the Payment of the same, by Installments, from Time to Time; and to satisfy himself, from the Insurance Receipts, that the Whole of the Estate is kept regularly insured by the Lessees.

And a COMPTROLLER,

Who will receive the Reports of the Surveyor, and act upon them at his Discretion, in enforcing the Covenants of the subsisting Leases, and in letting new Leases. He will receive Proposals from all Persons desirous of taking Leases; will settle the Conditions upon which they are to be let; and will prepare the Leases, and all necessary Agreements; and will generally act in all Matters relating to the Estate, under the Advice of the Surveyor. He will also audit the Accounts of the Receiver; and see that the Rents are, in due Time, paid over by him, as shall be stipulated.

The Surveyor may be paid by a fixed Salary, for the Business which is regular and Annual, such as the general Survey of every House Once in every Year, and other contingent Services; and as to his Duty on the Expiration of Leases, which may vary much in different Years, by a certain Rate on the Amount of the improved Rents, and by a *per Centage* on the Repairs done on the Grant of a New Lease, to be paid to him by the Lessee. On the greatest private Estate in London, the Surveyor is paid by the Lessees 5 per Cent. on such Repairs.

The Receiver will be paid by a Poundage on the Rents and Fines.

The Comptroller, and such Assistants as are necessary to him, must be paid by Salaries; and will have the Emoluments derived from the Agreements and Leases. The Charges for them should be fixed at a certain Sum, not exceeding the customary Rates on large Estates, which Sum should include all Fees whatsoever, and be paid by the Lessee; and all extra Fees to the Officers be in the strictest Manner prohibited, as such Fees are, in all Cases, ultimately paid at least threefold by the Lessor.

I have herein stated, generally, what appears to me the proper Mode of managing an Estate of the Nature described, the most advantageous to the Proprietor, and the Regulations I would propose to be established for that Purpose.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and
very humble Servant,

Saville Row,
5th Aug. 1791.

S. P. COCKERELL.

To

To the Commissioners for enquiring into the State and Condition of the Land Revenues of the Crown.

Gentlemen,

IN Compliance with your Request, I have considered your Question, "What would be the Mode of managing an Estate (consisting of several Hundred Houses in London and Westminster, in various Situations, Size, Quality, Ages, Condition, and State of Repair, let on Leases expiring at different Times, from One to Fifty Years) the most advantageous to the Proprietor; and what Rules and Regulations I would propose as necessary to be established for that Purpose?" And beg to answer it as follows:

- First, An Annual Rental and Particular should be formed, of all the different Houses, their Rents, their Leases, when granted, and when expiring; an accurate Plan of the whole Estate to be taken; and the Appointment of a confidential Surveyor and Receiver.
- Secondly, Surveys to be taken of all the Houses and Buildings, for State of Repair, according to the Covenants in their respective Leases; and Notices to be given to the different Tenants, where the Buildings have been neglected.
- Thirdly, As the Leases become near expiring, I recommend, within Three Years of their Expiration, Renewals to be made with the Tenants in Possession, for either Repairing or Building Terms, as the State of those Houses shall require, or as the State of the adjoining Houses may be in, having respect to a Probability of Improvement that may take Place at a small distant Period. All Agreements with Tenants to be made on their paying a Next Annual Rent, subjecting themselves to lay out a certain Sum of Money, either in substantial Repairs, or Re-building, as the Case may require, within a certain Time, according to the Sums, Situation of Persons, and necessities of the Case.
- Fourthly, The Repairs or Mode of Building to be done by the Tenants should be particularised, or certain Sums specified to be laid out, to the Satisfaction of the Surveyor to the Estate; on whose Certificate, that the Sums have been properly expended, or the Repairs done, the Leases to be granted.
- Fifthly, An Agreement or Contract to be entered into, on the Terms being adjusted.
- Sixthly, Certain fixed Prices for Leases and Contracts to be paid by the Tenants.
- Seventhly, The Tenants to pay in Addition to the Rent that shall be fixed, as much per Annum as will insure the Buildings from Damage by Fire, the Lessor binding himself to insure the Sum fixed on for Insurance. A Covenant to be in the Leases, stating the Mode to be proceeded upon, in Case of an Accident by Fire.
- Eighthly, Great Attention should be made by the Surveyor, that the Lessees do not neglect the Covenants in their Leases; if they do, Notices to be immediately given.
- Ninthly, If Building Leases could be granted for 61 Years, or 99 Years, it would be very advantageous to the Estate.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Christ's Hospital,
Aug. 30, 1797.

Your most obedient and devoted Servant,
RICH^d NORRIS.

N° 35.

To the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

Gentlemen,

WE are favoured with your Letter of the 13th of August, desiring our Opinions on the Management of Estates belonging to the Crown.

In consequence thereof we have taken the general Subject into Consideration, and have endeavoured to state our Opinions as to the best Mode of managing a private Estate, both with respect to the present and future Improvement, except as to the Cultivation of Timber, which we have taken rather in a National point of View.

Having premised thus much, we shall proceed to the Investigation of the Subject; for the better Elucidation of which we have classed it under different Heads; viz.

S U R V E Y S.

We should recommend that an accurate Survey should be made immediately of each Estate, whether large or small, by eminent Surveyors of known Integrity, who should be under some Obligation for the faithful Performance of the Trust reposed in them; whose Instructions from the Board should be to make a particular Valuation per Acre of each Field, or Parcel of Ground, at some Time describing the Nature of the Soil, its present State of Cultivation, and whether it might not be improved by a different Mode of Husbandry; also the Kind and State of the Fence and Buildings, and whether they have been kept in Repair, according to the Covenants of the Lease; also what Timber, whether in Hedge-Row or Coppice, the Quantity of Underwood, and what is the usual Course of cutting; how many Years Growth, and whether any other Land might be advantageously planted with Timber or Underwood; the Situation with respect to Market Towns, Land or Water Carriage; and whether any Coal or other Mines, or a Possibility of opening any; also the Extent of Manors, if any, either belonging to or possessed over the Estate, together with all Fines, Quit-Rents, and Heriotes, &c.; also the Amount of Tythes, Poor's Rates, and Land Tax, with every Outgoing. In fine, every minute Circumstance should be mentioned that will throw any Light upon the Subject; all of which, together with a Copy of the Survey, should be entered in a separate Book for each Estate, as well as a Copy of the present Lease, so that when another View is taken, the Surveyor would have an Opportunity of referring to every Particular relative to the Estate, and compare its present State and Condition with the former, which at once would shew whether the Tenant has done Justice to the Estate, and whether it would be proper to grant him a farther Term.

And whereas it may often happen that small Fields or Parcels of Land are intermixed with Lands belonging to the Crown, it would be proper for the Surveyor to report the same, and, if possible, to buy them at a fair Price, or exchange them for other Land, as that would increase the Annual Value of the Estate considerably.

L E A S E S.

In considering the Subject of Crown Leases, we are inclined to believe they have hitherto generally been renewed to Persons who in some Way or other have had Interest with Government at the Time of such Renewal, and of course upon very advantageous Terms to the Lessee; and though, in some Instances, Fines may have been very small on Account of Services done to Government, yet at the Expiration of that Term the Obligation ceases.

We shall therefore take the Subject into Consideration, agreeable to that Idea, and consider the whole as private Property.

Having before recommended that descriptive Surveys and Valuations should be immediately made of every Estate, we now propose that a Review be taken within Three Years of the Expiration of every Lease, and an exact Valuation made of the Annual Value of the Estate, whether Land or Buildings; and if the present Possessor wishes for a Renewal of the Lease, we should recommend that a Term not exceeding Thirty-one Years should be granted him, unless he engages to lay out a certain Sum of Money in Buildings, or other Improvements. In that Case Sixty-one Years would be proper, but not more, upon the following Conditions; that he should pay no Fine whatever, as we conceive all Fines whatever to be a Bar to Improvements, and but a temporary Service to the Lessor; and as to the Rent, he should pay One-half the Annual Value made by the Surveyor, the first 10 Years, and Three-fourths the Remainder of the Term; and although we mention this Proposal as a general Rule, yet we are of Opinion that many Instances will occur, where the Tenant has laid out very large Sums of Money, in Buildings, or other Improvements, in Expectation of a Renewal upon low Terms; in which Case some farther Allowance in the Rent might be made, according to the Circumstances of the Case.

The Annual Rent being agreed upon, the Nature of the Clauses of the Lease should next be considered; but as most Estates will vary as to the System of Agriculture, we cannot point

out the particular Clauses to be adapted to each Estate; therefore shall only propose general Clauses, which must vary according to the Nature of the Estates; viz^t.

All Buildings, Gates, Fences, Roads, and Ditches, or Watercourses, to be kept in compleat Repair; and if not repaired within Three Months after Notice has been given to the Lessee, the Lessor to have Liberty to repair the same, and the Expence attending such Repair to be considered as Rent due, which, if not paid, may be seized for immediately.

No Buildings to be suffered to be pulled down, or materially altered, without Leave, in Writing, from the Board, under certain Penalties. It may be proper, in some Instances, to allow a certain Quantity of Pollards, or Rough Timber, for Repairs; but that to be marked by the Surveyor, and with Consent of the Commissioners.

Underwood should be allowed to be cut at certain Periods only, according to the Custom of the Country; and all Saplings, or Maiden Oaks, to be left; and it may not be improper to allow a small Premium per 100 to the Woodman, which we have known, in some Instances, to answer very well.

If there are any Vacancies, they should be planted at every Fall; the fencing of Wood Lands should also be particularly stipulated, and especially towards the Conclusion of the Lease, as we have known many Instances where Cattle have been suffered to over run the Woods towards the Conclusion of the Lease, to the great Injury of young Timber.

No Meadow, Pasture, or Coppice Land, to be ploughed up, without Leave, in Writing, under a Penalty of £. 10 per Ann. for every Acre so ploughed up.

No Hay or Straw to be carried off the Premises, except within certain Distances of Cities or large Market Towns, and then a Proportion of Dung brought on, instead; viz^t. Four Load for every Load of Hay, and Two for every Load of Straw, or an equal Proportion of Lime, or other Manure.

All Straw or Dung made on the Premises the last Year of the Term to be left for the next Tenant, without any Allowance for the same.

A System of Husbandry agreeable to the Custom of the Country, and best adapted to the Situation of the Estate, should be specified in the Lease, under certain Penalties.

No Rabbits should be allowed upon the Estate, but the Tenants should be obliged to destroy them, if any, they being a great Destruction to young Plantations, as well as Corn.

It may in some Cases be proper to restrict the Tenant from letting off any Part of the Premises, without Leave from the Board.

Tenants should be obliged to insure the Buildings from Fire, or re-build them at their own Expence.

No Bricks or Tiles should be made, or Clay dug, under a Penalty of £. 100 per Acre.

No Faring or Burning to be allowed, without Leave from the Board.

The Lessor to have Liberty to inclose Waste Lands, or plant any Part of the Estate, such particular Parts being specified in the Lease; and when done a proper Allowance to be made for the same, which should also be specified in the Lease, to prevent Disputes.

T I M B E R.

In considering this Subject, we shall not confine ourselves merely to the Timber now growing upon the Estates belonging to the Crown, but shall endeavour to point out some Method that may increase that Article to a considerable Degree, so as to provide a future Supply, as well for Government as private Consumption, as from every Observation and Enquiry we have made, we are convinced that, for many Years past, the Consumption has exceeded the Produce, in a very great Proportion, and that there is a very great Probability, that Government will, in the Course of 50 Years, find a real Scarcity of Oak Timber, to the great Injury of the Navy, and of course a very serious Loss to this Nation.

Under this Idea we conceive, that every Exertion ought to be made by Government, to prevent such fatal Consequences; for we cannot expect that private Gentlemen will plant large Quantities of Oak for the Public Good, when neither they, or their Successors, for Two or Three Generations, can expect to reap the Benefit of it. Surely, then, we have no other Hope but from Government, who having large Tracts of Land lying dormant, have an Opportunity of reserving certain Parts for Planting, which, under proper Regulations and Restrictions, would insure a certain Supply for the Navy, as well as private Consumption.

We shall therefore suppose that most Estates belonging to the Crown consist of Lands of various Qualities, a considerable Part of which might be advantageously planted with Oak and other Timber, without Injury to the other Part of the Estate. We should therefore recommend that, previous to the Renewal of every Lease, a Surveyor, appointed by the Commissioners, should report (as before recommended) what Quantity of Land would be proper for the Growth of Timber, which should be planted and preserved for the First 14 Years by the Commissioners, or their Agents, when a regular Fall of the Underwood should be made, leaving a proper Quantity of young Trees for Timber, which should be numbered and entered in the Survey Book. From that Time the Tenant should take possession, under strong Restrictions and Penalties, not to cut down any of the Trees so marked, but might have Liberty to cut the Underwood at certain Periods, as before stated, upon giving Notice to the Board, whose Agent should attend at the Fall, and call over the Trees so numbered, by the Book; and, as an Encouragement to the Tenant, it may be proper to have the Trees, as well as Underwood, valued, at the Expiration of his Term, if he quits the Premises, and a certain Proportion of the increased Growth of the Timber, during his Term, allowed

lowed him, which would be an Inducement to his taking care of the Woods to the Expiration of his Lease.

With respect to the Mode of inclosing and planting Waste Lands, and the great Advantages arising therefrom, we must beg leave to refer you to our former Reports upon the Cultivation of Timber, where we have fully stated the whole Progress, as well the inclosing and planting, as the particular Falls, at stated Periods.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servants,

A. and W. DRIVER.

Kent Road,
Oct. 5th, 1791.

To the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I N Answer to your Letter of the 15th of June last, wherein you desire to be informed of my Opinion concerning the best Mode of managing a large Estate, dispersed in different Counties in the Kingdom, so as to render the same most productive to the Proprietor, and which Estate is mentioned to be now let on Leases for Thirty-one Years, expiring at different Periods;

I beg leave, in the First Place, to observe, that as a Certainty of Term, and proper Encouragement, given to the Occupiers of Farms, are the most probable Means of having the Lands improved, and well cultivated, it appears to me that it would be for the Interest of the Proprietor of such an Estate, not to let whole Manors, or very large Quantities of Land, together, on Lease, to an intermediate Tenant, but to let separate Leases of the different Farms to the Tenants in Possession (if eligible) paying particular Attention to the Size of each Farm; and if any of them are too small, Two, or perhaps Three, might be laid together, so that few of them should be less than Sixty Pounds a Year, under which Tenants, generally speaking, have but little Substance wherewith to make any considerable Improvements.

The Terms of the Leases, I conceive, should not be more than Thirty-one Years, nor less than Twenty-one, and the Tenants should be allowed to treat for new Leases about Four or Five Years before the Expiration of the former Terms, unless there should be any Objection to the continuing the old Tenants, on Account of Non-payment of Rent, or Breach of any of the Covenants or Conditions of their Leases. This will encourage them to persist in a Course of good Husbandry and Improvement, and to keep the Buildings, &c. constantly in a proper State of Repair, which will otherwise be wholly neglected, or very sparingly done, as well as the Lands impoverished by too frequent Cropping, and Want of Manure, towards the Expiration of the Leases, if the Tenants are under any Apprehensions of not obtaining a Renewal.

The most material Consideration in the present Enquiry seems to me to be, Whether Fines should be taken for Leases of such an Estate, or the Tenants pay in Rent only; and I am clearly of Opinion, that it is most advantageous to the Proprietor not to take Fines, but to reserve an Annual Rent, clear of all Deductions, and that the Proportion should be *Three Fourths* of the full Value of the Farms, the Tenant to pay the Land Tax, and all other Outgoings, and to do all Repairs, having rough Timber (if sufficient on the Premises) allowed for that Purpose. This seems a reasonable Proportion, from the following Calculation: Suppose a Farm of Two hundred Pounds a Year, the Land Tax £. 32. 8s. the Expence of Annual Repairs about £. 15 (in general about 7½ per Cent. is allowed for large Farms, and near Ten per Cent. for small Ones) making together £. 47. 8s. which leaves £. 152. 12s. being a Balance of £. 2. 12s. in Favour of the Tenant, at Three Fourths the Rent to be paid clear, viz. £. 150 a Year, which is little enough for Losses, bad Seasons, or other inevitable Accidents.

It may perhaps be supposed, that to reserve less Rents, and to take Fines for Leases, would be a better Security to the Proprietor against Loss by Tenants, and occasion less Expence in Agents. It is certain that a small Rent is better secured on an Estate, of any given Value, than a large One, and that the taking Fines would be an effectual Method of procuring responsible and substantial Tenants, as none other could advance the Money for paying the Fines. But I am of Opinion, that moderate and reasonable Rents (as Three-fourths of the Value appears to me to be) would be well secured by the Stock, which must necessarily be kept upon the Farms, and with common Attention on the Part of the Receivers, such Rents would be regularly paid, at the usual Time and Place of holding Audits in the different Counties, inserting a Condition for that Purpose in their respective Leases. I do not see that more Agents would be necessary in this Mode than in the other; but if it should be necessary to appoint a Bailiff to some particular Estates, of greater Magnitude, the Difference in Point of Profit, by this Method of leasing, would well pay for that Expence, which could not in any Case be considerable.

Great Care should be taken in making the Leases, to insert proper Covenants and Restrictions suitable to the Course of Husbandry in the different Counties, and for the particular Preservation of the Timber; and also to oblige the Tenants to cover the Buildings, in general, with Tile, instead of thatching them with Straw, not only as a better Security against the Accidents and Misfortunes which frequently happen by Fire, but to prevent robbing the Land of great Quantities of Manure, that the same Straw would produce. In the Counties near London, where it has been the Custom many Years to sell Hay and Straw, and not to fodder it out to Cattle, and use it on the Premises, as is usual at greater Distances from the Metropolis, to bring on, for every Load

Load of Hay so fold off, Three full Waggon Loads of good rotten Dung, or Twenty Bushels of Lime or Chalk; and for every Load of Straw so fold off on the Premises, One good Load of rotten Dung, or Ten Bushels of Lime or Chalk; and to lay, spread on, and bestow on the Premises, all the Dung, Soil, and Compost as shall Yearly arise or be made on the Premises, or be brought thereon in lieu of Hay or Straw fold off as aforesaid; so be refrained from breaking up Meadow Lands, under a Penalty of Ten Pounds an Acre; and, in the last Year of the Term, to prepare the Fallows for succeeding Tenants, according to Custom. Also a particular Restriction to prevent the lopping, topping, and stripping up the Timber Trees, under a severe Penalty; and not to take more than Two Crops of Corn or Grain (Turnips and Clover not to be deemed a Crop) successively, without giving the same One whole Year's clean Summer Tith or Fallow, according to the regular Custom of Husbandry. In Counties farther distant from London, and not near any great Town, the Tenants to labour and stack all the Hay, Corn, and Grain of every Kind, that shall be mowed, reaped, or cut on the Premises, and the Straw and Fodder arising therefrom shall feed, spend, and fodder out on the Premises, and not elsewhere; and that each Tenant shall be obliged every Year to feed or summer pasture about One Fourth Part of their Meadows (Water Meadow excepted) so that the whole Quantity of Mowing Ground, may be summer fed once in four Years, as mowing Lands too often, and too long, is a great Prejudice to them, unless they have a proportionate Supply of Dung, which is seldom the Case, the most considerable Part, in general, being laid upon the arable Lands. In Farms that have a good Proportion of Meadows, and no convenient Opportunity, by an adjoining River, for flowing them, the Tenants should be obliged, by a Covenant, to lay upon them about One Third Part of the Dung which their Farms produce, and supply the Deficiency for the ploughed Part with Lime in due Proportion.

Respecting the Timber in the Kingdom in general, it is universally acknowledged, there is a great Decrease of Oak, fit for the Supply of the Navy, and that the present Growth is far inferior to the Demand, which must be very considerable, for the Merchants Service, as well as for the Navy; so that if some Regulation is not adopted for the Preservation and Increase of young Timber, the decreasing Stock must soon be worked up. It appears therefore highly necessary for the legislative Power seriously to take into Consideration the most salutary Means of establishing such Nurseries as may remove all Apprehensions of a Want of a sufficient Supply of that valuable Article, and of effectually preserving those Nurseries for the Benefit of Posterity, which might be more easily done on Lands which belong to the Public, than on private Property. In the Estates belonging to the Crown, now on Lease, where the Situation happens to be near a navigable River, and the Land of a Quality to produce Timber fit for the Navy, such Woods should certainly, on the first Convenience, be taken into Hand, and put under the Care of proper Woodwards, appointed for that Purpose, One or Two in a County, according to the Size, Extent, and Number of the Woods.—In the Manor of *Eltham*, for Instance, there are many Woods, in most of which the Timber grows very quick; and if it were carefully preserved, would be fit for the Use of the Navy in a few Years, the Land being perfectly suitable for the Growth of Oak. From the Vicinity of this Manor to the River Thames, it is greatly to be lamented that Oak Trees, about Twenty or Thirty Years Growth, within the Girt of Forty Inches round, at Breast high, in the most thriving State, should be cut down, as they are, in great Numbers at every Annual Fall of Underwood, according to an old (and the Wood Buyers say, an established) Custom, on that Estate. Those Trees are sold to the Buyers of the Underwood, of which they are considered a Part; and they undertake to leave Twenty in Number on every Acre; and when they have selected the most thriving Oak Trees to answer their Purpose best, for the more easily plating into Rails and Pales (the only Use they are fit for, and the very Trees that ought to remain for Timber) Part of the Number to be left, is generally made up, with any other Sorts, such as Ash, Birch, Withy, or Poplar. This is a serious Truth, which I have been a Witness to several Years past; and as the Land in this Manor, or the major Part of it, is particularly adapted to the Growth of Oak, and considering the advantageous Situation for the Dock Yards of Woolwich and Deptford, it is unfortunate these Woods are not reserved in Hand, which, by an improved Plan of Management, would turn out to a great Account, and afford, in due Time, a large Supply of Navy Timber; nor should such Reservation be confined to the Woods alone, there being a considerable Part of the Estate now under Cultivation, of a very strong and deep Clay, which would answer better for the Growth of Oak, than for Beans, Wheat, or Oats, as very often in wet Seasons, the Land being so very strong and deep, the Tenants are either prevented from sowing their Corn at all, or obliged to put it into the Ground in such a State as to expect very little Returns. If, therefore, these Lands were also taken into Hand, planted with Acorns, and proper Care taken for their Preservation, it would increase the Succession of Timber, which the Situation of the Country absolutely requires.

If proper Encouragement were given to private Persons to promote the Growth of Timber in order to keep up a due Succession, and a particular Proportion of every Gentleman's Estate, where the Land is kind for the Growth of Oak, were inclosed and planted with Acorns, and preserved effectually from Cattle, &c. during the future Growth, till the Trees were of a sufficient Size, and not to be cut down on any Pretence whatever till arrived at Maturity, and a Premium given by the Crown for every Hundred Acres so inclosed and planted; and such Woodlands rendered ever after free from Tythe and all Taxes whatever; and in Consideration of which, to be reserved as an intended future Supply for the Navy; perhaps this might be one Step towards the Means of supplying the Deficiency: And above all, if the Forests belonging to the Crown were planted and properly preserved, and in a due Course of Years brought into regular Annual Falls, which by proper Attention might be effected,

the Navy then would be under no further Danger of wanting a regular Supply of large and fine Timber.

Respecting the Commons or Waste Grounds belonging to the different Manors, such Parts as are convertible into Arable or Pasture Lands, in order to make the present Improvement, should certainly be included; and, if in very great Quantity, laid to the Farms most contiguous. If they are very extensive, separate and distinct new Farms might be made, and suitable Buildings erected, and a certain Proportion of Land allotted to the Rector for his Tythes of the Waste or Common to inclose, and also proper and convenient Allotments to be laid to the little Freeholders and Copyholders, having Rights of Common, in Proportion to the Quantity and Value of their little Tenements and Bargains, leaving proper and convenient Roads and Communications. Tops of Hills, and other barren Places, that might be found of an inferior Quality, and not worth Cultivation (though the Lands round such Parts may be fit for the Plough) might be planted with Scotch Firs, Larch, or Beech, which will generally grow and thrive in almost the worst Soils, and in a Course of Years would become useful as well as ornamental to the Country.

In considering the Subject of your Enquiry, I have proceeded upon the Supposition of there being an established Office for the Management of the Estate in Question, with Power to grant Leases and to appoint proper Agents. I conceive it to be absolutely necessary for that Office to be possessed of accurate Surveys, Plans, and proper Descriptions of every Estate, shewing the respective Quantities of Arable, Meadow, Pasture, Wood, and Waste Lands, and the Value thereof. Such Surveys will always be necessary, for enabling the Office to fix the Rents or Fines in granting Leases, and to have a proper Control both on the Tenants as well as their own Agents; and they will also be useful for guarding against the Loss of Lands by Concealment, Removal of Fences, Intermixture of different Properties, or otherwise, and enabling the Office to judge what Improvements the several Estates may be capable of: And I am also of Opinion that besides Receivers for collecting the Rents in different Counties, it would be necessary to have a Sort of itinerant Surveyor or proper Person employed to take a View of each Estate, at least Once a Year, to see that the Covenants in the Leases are performed, the Farms cultivated according to the improved Mode of Husbandry, the Timber properly preserved, and the Buildings kept in Repair, and to assign proper Labour for the Use of the Farms, and see that it is not misapplied.

Different Regulations may perhaps be found necessary for some Estates, under particular Circumstances, but none other occur to me at present as generally necessary.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

THO^S RICHARDSON.

Chelms,

24th August 1791.

Gentlemen,

HAVING received the Honour of your Letter of the 15th June, requiring my Opinion upon the best Mode of managing an Estate under certain Circumstances therein described, I have the Honour to subjoin the same.

I would require Geometrical Surveys to be made of the respective Manors or Parcels of the Estates not already accurately surveyed, and a full Description to be given of the present Agricultural Condition of the Soils.

I would cause a complete Statement to be made of any Improvements that might be respectively adopted, in regard to Inclosure, Draining, Planting, and Husbandry, together with an Estimate of the Expenses which would attend the same, and the Length of Time requisite for carrying such Plans into Execution; likewise the present Yearly Value, together with the probable Yearly Value after such Improvement shall be carried into Effect.—I would also enquire into the Species and Quantity of Timber and Underwood upon the several Estates.

I would ascertain, with as much Certainty as possible, how far, and in what Manner, the Rights of other Persons extend, or are mixed with the respective Estates; and whether any Incroachments have been made, and at what Periods, in order that such as are not now warranted by Law may be set aside.

The foregoing Points being respectively ascertained, if, upon this Investigation, the Estate should be found capable of any material Improvement, I would proceed to examine the Tenantry and the Agents in whose Management the Property has been vested.

Instead of such Agents who may appear incapable of vigorously carrying new Plans into Execution, from Obstinacy, or Infirmary of Body or Mind, I would appoint Successors more competent to execute my Designs, conferring some Marks of Favour at parting upon such as deserved them.

To such of the Tenants as may be found competent and willing to adopt an improved System of Management, I would determine to give the Refusal of their several Occupations, under due Regulations and Restrictions. I would then consider whether it would best answer my Purpose in the Improvement of the Property, to bear the immediate Burthen of the First Expenses of it, from a Calculation upon the proposed Rental and Interest of Money.

If I resolve to take it upon myself, the Rents may reasonably be set lower, and the Estates leased for shorter Periods than under the contrary Mode of proceeding; that is to say, by throwing the Expenses of the Improvements upon the Tenants.

Resolving to adopt the latter Mode of proceeding, the next Object I would consider is Tythes, and I would endeavour to discharge the Tytheable Property of this heavy distasteful Owing, by giving up an Appportionment of my Land in lieu thereof.

This Mode of compounding for Tythes in Kind is far preferable to any other that can be adopted.—The Means by which Money Payments and Corn Rents are secured, are locking the Land in Mortmain, which is a favourite System of the present Day, tending to promote jealousies and Animosities, which ought, for the Benefit of all, to be avoided; but as Agriculture improves, unless some Remedy is cautiously applied, these Evils will increase between the leading Members of the Church and the Laity.—When the Legislature first sanctioned or established the rendering of Tythes in Kind, Agriculture was very little understood, and very little Money was laid out in Improvements in that Science; therefore Tythes were generally considered as a Tenth of the spontaneous Produce of the Earth.—It could not then be understood, or even conjectured, that the Members of the Church, under the Head of Tythes in Kind, would receive what would turn out, as at the present Time it is, but little less in Value than a Third of the Yearly Rent of all the cultivated Arable Landed Property in the Kingdom; and at least a Fifth of the Yearly Value of all Pasture, Commons, and Waste Lands; but upon poor Arable Land, as in Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and some Parts of Norfolk, where the Annual Expenses attendant on the manuring and cultivating of the Soil is so much increased on Account of its Poverty, a Tenth of the Yearly Produce is equal to Half the Yearly Rent of such Land out of which the Tythes issue. This is a Matter of Concern properly between the Land Owners and the Church; because, when a Farmer hires such Land, he considers the Annual Value of the Tythes which must be allowed by him, and he pays a proportionate Rent; and if this was a Matter which was to bear hard upon the Farmers and lower Classes of People in England, instead of the Land Owners, it might be a Means of promoting civil Discord, and Conclusions very unfavourable to the Interest of the Church at least.

It is now an established Truth, that the rendering of Tythes in Kind is the greatest Delay to Improvements in Agriculture, as well as to the good Effects of that Religion it was meant to establish and secure.—I conceive that it is not extremely politic in the Members of the Church to be very scrupulous as to the Mode by which they shall be compensated for their Labours in the Cause of Christianity.—By receiving Land in lieu of Tythes, they would at any Rate keep better Terms with the Country, and establish their Rights more indefeasibly and permanently than they are at present.

In the Course of the succeeding Century, by adopting this Plan, the Church would rise into higher Estimation, whilst the Landed Property would change Hands, and the Proprietors of Estates would lose the Information as to what Parts thereof were given up to the Church; and the Laity and the Church would be more firmly united than they are now, or ever were.

Hoping you will excuse this Digression, I beg Leave to say, I would now proceed to lease out all the improvable Parts of the Estate for certain Terms of Years, proportionate to the Expenses of any Plans of Improvement to be adopted by the Tenants.

In such Instances, where any Parts of the Estates do not stand in Need of Improvement, or where I take the Expenses of the Improvement upon myself, long Leases would be unnecessary. I shall therefore class the respective Property in the following Order.

- 1st. Estates chiefly consisting of Houses, where new Buildings are necessary to be erected, under proper Covenants, and reserved Rents, such Buildings to be erected by the Tenants, and leased for 61 Years.
- 2d. Estates chiefly consisting of Houses to be repaired, with some additional new Buildings by the Tenants, and leased for 51 Years.
- 3d. Estates chiefly consisting of landed Property, partly inclosed, with some Buildings thereon, to be repaired, large Commons, Common Fields, and Waste Lands to be inclosed, drained, quicked, and partially planted with Forest or other Trees, the Whole to be performed by the Tenants, and leased for 31 Years.
- 4th. Estates chiefly inclosed, some partial Improvements to be undertaken with regard to Inclosure of Commons or Waste Lands, draining, planting, &c. &c. the Whole to be performed by the Tenants, and leased for 21 Years.
- 5th. Estates upon which but little is to be performed, except good Husbandry, to be leased from 7 to 14 Years, according to Circumstances.

This Letter would be swelled to a large Work, were I to attempt to prescribe Covenants for Leases, adapted to each of the Five foregoing supposed Cases, because they depend upon local Advantages and Disadvantages, in regard to Roads, Markets, Produce, Earths, Manures, &c. more than upon the respective natural Qualities of the Soils. No general Rule can be adopted for the Covenants by which the Farmers in any One Parish ought to be bound; the Variations of Soils, and of previous Management by the respective Occupiers, render a Variation of the special Covenants absolutely necessary: And I am well assured, from Observation and Practice, that if a Man of the unselfish Discreetness in Agricultural Concerns were now to be employed to let any particular Farm,

and were to frame Covenants to the best of his Abilities for the Improvement of it, and a Tenant were to continue such Farm, adhering to such Covenants as ready as possible for Seven Years, and the same Person were then to be employed to re-let such Farm, he would see sufficient Ground for altering some of the special Covenants, so much being dependant on fortuitous Circumstances.

With regard to the Cultivation of Timber, I would first consider whether the Quantity found upon the respective Estates was adequate to the necessary Repairs, or was of a Sort best adapted to the respective Soils on which it grows; and whether any other Sort more advantageous could be raised, always having it in View (particularly in Midland Counties) to raise proper Wood for the Repair of the respective Estates, keeping up a constant Calculation with respect to the comparative Value of Foreign Wood, and to take that Sort which will best answer the Purpose of the Proprietor. With regard to the Cultivation of Oak Timber, I would be very cautious in planting any large Quantities of Ground therewith, it being a Crop that in all human Probability a Third or Fourth Generation could only reap; and therefore I would not diminish my Yearly Rental very considerably, for the Benefit of uncertain Pottery.—Thus far I have considered this Subject as applied to the Interest of an Individual Member of Society.

Taking this Subject up as of Property belonging to the Crown, with a View to the Interests of the State, and its consequent Dependencies, as well as of the Community, it might be advisable to reserve particular Parcels of the respective Estates, adapted for the Cultivation of Oak Timber, for such Purpose, especially in Situations near to Navigations and Ports; but the Business of Planting, if adopted, must not be committed to the mere Occupiers of the Soils, who cannot be sufficiently influenced, or compelled, to raise Timber which would overhaud, and partly exhaust the Fertility of the Soils they occupy, probably under a Consideration that considerable Parts of the Property of the Crown has for a Series of Years been granted out on beneficial Leases, to a Middle Tenancy, originally made with a View to confer Rewards to particular Persons for Services to the State, and such Leases have been considered by the Grantors as far as their Benefits have gone, a Kind of Feehold Interest, under an established Confidence, created by Renewals from Time to Time, at easy Fines, that old Tenants would not be racked up or disturbed; such beneficial Leases have probably been mortgaged, and devised as Provisions for younger Branches of Families. With these Considerations the Management of some of the Estates of the Crown may differ from those of private Persons. It is certainly true that Estates held under a Middle Tenancy are the least improved, or the worst cultivated. The present unimproved State of the Land in Ireland truly evinces the Force of this Remark; and it proceeds from one of the following Causes:

First, That the Middle Tenant delays Improvements with a View to conceal the real Value of the Estate, presuming that he shall, in consequence thereof, obtain either the Fee Simple, or a Grant for a longer Term than he enjoys, at an easy Rate. Secondly, That the actual Occupiers are depressed, and racked to the utmost, so that they are deprived of the Spirit for, and Means of Improvement. From which ever Cause these Evils proceed, the sooner they are removed the earlier will the Interests of the Crown, as well as of the Community, be promoted, by the Lessee purchasing the Lessee's Interest in improveable Estates, and properly letting them. To sell the Lessor's Interest to the Lessee, under due Considerations of their Interests and Claims therein, or to adopt the most perfect System of Management, upon re-letting the Property, as the respective Leases fall in, I humbly presume that in regard to the Management of the Crown Lands the most considerable Advantage may be derived from the Improvement of them; that they would offer the first Example of good Husbandry to the Country, as well as when properly inclosed, drained, and planted, they will most assuredly be productive of very considerable Increase of Timber, Hemp, Flax, Wool, Tallow, and all excisable and other Articles of Consumption.

Gray's Inn, }
22d July, 1791. }

I have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and

Devoted humble Serv^t,

THOMAS STONE.

To the Hon^{ble} the Commissioners
of the Land Revenue.

Brotherton, August 23d, 1791.

Honourable Sirs,

IN Answer to your Letter of the 21st of July, with which you were pleased to honour me, respecting the Management of an Estate similar to that which the Crown is possessed of, I beg Leave to say, That not knowing the particular Situation, Nature, and Circumstances of the Estate, I feel myself much at a Loss how to deliver any Opinion on the Subject, which may appear satisfactory to you: But depending upon your Goodness and Liberality, I will venture to make some general Observations as to the Matter in Question.

As long Leases frequently prevent the Owner of an Estate from making many Alterations highly advantageous to himself, without Prejudice to the Tenant, and when it happens that the Lessee is an idle negligent Fellow, the Estate is certain to run greatly out of Repair and Condition. To prevent, in some Degree, this Evil, and to give an Opportunity to the Owner of having the Estate more frequently in his Power, I recommend the present Leases not to

12.

3 K

be

be renewed, but to get into actual Possession of the Estate as soon as possible, as the Leases expire; or perhaps, in some Instances, it might be advisable to purchase from the Lessee the Remainder of his Term. Being in Possession, I then would proceed to model the Farms, according to Situation and Nature of the Soil. The Buildings should be put into good Repair, and Additions made, and new ones erected where wanted; and particular Care should be taken to have the Land laid out contiguous to the old Homestead, or to place the new ones, when necessary, as near the Centre of the Farm as possible.

Suitable Buildings being provided, and the Farm properly arranged, I would proceed to look out for some good substantial Tenant, who would occupy the Farm himself, and would let it him at a fair, moderate, extended Rent, under a Yearly Lease or Agreement, with proper Covenants. These Kind of Leases are now become very general, though in some Degree they are looked upon rather to discourage the Spirit of Improvement; and in particular Cases it may be so. But in a Crown or Church Estate, the Tenants will go on with Confidence, and lay out their Money freely, having nothing to fear from capricious Gentlemen, or other Proprietors, who are frequently changing their Tenants, selling their Estates, or taking them for their own Occupation. But where a Tenant enters to a Farm in extreme bad Condition, and is obliged to sink a large Sum in Improvements, at the First Outset, and consequently must be considerably in Advance for some Time, then it may be proper to grant a Lease for 14 or 21 Years, as the Case may require.

Why I so strongly recommend Tenants who will occupy the Premises, is on Account of several Instances there are, of the great Lessees grossly neglecting the Support and Repair of the Buildings, and to keep the Land in proper Order and Condition, and also by greatly oppressing the Under-Tenant or Tenants; whereas the occupying Tenant generally affords a better Rent, and keeps the Buildings in good Repair, and makes greater Improvement in the Land.

Respecting the Manors, Commons, and Waste Lands, I would recommend an Inclosure of all the Commons and Wastes which are likely to be cultivated to Advantage, upon such Terms as particular Circumstances of the Case require. In some Instances, where the Minerals are very valuable, it might happen that a sufficient Compensation in Land could not be obtained, nor their Value ascertained; but in case of an Inclosure, those Rights might still be reserved to the Lord, and those Mines, viz. Lead, Copper, Seams of Coal, or Stone Quarries, may always be let off very readily, and to Advantage.

The Rights as to Sporting and Game will be eagerly sought after by the neighbouring Noblemen or Gentlemen.

In case of Copyhold, Customary, or other Fines, those would be collected by the Steward who holds the Courts, and carried to Account with the Lord of the Manor.

As to the Wood Lands, I recommend them to be kept in the Hands of the Owner of the Estates, and particular Attention to be paid to the fencing all Coppice and Spring Woods, so as to keep them free from Sheep and Cattle; and if any of the Commons or Wastes, either from the Nature of the Soil, or particular Situation, cannot be cultivated with Advantage for the Growth of Corn and Grass, they may, if feasible, be put to this Purpose.

I do not recollect any Thing more I can at present say on this Subject. I beg to submit the Whole to your Consideration; and should you think me worthy of your Commands for further Enquiries, I shall, with much Gratitude, receive and endeavour to execute them, to the best of my Judgment.

I am, Honoured Sirs,

Your very faithful and obedient humble Servant,

JOHN CROWDER.

The Honourable the Commissioners
of the Land Revenue.

Belvoir Castle, Oct. 8th, 1791.

Gentlemen,

I beg Leave to lay the following before you, in Answer to the Question on which you did me the Honour of desiring my Opinion.

I would appoint Stewards, in such Situations, if possible, that none of the Lands under the Care of any one of them should be at a greater Distance than 40 or 50 Miles.—Every Steward should have a Salary allowed him for his Trouble, and should not be allowed any Perquisite whatever.

I would let the Leases expire, and grant no more; and let the Farms, &c. under such Agreements for One Year, as the best Management of the Country points out in which they respectively lie.

I would not encourage the Engrossment of Farms. It would be hurtful to the Land Owner in a long Course of Years.

When the Proprietor has a Parish or large District together, it will be to his Benefit to lay so every Labourer's Messuage, and small House, as much Land as will keep a Cow, and take the same Rent for it as it would be worth to farm. Four Acres will generally do this (i. e.) Two Acres to cut Hay upon, and Two Acres to keep the Cow in Summer. This must be understood to be in a Country where there is Plenty of Pasture Land.

I would not turn out a Tenant so long as he pays his Rent, and manages his Tenement tolerably well.

I would have it understood among the Tenantry, that such Persons should succeed them as they should, in case of Death, appoint, provided they leave to those Persons the Stock on their Farms, and that they are otherwise, with respect to Property and to Character, eligible Tenants.

I would make the Tenant do a Share of the Repairs of Buildings, perhaps pay all the Workmanship, especially in Farm Houses. The Landlord might pay for Materials.

The Landlord should pay Land Tax, Chief Rents, Quit Rents, Moduses, and old Compositions for Tythes; and the List of the Payment of them should be entered every Year at Length in the Steward's Yearly Account, and compared with the preceding one.

Where there is a Parish or large District together I would confine the Steward to take the Rents in such Parish or District, and he should see the scattered Places once a Year.

The Tenants should not be allowed to cut or lop any Tree whatever; if any one does, make him quit his Possession.

I would fix the Rents at fair and full Prices, and not raise them for 30 Years, and then, if the Times require it, raise generally.

With respect to Woods and Plantations, I would not let the Tenants of Farms have the Management of them, nor of the Fences about them. They will in general stock them with their Cattle, or let down the Fences that the Stock may trespass.

Inclosures of open Lands will come on in Course, but when they take place I would exonerate from Tythes, by a Part of the Land to be inclosed, or by a Corn Rent.—Tenants do not occupy their Lands with so much Spirit and good Husbandry when Tythes are paid in Kind, as on Tythes-free Lands; therefore, if a just Compensation can be pointed out for the Church, it ought to give way for the Good of the Commonwealth.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged and humble Servant,

W^m K I N G.

To the Commissioners of the
Land Revenues of the Crown.

N° 36.

ESTATES held under Leases from the Crown, surveyed by Order of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

Estates held under Leases granted prior to the Year 1774.

	Date of Lease.	Expiration.	Reserved Rents now payable.	Estimated Yearly Value per Schedule in 1786.	Yearly Value per new Survey.
Divers Farms and Wood Lands in Bowd- ley, and in Wyre Forest, Worcester- shire — — — — —	Part 20 July 1674	{ 5 April 1814 20 October 1841	£. s. d. — — —	£. s. d. 90 — —	£. s. d. 1,510 8 5
Manor of Muchland, Leicestershire — — — — —	27 July 1693	10 October 1800	22 — —	73 — —	276 9 5
Manor of Well Ham, Essex — — — — —	19 January 1694	31 December 1804	— 10 —	281 8 5½	809 14 10½
Manor of Newark, Nottinghamshire — — — — —	13 July 1770	13 July 1801	144 5 8½	421 11 2½	1,681 10 8
Lands, formerly Part of Braydon Forest, in Wiltshire — — — — —	13 June 1771	6 April 1801	24 15 1	81 8 —	203 19 8
Other Lands, Part of Ditto — — — — —	26 April 1771	{ 6 April 11 April } 1801	10 15 11	36 8 —	98 4 7
		£.	201 6 9½	1,296 16 6	6,075 8 ½

Estates held under Leases granted in and since the Year 1774.

Manor of Epworth, Leicestershire — — — — —	15 August 1774	15 August 1805	£. s. d. 174 17 1	£. s. d. 356 11 2½	£. s. d. 911 17 5½
Lands, formerly Part of Braydon Forest, in Wiltshire — — — — —	26 September 1785	11 October 1815	48 17 —	200 — —	376 13 5
Other Lands, Part of Ditto — — — — —	8 April 1785	11 January 1816	28 11 4	200 12 —	236 7 7
Manor of Soughron Magna, Huntingdon- shire — — — — —	22d July 1786	3 Lives	61 16 4	496 12 8	763 14 1
Estates forfeited in 1774, and since			512 1 9	1,445 15 10½	2,319 18 6½
Ditto, prior to 1774 — — — — —			201 6 9½	1,296 16 6	6,075 8 ½
Total — — — — —			£. 514 8 6½	3,241 11 4½	8,394 14 9½

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
May 25th 1792.

CHAS MIDDLETON,
JNO CALL,
JOHN FORDYCE.

THE THIRTEENTH
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO
The STATE and CONDITION
OF THE
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues
OF THE
CROWN,
AND TO SELL OR ALIENATE
Fee Farm and other Unimproveable RENTS.

Dated 31st MAY 1792.

Ordered to be printed 1st June 1792.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1971

PHOTOGRAPHY

1971

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,
in Parliament assembled.

THE THIRTEENTH REPORT of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the State and Condition of the WOODS, FORESTS, and LAND REVENUES of the CROWN, and to sell or alienate Fee Farm and other Unimproveable RENTS.

THE FOREST of BERE is situated in the South East Part of the County of Southampton, on the North Side of Portdown, and within Eight Miles of Portsmouth.

From a Perambulation, made in the 18th of Edward the First (when a General Perambulation of the Forests took place, in pursuance of the *Charta de Foresta*) it is presumable that this Forest was then much more extensive than it now is; but the Names of Places specified in that Perambulation are, at this Time, very little known. The Limits of the Forest were settled as they now remain, by a Perambulation made in the Year 1688, upon the Presentation of a Jury, by virtue of a Commission issued for that Purpose, under the Great Seal of England; and the Metes and Bounds described in that Perambulation are well known and undisputed.

The Forest comprized within those Bounds is divided into Two Walks, called the East and West Walks; and each Walk contains several smaller Divisions, which are called *Parishes*; but in our Opinion, they are very improperly so called, the Whole being within the Regard of the Forest, and subject to the Forest Laws. The Term *Parish* is used in this Forest, to distinguish certain Parcels of Land belonging to different Proprietors, and appertenant to Manors or Lordships which extend into the Forest. There are Sixteen of those *Parishes*, now belonging to the following Proprietors; namely,

Appendix, N^o 12

Appendix, N^o 12

26th Dec.
3 Jan. 11.

In

*Present at the
Meeting at the Mansion
No. 6th Sep^r 11*

In the EAST WALK.			In the WEST WALK.		
		N ^o			N ^o
Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq.	—	1	Lord Powerscourt	—	1
Bishop of Winchester	—	1	Governor Horoby	—	1
Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Esq.	—	1	Bishop of Winchester	—	1
William Taylor, Esq.	—	2	College of Winchester	—	1
Samuel Leake, Esq.	—	1	Humphry Minchin, Esq.	—	1
Thomas Tooker, Esq.	—	1	Earl of Portsmouth	—	1
Lord Stawell Barry	—	1	George Garnier, Esq.	—	1
			Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq.	—	1
		8			8

The Crown is possessed of Two Parcels of Land, One in each Walk, which are also vulgarly called *Purlieus*; but in the Presentment of 1688 they are called "His Majesty's own Demefine Lands within the said Forest." In these, the Soil, the Timber, and Wood belong to the Crown. The other Sixteen Purlieus are distinguished only by the Names of the respective Owners, who are also the Proprietors of the Soil, the Timber and Wood; but the whole are subject to the Range and Feed of the King's Deer; and the Commoners have a Right to the Surplus Herbage for their Cattle.

The Boundaries of the Lands belonging to the Crown, and now called the King's Purlieu, are minutely described in the Perambulation and Presentment of 1688. Of these we have caused a Survey to be taken; and a Plan thereof will be delivered with this Report.

The King's Purlieu in the East Walk contains 237. 3. 8 Statute Measure, of which 27. 1. 20 are inclosed, and the rest lie open to the Forest. There is a Lodge for an Under Keeper, standing within the inclosed Part of this Purlieu, and a small Lodge at a considerable Distance from it, situated within the Bounds of Lord Stawell's Purlieu, but belonging to the Crown, with 3. 3. 34 of inclosed Land adjoining to it, occupied by an Assistant to the Under Keeper.

The King's Purlieu in the West Walk contains 688. 3. 5, of which 104. 0. 3 are inclosed; the rest are now open to the Forest; but in the Presentment in 1688 there is Mention of a Coppice called *The Old Coppice*, containing about Fifty Acres, which the Regarders presented as fit to be inclosed for the Growth of Timber for His Majesty's Service; and there are Two Parts of the Land now open called *Old Coppice*, and *Wood End Brow*, One of them containing 54. 0. 19, and the other 59. 1. 7, both of which are surrounded by an ancient Bank, upon which, within the Memory of some old People now living, were standing some few Posts and Rails; and both these Parts are generally believed to have been formerly inclosed for the Growth of Timber. In this Walk are also Two Lodges, One for a Master Keeper, and the other for an Under Keeper, which are standing partly on the King's Land, and partly on the adjoining Purlieu belonging to George Garnier, Esq. but built and repaired wholly at the Expence of the Crown. The present Boundaries of the Lands belonging to the Crown agree with the Perambulation in 1688, except that there are some Plots of Ground called the King's Meads, in the Possession of the Earl of Portsmouth, adjoining to the Crown Lands in the West Walk, and apparently inclosed within the Perambulation, but which we find were granted in Fee in the Seventh of James the First to Thomas Elye and George Merrell, from whom Lord Portsmouth's Title is derived.

16th Feb.
7th Ja. 1.

As the taking an actual Survey and Admeasurement of the whole Forest would have been attended with a greater Expence than we thought it right to incur, considering how small a Portion of the Land belongs to the Crown in Demefne, we are not enabled to state with Exactness the Contents of the Parishes belonging to private Owners; but from the Extent of the Perambulation in 1682, and the Information of the Keepers of the Two Walks, we estimate the whole Forest to contain at least 25 Square Miles, or about 16,000 Statute Acres; of which about One Third Part is inclosed, and the rest open Forest Land; and from all the Information we have received, as well as from a personal View of the Forest, we are convinced that the Soil of the greatest Part of the Land is of the finest Quality for the Growth of Oak Timber.

The Towns, Parishes, and Hamlets which turn Cattle into the Forest, are, Sober-ton, Part of Raft Meon, Hambleton, Catherington, Clanville, Farlington, Portsea Island, Wimmering, Widley, Porchester, Southwick, Burhunt, Wickham, Titchfield, and Fareham; and Cattle from the Parish of Blendworth, which are turned out on Blendworth Common, adjoining to the Forest, and from the Parishes of Havant, Edworth, and Beilhampton, turned out on Havant Thicket, go into the Forest; but the Keepers say they know not whether all those Parishes and Places have Right of Common thereon; and we have not found any Proceedings of a Justice Seat, or any other Record, by which the Claims of Common, or other Privileges within this Forest, are clearly ascertained. The Kinds of Cattle allowed to go into the Forest are Horses, Horned Cattle, and Swine *ringed*, and these are admitted at all Times of the Year; but Sheep are excluded.

The Officers of this Forest, and the Nature of their Appointments, are as follows:

A Warden in Fee — Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq.				—	} By Grant from the Crown.	Appendix, N ^o 3.
Four Verderors —				—		
				Sir Thomas Miller, Bart.	} Chosen by the Freeholders of the County.	
				Thomas Smith, Esq.		
				James Tooker, Esq.		
				One Vacancy		
				EAST WALK.	WEST WALK.	
Two Master Keepers — George Garnier Esq.				—	Henry Bathurst, Esq.	} All appointed by the Warden during Pleasure.
Two Under Keepers — Robert Sharpe				—	Thomas Cole	
A Ranger — Samuel Leake, Esq.				—	—	
A Steward of the Swanimote Court				William Strong, Esq.	—	
Twelve Regarders—(Vide Appendix)				—	—	} Chosen as the Verderors are.
				—	—	
Two Agistors — (D ^e)				—	—	} Appointed Annu- ally, at the Swa- nimote Court.
				—	—	

Having mentioned fully, in former Reports, the Duties of Verderors, Rangers, and other Forest Officers, which are the same in this as in other Forests, we shall avoid repeating them here; and shall now briefly state in what Manner this Forest has been managed, and what is the present Condition of it, as it appears to us from a very full Return which we have received from the present Steward of the Swanimote Court, on Behalf of the Warden, to whom our Precept was directed; from the Ex-

Appendix, N^o 4. 5.

minations of the Under Keepers upon Oath, the Perusal of the Proceedings of the Courts of the Forest, in the Custody of the Steward, as far back as they have been preserved; and such other Documents as we have met with concerning this Forest, in the Treasury, and other public Offices.

N^o 6.

The Office of Warden, which is annexed to the Castle and Estate of Porchester, is held by Robert Thistlethwayte, Esquire, by virtue of Letters Patent dated the 13th of September, 8th Charles I. whereby the King granted to Sir William Uvedale, Knight, his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, the Castle and Town of Porchester, and all Messuages and Lands thereto belonging, with the Custody and Bailiwick of this Forest, called "South Beare Forest;" and appointed the said Sir William Uvedale, his Heirs and Assigns, Keepers and Bailiffs of the said Forest in Fee, upon Condition that they should, at their own Expence, keep and maintain so many Foresters, Under Foresters, Under Keepers, and Pages, for the Custody of the Forest, as had usually been kept, and pay and allow them such Salaries and Rewards as had been accustomed, and indemnify the Crown therefrom, for ever; and should keep all the Houses, Lodges, and other necessary Buildings in the Forest, in decent Repair, having sufficient Timber for that Purpose within the Forest by View of the Verderers.

This Grant invested the Warden for the Time being with the Disposal of all the Offices in the Forest, formerly in the Appointment of the Crown; and, from the Conditions contained in the Grant, it appears to have been the Intention of the Crown that while the Warden enjoyed the Patronage and Privileges annexed to that Office, he should also bear the Charge of paying the Salaries of the Officers, and of keeping their Houses and Lodges in Repair. The Salaries of the Under Keepers have, however, been paid by the Crown for the last 72 Years; and the Expence of repairing the Lodges has been defrayed in like Manner for a longer Time.

It does not, with Certainty, appear to us at what Time, or upon what Grounds, the Charge of repairing the Lodges was transferred from the Warden to the Crown. The first Warrant we have met with for that Purpose bears Date in 1707; since which Time there has been expended by the Crown, in supporting the Lodges within this Forest, the Sum of £.2,621. 18s. besides Fees and Poundages of Officers, and other incidental Charges in the Execution, which make no inconsiderable Addition to the Expence of such Works in the Royal Forests.

N^o 7.

The first Order for paying Salaries to the Under Keepers at the Charge of the Crown, is a Warrant under the Hand of King George the First, dated 13th December 1722, which takes Notice, that his Majesty had been given to understand, by a Report of the Surveyor General of the Woods, that the Keepers had been antiently allowed, in lieu of Wages, a certain Portion of Cord Wood, of the Value of £. 30 a Year to the Keeper of the East Walk (being the largest) and £. 20 a Year to the Keeper of the West Walk, by Assignment of the Officers of the Forest; but that, by Reason of the Scarcity of doctard and decayed Trees, out of which those Assignments had been usually made, the Keepers had received no Allowance for Three Years past; and that there was then a good Quantity of thriving Timber within the Forest, the Preservation of which would much depend upon the Care and Watchfulness of those Keepers; therefore, to encourage them to do their Duty with Diligence and Circumspection, and in Consideration of their quitting all Rights and Pretensions for the future to those Allowances of Cord Wood, the King directed that they should be paid, from Michaelmas 1719, the respective Salaries of £. 30 and £. 20 per Annum by the Surveyor of the Woods, out of Monies arising by Wood Sales from any of his Forests, Parks, or Lands. Those Salaries have, accordingly,

5

been

been paid to the present Time; and the Amount of them during that Period has been £. 3,600.

Prior to this Arrangement there were Two antient Salaries paid by the Warden to the Keepers; viz. £. 6 for the East Walk, and £. 3 for the West Walk, in Addition to their Allowances of Cord Wood. These antient Salaries, which have not been paid within the Memory of any of the present Officers, were probably discontinued upon, or soon after, the Establishment of the larger Salaries in 1722. The Insufficiency of those small Payments undoubtedly rendered some farther Allowance necessary for the Support of the Keepers. The Regarders presented, in the Year 1688, " That " it would be for his Majesty's Service, if his Majesty would please to condescend to an " Increase of Salary for their better Maintenance;" but though it was certainly a wise Measure to take away from the Keepers all Pretence for cutting the King's Timber or Wood, by substituting fixed Payments in Money, in lieu of Perquisites, so liable to Abuse, we do not perceive any Thing in the Recommendation of the Regarders, or in the Warrant of 1722, that tended to discharge the Warden from the Payment of the antient Stipends charged on him by the Patent; but when such improvident Grants of Offices in the Forests are made in Fee, and it is left to the Grantees to appoint Officers, to be paid by themselves, to take Care of and protect the Property of the Crown, in which they have no particular Interest, what has repeatedly happened in such Instances is the Consequence naturally to be expected. The requisite Officers are either not appointed, or, from the Want of sufficient Salaries to reward them for Attention, are negligent of their Duty, or else they assume Perquisites destructive to the Wood and Timber, and the Property becomes, by Degrees, of little Value to the Crown. The Amount of those antient Salaries, from the Year 1722, would have been £. 621.

Appendix, N^o 2.

We have already observed that there are Two Lodges belonging to each Walk. The Lodge built on the King's Purlieu in the East Walk, with about 18 Acres of cleared and inclosed Land, worth about £. 10 per Annum, is occupied by the Under Keeper, who reckons his Office to be worth about £. 80 per Annum; out of which he pays the Wages of his Assistant, who lives in the small Lodge. He is also at the Expence of keeping Two Horses, and Six or Seven Couple of Hounds, to hunt down the Deer to be killed in both Walks, which are so shy as rarely to admit of any Person coming near enough to shoot them.

In the West Walk, the principal Lodge is occupied by the Master Keeper, with about 90 Acres of inclosed Land, estimated to be worth about £. 60 per Annum. A Servant of the Master Keeper lives in the Under Keeper's Lodge; and the Under Keeper, who is Park Keeper to Mr. Thistlethwayte, lives at his House at Southwicks, Three Miles from this Walk: He states that for about 8 Years after his Appointment he lived in the Under Keeper's Lodge, and kept Two Men to assist him in taking Care of the Deer and Woods; that himself and former Under Keepers had the Possession of the inclosed Lands, now held by the Master Keeper, a Part of which, called the Rails, containing about Sixty Acres of Rough Pasture, were always used for browsing the Deer in Winter; but that he was removed from thence about Five Years ago, on the Appointment of the present Master Keeper; and that the Deer were browsed only One Year after his Removal; that he goes sometimes Once, and sometimes Three or Four Times a Week, into the Walk, but that no Person is now kept there to take Care of it, besides the Master Keeper's Servant; and that his Emoluments since his Removal are only the Salary of £. 20 a Year (deducting 20s. for Poundage to the Surveyor General) with about 40 or 50s. a Year for Furze, which he cuts from the King's Lands for Sale. The Fees for Venison killed in this Walk are allowed to the Keeper of the other for the Trouble of executing the Warrants.

The

The Under Keepers are the only Officers of this Forest who receive Salaries, either from the Crown, or the Warden. The other Officers have no Fees or Perquisites except Fee Deer, with which they are very ill supplied. The Stock of Deer in the East Walk, which a few Years since was about 100 Head, is now increased to 200; and the Number killed Annually is Seven Brace of Bucks. The Deer in the West Walk, about 5 or 6 Years ago, were about 100 in Number, but do not now exceed 50; and the Number killed Yearly is not more than a Brace and a Half or Two Brace of Bucks. No Does are killed in either Walk. The Fee Deer claimed by the Forest Officers, Purview Owners, and others, are Fifteen from the East, and Twelve from the West Walk, besides the Right of the Crown, and the Claim of the Warden to Venison without Stint. None has been sent from thence to the Royal Larder within the Memory of the present Officers, and the small Number which the Stock now remaining affords, falls very short of supplying the other Claims; and from the Mode of killing the Deer, the Venison is often in such a State as to be unfit for eating, on which Account some of the Parties have declined claiming the Deer they have a Right to be served with.

If the Necessity of having the Under Keepers resident within the Walks they are appointed to guard, needed any Proof, the comparative State of the Two Walks in this Forest would abundantly supply it. In the East Walk the Timber is far better protected than in the other; and there are only Two small Incroachments, containing 7. 1. 13, the greatest Part of which is of ancient Date, and only a small Addition has been made since the Appointment of the present Keeper, which he has repeatedly thrown open. In this Walk also the Stock of Deer has been doubled, and in the other reduced One Half in the same Space of Time.

The Incroachments on the Crown Lands are chiefly within the West Walk, where no Under Keeper lives, and the greater Part of them are of modern Date; nor can it be a Matter of Surprise that Intrusions should be committed on the Property of the Crown, while it remains in a State of Neglect, which, instead of checking, must encourage and invite Depredation.

Some of the Incroachments are, indeed, of very long standing; but those are few in Number and of small Extent. It appears from the Entries in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, that in the Year 1686 the Earl of Gainborough, then Governor of Portsmouth, being named in the same Patent Constable of the Castle of Porchester, and Lieutenant of the Forest of South Beare, represented to the Lord Treasurer that some of the Borderers had made Incroachments, and did deny their Lands to be any Part of the Forest; and that His Majesty (James the Second) who had lately visited the Garrison of Portsmouth, had commanded him to assert his Right, and take the Lord Treasurer's Directions for maintaining his Authority there. This Representation gave Rise to the Perambulation and Presentment in 1688, mentioned in the former Part of this Report, which ascertained the Boundaries of the Crown Lands, and specified the Incroachments thereon, which were then no more than Seven Cottages, and about Five Acres and a Half of Land. They are since so much increased in Number and Size, that they now contain no less than 51. 3. 39, which are particularly described in the Plan, and enumerated in the Return of the Steward of the Swanemote Court, as well as in the Examination of the Keeper; from which also it appears that a great Part of them have been made within a few Years past, and most of them where there are some very thriving Trees, the Property of the Crown; and that though they have been repeatedly thrown open by the Deputy Surveyor and Keepers, they have been taken in again in Defiance of their Authority.

Two of these Incroachments are attended with Circumstances which require to be particularly noticed.—One of them is in the Possession of Captain Knight, of the Navy, and the other of a Mr. Simon Antram, both of whom, in the Year 1790, presented Memorials to the Lords of the Treasury relative thereto. The Surveyor General of the Woods, to whom those Memorials were referred, gave a Detail of the Circumstances of each Case in his Report to that Board, in which he states that having applied to Mr. Strong, the Steward of the Swanmote Court, for such Information as he could give him on the Subject, he received from him the following Account, "That previous to Captain Knight's Purchase Mr. Strong was consulted (through the Medium of a Friend) on the Title to the Estate which Captain Knight afterwards purchased; that he fully warned Captain Knight of its being "an Incroachment, and that it would certainly be thrown up; and that in consequence thereof an Abatement was made in the Purchase, or some Compensation, "till confirmed." Mr. Strong added, "That if any One Inclosure was suffered to remain, the whole would be inclosed again, and new ones set on Foot; that Captain Knight's Servants were detected cutting young Heirs (or Saplings) when he "was in the Country in the Autumn; and that he had experienced so much for "above 20 Years past, that unless Informations were filed, and the Parties punished "in that Way, the Evil would never be stopped, and the King's Purview would soon "be wholly inclosed, in every Part where it was worth the Expence, as the inferior "People in the Forest would always follow the Example of their Superiors." And upon this the Surveyor General remarked very justly, that, "it is not the Pieces of "Land so taken up that are valuable, or material, but the Persons who make such "Incroachments on the King's Rights do it with a View to obtain Rights of Agistment and Common, and Rights of Turfary and Estovers therein; and they and "their Families chiefly live out of the Profits of the Forest, and commit very great "Depredations and Waste." As the Report of the Surveyor General states many other Circumstances necessary to be considered when the Claims of the Possessors of those Incroachments shall come to be decided on, we have annexed a Copy of it to this Report.

Appendix, N^o 9.

That the Intrusions on the Property of the Crown have risen to so great a Height, is perhaps less owing to a Want of Exertion in the resident Officers, than to the general Inattention of Government to the Interest of the Crown in the Forests, which has prevailed for many Years past. It appears that various Representations have been heretofore made to the Treasury, concerning Incroachments in this Forest, particularly in the Year 1734. by Mr. Whitworth, then Surveyor General of the Woods, who, together with a Memorial respecting some recent Intrusions, transmitted Two Depositions as the Foundation of a Prosecution which he strongly recommended, but without Effect. The Success of the Intruders, in those and other Instances, in spite of the Opposition given to them, naturally encouraged similar Attempts from others; and the utmost Exertions of the resident Officers, unsupported by the Authority of Government, have proved insufficient to prevent them. But what has particularly contributed to render Intruders more daring, is the Difficulty of obtaining Assistance from Magistrates, some of whom, when applied to by the Keepers, have declined interfering, alledging, as a Reason for their Refusal, that Offences in the Forests ought to be punished by the Forest Laws.

N^o 10.Vide Under Keeper's
Examination,
N^o 5.

The Incroachments and Intrusions in this Forest are not confined to the Property of the Crown alone. The Steward informs us that, "By Means of the Examples permitted in the King's Liberty, many Incroachments are made within the private "Purviews, to the great Detriment of the Vert and Venison, as well as the Forest "Rights, particularly in the Purviens of the Bishop of Winchester, where, of late "Years it has become a constant Practice for the Stewards of the Bishop's Court, who "hold their Places by Patent, to grant new Inclosures (as Copyholds) "taking a Fine, and reserving a Rent, although a Remonstrance has been sent to the

" Bishop's

and the total Want of any Regulation for preventing the overstocking the Common, or the Admission of the Cattle of Strangers, progressively curtails the Liberty and lessens the Value, of the Commonable Right, to those who are legally entitled to it.

It is the Opinion of some very intelligent Persons with whom we have conversed, and who are well informed of the State of the Forest, and the Property connected with it, that the Profit which the Commoners at present derive from their Right of Common on the uninclosed Lands, is hardly 1*s*. an Acre; but that the Land in general, if inclosed, would be worth from 10*s*. to 15*s*. an Acre in Tillage; and that the Soil of a great Part of it is so peculiarly adapted for the Growth of Oak, that it could not be applied to a more *profitable* Use than the Cultivation of Naval Timber.

From all these Circumstances, as well as from the Vicinity of the Forest to the Dock Yard at Portsmouth (to which the whole Expence of the Carriage of the Timber is only Eight Shillings and Six Pence per Load), We apprehend no Doubt can remain that the Improvement of this Forest, as a Nursery of Timber, is an Object highly deserving of the Attention of the Legislature.

Wishing to propose such an Arrangement respecting the Forest as might not only answer the Public Object of adding to the Supply of Timber for the Navy, but meet with the Approbation of all the Parties interested, and consequently be more easily effected, we have had Communication with several of the principal Proprietors of Purlieus; and in every Instance have found them desirous of a Disafforestation, and a Division and Inclosure of the Land; and we are ourselves convinced that no other Means would be found so much for the general Benefit.

We therefore humbly recommend, that the Crown should consent to a Disafforestation, and that some Persons should be authorized on the Part of Government to treat and agree with the Warden, the Owners of the Purlieus, and those who have Rights of Common in the Forest, in the first Place for exonerating the Lands of the Crown from all Rights of Common, or Claim of any Kind, so as that those Lands may be inclosed, and always kept as Nurseries of Timber; and in the next Place for a Share of the uninclosed Land not belonging to the Crown, and at present subject to the Range of the Deer, to be allotted in Return, or as an Equivalent for the Disafforestation and Removal of the Deer; which Allotment should be of a Soil fit for the Growth of Timber, and situated near to the present Property of the Crown, and should be inclosed for that Purpose, and be also discharged from every Right of Common.

The great Obstacle to the Improvement of this valuable Territory being removed by the Disafforestation, the Division of the Remainder of the Land now subject to the Range of the Deer, and the Rights of Common, will be more easily accomplished. The Allotments to the Purlieu Owners, and to the Commoners, may either be made at the same Time with those to be set out for the Crown, or afterwards, as the Parties may think most advisable; and an Act of Parliament may be passed appointing Commissioners either for carrying into Effect the Agreements previously made, or for estimating the Rights of Parties, and making Allotments of Land in Proportion to them.

This Arrangement and Division, we apprehend, would be of great Benefit to all the Parties interested.

The Crown would obtain a very considerable Allotment of Land peculiarly adapted to the Growth of Oak, in a Situation the most convenient of any Forest for the Supply of the principal Dock Yard, and be freed from the Waste and Destruction

struction of the Wood and Timber by the Deer, the Cattle, and the neighbouring Inhabitants, as well as from the Danger of future Purpresture, none of which Evils can be so effectually prevented as by Inclosure; and for the Acquisition of those Advantages the Crown will make no Sacrifice, for we have shewn in the former Part of this Report, that no Deer have for many Years been furnished to the Royal Household from this Forest, and its Situation is too distant for the Diversion of the Chase.

The Owners of Purveys will receive valuable Additions to their Estates of fertile Lands, fit either for Tillage or the Growth of Timber, in Return for certain Rights in uninclosed Wastes, which have yielded very little, and which, if the Crown had exercised its Rights to their full Extent, would have yielded nothing. They will also be freed from the Injury to the Crops on their cultivated Lands, which is considerable, though there are at present so few Deer in the Forest, and which would be much increased if the Forest should ever be fully stocked with Deer; and more particularly if Red Deer, of which there are now considerable Numbers in other Royal Forests, should ever be introduced into this.

Those who have Rights of Common would receive an Equivalent for those Rights; and even the Cottagers living on the Borders of the Forest, who, by our Information, at present waste their Time in pilfering in the Woods, would find useful Employment, from the Demand for Labour which the Inclosure and Improvement of the Wastes would create, and might perhaps be led to Habits of Industry.

CHA^s MIDDLETON, (L. S.)

Land Revenue Office,

JN^o CALL, (L. S.)

Scotland Yard,

JOHN FORDYCE, (L. S.)

May 31st, 1792.

A P P E N D I X.

A P P E N D I X.

N ^o		Page
1.	P ERAMBULATION of the Forest of Bere, 18th Edward I.	— 19
2.	Perambulation of the Forest of South, otherwise East Bier, otherwise the Forest of Porchester, 1688	— 19
3.	Extract from the Return of the Steward of the Swanmote Court of the Forest of Bere, to the Precept of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue	— 21
4.	Examination of Robert Sharp, Under Keeper of the East Walk of the said Forest	— 26
5.	Examination of Thomas Cole, Under Keeper of the West Walk of the said Forest	— 28
6.	Grant in Fee to Sir William Uvedale, Knight, of the Castle and Village of Porchester, and of the Custody and Bailiwick of South Beare Forest, dated 13 June, 3 Cha. I.	— 33
7.	Sign Manual for Payment of Salaries to the Under Keepers of the said Forest, in lieu of ancient Allowances of Cordwood, dated 13th December 1712	— 35
8.	Representation of the Earl of Gainborough to the Lord High Treasurer, of Incroachments made on the Forest of Bere, and Report of the Deputy Surveyor thereon, 15th November 1686	— 36
9.	Report of the Surveyor General of the Woods on the Memorials of Captain John Knight and Mr. Simon Astrim, Possessors of Lands incroached within the said Forest, 4 November 1790	— 37
10.	Letter from Francis Whitworth, Esquire, to the Lords of the Treasury, dated 24 December 1734, with Depositions of Richard Watts and William Losen, then Under Keepers of the said Forest, as to Encroachments recently made there	— 39
11.	Presentments made at the Swanmote Courts of the said Forest, in the Years 1752 and 1763	— 40
12.	Survey of Timber in the Forest of East Beare, 1608	— 44
13.	State of the Timber in Bere Forest, presented to the House of Commons by John Pitt, Esquire, Surveyor General of the Woods in the Year 1783	— 45
13.	E	
	14. Abstract	

N ^o		Page
14.	Abstract of Accounts of Wood Sales in the Forest of Bere, and in other Forests included in the same Accounts, and also of Monies impetried from the Land Revenue for defraying the Expences of Works and Repairs in the Forest of Beare, and for other Purposes, from 1700 to 1791, inclusive —	46
15.	State of Account of the Produce of Navy Timber and Wood Sales in the said Forest, and of Disbursements relative thereto, from 1700 to 1791 —	47

N° 1.

PERAMBULATION of the Forest of BERE, in the 28th Year of King Edward I

Ex Bundel de Forestis Antiq Temporibz 28^o Edw. primi, n. 22.

SOUTHTON.—PERAMBULATIO facta in Foresta de Bere in P^{re}sencia Johis de Berewyk et Socior^{um} suor^{um} ad hoc assignat^{ur} et in P^{re}sencia Johis de Roneky Tenendis Locum Justic^{is} Forest^e & in P^{re}sencia Johis de Farlington Forestar^{um} de Feodo, Ric^{ardi} Le Portir de Sperholt & Ade de Kingbrigg Viridar^{um} Forest^e p^{ro}vide ad p^{re}dictam P^{er}ambulac^oem faciend^{um}, sic p^{re}dictum est, In p^{re}mis, Videlicet, apud Fdricheshaple & sic semp^{er} q^{uod} Viam de Langgely usq^{ue} La Wysefeld & inde usq^{ue} ad Portam borealem de Aischeley, et inde usq^{ue} ad Merkeley & inde usq^{ue} Heggesford & inde usq^{ue} Lypfedes crofte & inde usq^{ue} Twyfoledwarthok & inde usq^{ue} Wodechirillurepax et inde usq^{ue} ad Viam que vocatur Bergats & inde q^{uod} novam Treinchiam sub Hameledan usq^{ue} Hameledon & sic usq^{ue} Flexelond & inde usq^{ue} ad P^{re}dictam Fdricheshaple ET dicunt Jurati q^{uod} p^{re}dictae Mete et Bunde ante tempus Coronac^ois D^{omi}nⁱ Regis H. p^{ro}avi D^{omi}nⁱ Regis nunc totam p^{re}dictam Forestam de Bere includere solebant. Dicunt etiam q^{uod} D^{omi}n^{us} Rex nullum D^{omi}n^{um} Boscum h^{ab}ere juxta easdem Metas d^{omi}nⁱe Forest^e adjacentem. Et dicunt q^{uod} omnes Bosci t^{er}re & Loca extra p^{re}dictas Metas et Bundas p^{re}dictae Forest^e appropriare, que q^{uod} istam P^{er}ambulac^oem deafforestantur, appropriare fuerunt Forest^e post tempus Coronac^ois H. Regis p^{ro}avi D^{omi}nⁱ Regis nunc, Sed quid & quantum tempe cujuslibet Regis separatim nullo mod^o eis constare potest.

This is a true Copy of the Record in the
Tower of London, having been examined.

ROBERT LEMON,
Chief Clerk.

N° 2.

FORESTA de SOUTH, als EAST BEIR, als FORREST. } THE PERAMBULATION or Description of the Meets, Limits & Bounds of his Majesty's Forest of South, als East de PORCHESTER, in Com^{itatu} Bier, als Pechester Forrest, in his Majesty's County of Southampton, together with his Majesty's own Demeasne Lands therein contained, began at Wickham in the said County the 21st Day of February in the Fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord James the Second, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoq^{ue} Domⁱⁿⁱ 1687; and from that Day continued by several Adjournments unto the 15th Day of May following, By virtue of his Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal of England, bearing Date at Westminster, the Sixteenth Day of Dec^{em}, in the Third Year of his said Majesty's Reign, to us directed, (viz^t) John Welf (now Lord de la Warr) Ch^{ief} Wells, Henry Slingsby, Edmund Perkins, Richard Carter, Thomas Billson, and Sam^{uel} Ely, Esq^{rs}, or to any Three of us (whereof the said Sam^{uel} Ely to be One) The which Perambulation, Inspection, or Description of his Majesty's said Forest, was presented unto us his Majesty's said Com^{mission} by the Jurors of our said Sovereign Lord, the King, chosen, impaneled, and sworn, in that Behalf, by the Sheriffs of the said County, and by the Regarders of the said Forest. The Names of which said Jury follow, (viz^t) Michael Titchborne, Gent. George Yeats, Gent. Robert Forder, John Hawkeworth, John Westbrooke, Peter Haider, Thomas Eyre, John Blake, Richard Wance, Henry Hopkins, Richard Spencer, Martin Biddiscombe, John Palmer, W^{illiam} Goldswire, and John Draper, whole Presentments, under their respec^{ive} Hands, of the said Meets, Limits, & Bounds, are as follows, (viz^t)

SOUTH, als EAST } THE PRESENTMENT of the said Jury, made the 18th of May, BEIR, als FOR- } In the 4th Y^{ear} of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James the Second over England &c. Annoq^{ue} Domⁱⁿⁱ 1688, by virtue of his Majesty's COMMISSION under the Broad Seal of England, directed to J^{ohn} Welf (now Lord de la Warr) Ch^{ief} Wells, Hen^{ry} Slingsby, Edm^{und} Perkins, Rich^{ard} Carter, Th^{omas} Billson, & Sam^{uel} Ely, Esq^{rs}, Com^{mission}ers app^{ointed} to perambulate the s^{aid} Forest, who being sworn to enquire concerning the Meets, Limits, and Bounds of the said Forest, Do present, That the Meets, Limits, and

and Bounds of his Majesty's said Forrest have always been reported and known to stay as follows, (viz^t)

IMPRIMIS.—Beginning at Millingford, from thence to Bone Corner, thence to Horsley Lake, thence to Watch Bush, thence to Black Wood, thence to New Ditch Corner, thence to the Regard Lane, thence thro' Humbern Grounds to Humbern Pond, thence to Rolly Mill Pond, thence to Clay Lane, thence to E-wells Lane to the Road that leads to Hambledon, thence to Tanners Lane, and thro' Tanners Lane to Amhill Heath, thence to Lane, thence to Denmore Pond, thence to Asmore Dill, thence to Shower Coppice Corner, thence to Rail Dell, thence to Wicklock Pond, thence through Lanchmore Grounds to Keepers Scile, thence through Archers Crofts, thence up the Lake leading to Lady Oak, thence through Bells Coppice to Upper Padwell Courie, thence by Belthampton Park Hedge to the Water Hutch, thence through Stakes Coppice and through Stakes Farm to Little Park Corner, thence into the Hotteway leading to Havant, thence to Furlington Pond, thence into Parbrook Heath, across the London Road leading to Portsmouth, thence to Potwell Lane End, then along that Lane till you come to Manors Earth, then along Wards Lane, thence to Lye Heath, thence to Warren Gate, then thro' a Lane that divides the Warren & Plafhat Wood, thence to Bedbrooks House, thence to Creech Lane, thence to Draw Leg Lane, and all along the Lane to Walken Heath, thence through Walken Heath to the Old Brick Hills, thence to Bushunt Lodge Gate, thence into the Road that leads from Southwick to Wickham, thence to Staple Croft, thence to Wine Croft, then along the Road to Mount Polly Corner, thence along the Road to Wickham Forrest Gate, thence along the Lane to Wickham Church, thence along the River to Shepsbridge, thence along the River to Milling Ford, where the Bounds began.

Item. We present, That in the said Forrest are Two Wilks, called East & West Wilks. In the East Walk are Two Lodges, of which Walk Henry Pounds, Esq^r, is Master Keeper. In the West Walk One Lodge, Thomas Warrs Master Keeper.

Item. We present, That his Majesty hath certain Demeasne Lands within the said Forrest, which s^d Lands are bounded, and have been perambulated by us as follows:

In the East Walk, beginning at the King's Pound at Apleys Corner, To an Oak marked J. R. thence to a Bound Oak near adjoining, leaving the King's Lands on the Right Hand, and the Lands of the Bishop of Winchester on the Left, to a Place called the Apples, thence to a small Oak marked J. R. thence thro' a Path leading thro' Creeches Holmes, thence to a flogging Oak, thence to Part of a Lane of the Bishop of Winton's, thence to the Two Oaks at the End of Creech Rails, thence to a Mound s. the Corner of Creech Rails, thence across Creech Heath to a Mound, thence leaving the Fox Holes on the South Side to the Trazing Bush, where there is another Mound, thence to another Oak, that parts the King, the Bishop, & Col^l Norton, thence to a gravelly Lake, thence to a Mound in Hambledon Way, to Jeya Gate, thence to a Turning out of a Greenway to Col^l Norton's End on the South, thence down the Lake, thence to an Oak in the Lake, thence to Dammas Beds, thence to a bound Stone, thence to a small Oak, thence to the bound Oak, thence to a Mound by the Ditch parting Col^l Norton and the King, thence to a Turning thro' the River, thence along the Ditch to the bound Stone in the Ditch, thence to a boundary Tree at Cox Corner, thence to a Mound in the South End of King's Pound, thence to the North End of King's Pound, wherein are about a Thousand thriving Oaks.

Item. In the West Walk, His Majesty's Demeasne Lands are bounded as follows, (viz^t) Beginning at a bound Oak adjoining to the Rayle near the Lodge, thro' the Lodge entering at the Porch Door, thro' the Hall and Garden, directly to the Rayle adjoining to the Garden, thence to a Mound by the Rayle Side Westward, thence to Blakes Gully, thence to Lynmtree Borough, thence to Rocks Borthoroughway, thence to a Mound near Gregorie's, thence thro' Gregorie's House to the River, thence to Millingford, so to Hunting Hole, thence over the Rager to Beik Corner, thence to Bone Corner, thence to Horsley Head, thence to Watch Bush, thence to Wallops Oak, thence to the Ewe Tree in the Bush, thence to King's Oak, so by the Rayle to the Oak where we began.

Item. We present, That his Majesty hath no Right to Timber or Woods within the said Forrest, but within his own Demeasne Lands; and that all Persons may cut their Timber and Woods within the said Forrest, as by the Charter of Confirmation of this Forrest, made in the Fourth Year of King Henry the Fifth, may appear.

SOUTH, sh
EAST BEIR,
sh PORCHESTER
FORREST.

THE PRESENTMENT of the Regarders of the said Forrest, at the Commission holden at Wickham aforesaid, for perambulating the said Forrest, the 19th Day of May, in the 4th Y^e of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James the Second over England, Anno Domⁱ 1554.

Item. We present, That on View of the King's Coppice in West Walk, called New Coppice, lately inclosed for the Preservation of the Growth of young Timber, that it may be much for His Majesty's Advantage that the old Stuff may be cut down, whereby there may be a better Growth of the young Wood. We present, that the Fence of the said Coppice lately made is defective, and that the Preservation of the said Coppice cannot well be secured, but by a Rayle to be made on the Bank of the said Fences.

Item. We present, That the Coppice called the Old Coppice, containing about Fifty Acres, is fit to be inclosed for the Preservation of the Growth of Young Timber for his Majesty's Service.

†

Item.

Item. We present, That John Hewett inhabiteth a Cottage and Half an Acre of Land, inclosed within his Majesty's Demefne Lands, but how long the said Purpresture hath been we know not.

Item. We present, That Justian Gregory inhabiteth a Cottage and One Acre of Land, but how long the said Purpresture hath been we cannot be informed.

Item. We present, That John Lomar inhabiteth a Cottage and One Acre of Land, but how long the said Purpresture hath been we know not.

Item. We present, That William Buttoo inhabiteth a Cottage & One Acre of Land of Purpresture inclosed, but how long since the said Purpresture was erected we know not.

Item. We present, That W^m Barker inhabiteth One Cottage & One Acre of Land inclosed, but how long the said Purpresture was erected we know not.

Item. We present, That Henry Reed inhabiteth a Cottage and Half an Acre of Land, of which he is coovicted at the Swanmote Court.

Item. We present, That Thomas Saunders inhabiteth a Cottage and Half an Acre of Land, w^{ch} Purpresture was erected about Ten Years ago.

Item. We present, That the Keepers of the 1st Forrest are Two, Henry Pounds, Esq^r, Keeper of the East Walk, and Tho^s Watts, Gent. Keeper of the West Walk, and that the antient Salaries paid to the said Keepers by S^r W^m Udall, dead, and his Successors, are Six Pounds a Year to the Keeper of the East Walk, and Three Pounds a Year to the Keeper of the West Walk; and we humbly conceive it may be for his Majesty's Service, if his Majesty would please to condescend to allow them an Increase of Salary, for their better Maintenance.

These last Presentments are so presented and subscribed by the Regarders of the said Forrest, (viz^t.) John Antram, Tho^s Roy, Henry Forster, Rich^d Callaway, John Cully, Tho^s Clement, Francis Oliver, John Glaspoll, Jⁿ Eyles.

Wee his Majesty's said Comm^{rs} whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do humbly present this to y^r Lordships, as the Return to our 1st Comission, having nothing else occurring to us, but the Omissions of keeping the Courts of the 1st Forrest in a due and regular Manner, as they ought to be by the said Forrest Laws, & which, if duly done, would tend much to his Majesty's Service. And we humbly pray y^r Lordships would be pleased to take into your Consideration some additional Allowance to the Keepers, for the better Performance of their Dutyes & Trust reposed in them. Given under our Hands at Wickham 21st, the 19th Day of May, in the 4th Y^re of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James the 2^d over England, &c. Anno^q Domⁱ 1611.

Convenit	J ⁿ Antram.	Rich ^d Callaway.	Francis Oliver.	} Regarders.
cum Record.	Tho ^s Roy.	John Cully.	John Glaspoll.	
<u>Sau^d Ely.</u>	Hen ^r Forster.	Tho ^s Clement.	John Eyles.	

Charles Wells.	Edm ^d Perkins.	Tho ^s Billson.	} Comm ^{rs} .
Henry Strongby.	Rich ^d Carter.	Sau ^d Ely.	

Exam^d with the original Cnpy at Southwick House,
and is a true Copy thereof,

W^m STRONG.

N^o 3.

EXTRACT from the Return made by Mr. Strong, Steward of the Swanmote Court of the Forest of Bere, to the Precept of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

Gentlemen,

IN Obedience to Directions to me, as Steward of the Swanmote Court for the Forest of Bere, otherwise East Bere, otherwise South Bere, in the County of Southampton, received from Robert Thistlethwaite, Esquire, Hereditary Warden of the said Forest, and in Compliance with the Request in your Letter to him of the 7th May Instant, I herewith transmit to you the best Information in my Power, in Answer to the several Requisitions in that Letter made.

The Officers of the Forest, the Nature or Duty of their respective Offices, how or by whom appointed, the Tenure of their Offices, their Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments, and by whom paid, are as follows:

Hereditary Lord Warden.	Robert Thistlethwaite, Esq. In Fee.	Is so by Purchase, and to which is annexed the Constableness of the Cattle and Village of Portchester. He is Judge of the Swanmote Court, and has the Right of appointing Foresters, Deputy Foresters, Deputy Keepers, Ranger, and other Officers, as after stated, during Pleasure, and to see they do their Duty. No Salary whatever appears to be annexed to his Office, but he is entitled to Fee Bucks and Fee Does without Saint. He has nothing to do with the Timber, except in his own Purbeus, which is his own Property.
Four Verderers.	Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. Thomas Smyth, Esq. James Tooker, Esq. and One Vacancy.	Are appointed by the Freeholders of the County of Southampton at large, under the usual Writ issued for that Purpose out of the Court of Chancery, and is an Office for Life. Their Duty is to assist the Judge of the Court, and to preserve the Vert and Venison in the Forest. No Salary or Emoluments are annexed, being merely Honorary, except a Fee Buck and Doe out of each Walk.
Two Master Keepers.	George Garner, Esq. of the East Walk or Bailiwick, and Major Henry Bathurst, of the West Walk or Bailiwick.	Are appointed by Deputation under the Hand and Seal of the Lord Warden, and hold the same during his Pleasure only. They receive no Salary, Fees, or Emoluments whatever, save a Fee Buck and Doe out of their respective Walks. The Duty of their Office is to preserve the Vert and Venison in the said Forest, to preside with the Judge of said Court, and to receive Presentments from their Under Keepers, Foresters, and others, of all Offences committed in said Forest, respecting Timber, Deer, Vert, Encroachment, and to control and direct their Under Keepers in the Execution of their Offices, but have no Power to punish.

Ranger.

Ranger.	Samuel Lecke, Esq ^r .	Appointed by a Deputation under the Hand and Seal of the Lord Warden, during Pleasure only. No Salary, Fees, or Emoluments, save a Fee Buck and Doe Annually. His Duty is to drive the Forest Annually, to prevent over or improper Stock. Office merely honorary.
Seward of the Swainmote Court.	William Strong.	Appointed by a Deputation under the Hand and Seal of the Lord Warden, during his Pleasure only. He knows of no Salary, Fee, or Emolument, being annexed thereto, never having received any, except a Fee Buck and Doe Annually. Was appointed in 1764. His Duty is to summon the Court and Officers, to take Minutes thereof, enter same, and all Preferences then made.
Twelve Regarders.	Thomas Land, living Humphry Best, supposed dead John Whitehead, D ^r Thomas Harch, living George Earle, supposed dead Edward Smith, D ^r James Cook, D ^r Robert Wagstaffe, D ^r Daniel Day, D ^r Henry White, D ^r Henry Cook, D ^r John Sutton, dead.	Are appointed by the Voice of the Freeholders of the County at large, under the usual Writ out of the Court of Chancery for that Purpose. Have no Salary, Fees, or Emoluments whatever, save a Fee Buck Annually amongst them. Their Duty is to perambulate the Forest, to prevent Encroachments, and to present same at the Court, and to follow such Directions as they there receive, for the Protection and Preservation of the Forest.
Agitors.	Thomas Callaway, living Edward Sherwin, dead.	These Officers are sworn in at the Court Annually. Have no Salary, Fee, or Reward whatever. Their Duty is to assist the Ranger when he drives the Forest, and to attend all Perambulations, &c.
Two Under Keepers, or Sub Foresters.	Thomas Cole, of the West Walk, and Robert Sharp, of the East Walk.	Are appointed by Deputation under the Hand and Seal of the Lord Warden, during Pleasure only. Their Salary, Fees, and Emoluments, are as follows: To the Keeper of the West Walk is annexed a Salary of £.20 a Year, and under a Treasury Warrant paid by the Crown. He has a Lodge to live in, standing on the King's Land, and built by Government, and a small Farm and Land within a Rail. His Duty is to execute all Warrants properly directed to him for killing Deer within his Walk, to protect, nourish, and preserve the King's Timber within his Walk; to preserve the Vert and Venison; to prevent, as far as possible, all Encroachments and Abuses, and report same to the Surveyor General, and present same at the Swainmote Court. To the Keeper of the East Walk, which is extensive, is annexed a Salary of £.30 a Year, paid in like Manner. In this Walk are Two Under Keepers Lodges, standing on the King's Land, and built by Government. To One, a small Parcel of Land, to the other a larger Portion, within a Rail, each. This Under Keeper is obliged to keep a Deputy, owing to the Extent of his Walk. His Duty is the same as the former Under Keeper, before stated.

In respect of the Demefne Lands, Woods, and Wastes belonging to the Crown within this Forest, and of the Lodges, Hoofes, and other Buildings erected thereon (not taking here under Consideration the Heads of Encroachment) I know of no Demefne Lands belonging to the Crown, other than the small Farm annexed to the Under Keeper's Salary of the West Walk; and I except Two Purlicus, One in the East Walk, and the other in the West Walk, the Timber and Wood whereof belongs to the Crown. There is in the East Walk, as before observed, Two Under Keepers' Lodges, built and kept in Repair at the Expence of Government; and in the West Walk a Master Keeper's Lodge, and an Under Keeper's Lodge, also built and kept in Repair at the Expence of Government, with the respective Raile to each allotted; and no other Houses or Buildings the Property of the Crown.

The Rights or Claims of Individuals, as to Common of Pasture, Turbary, or Estovers within the Limits of the Forest, that have come to my Knowledge, are, That all Farms and Estates bordering thereon, together with all the Teneants of Ancient Demefne, within the Manor and Parish of Portchester, and Manor of Wicor, and the Freeholders of the said Parish, have exercised, Time out of Mind, an unlimited Right to turn out into the said Forest, and which has always been admitted and allowed as an indisputable Right.

The whole Forest is divided into different Purlicus, the Rights within which (though inclosed) are, that all the Timber growing therein is the sole Property of the Person within whose Purlicus it grows, and who can cut same at Pleasure; yet every One having Right of Common, &c. claim such Right over the Whole of the said Purlicus; and the Vert and Venison is considered as belonging to the Crown, subject to the aforesaid Rights of Common, and the Rights of Individuals annexed to their respective Appointments, and in Right of their Purlicus to issue the Warrants to the Under Keepers for their Fee Bucks.

There being no Timber in this Forest belonging to the Crown, but what grows within the Purlicus of the Crown before described, No Annual Falls of Timber are made therein for the Use of the Navy. Partial Falls have been made therein, by Warrants from the Treasury, for particular Purposes, which the Treasury Books will shew; and these Falls, when made, are subject to no Controul whatever of the Warden, or any Officers appointed by him, it being as much the Right of the Crown, as the Timber growing within the private Purlicus is the Right of Individuals to whom such Purlicus belong; nor is there any Assignment in that Forest for Fuel to any Tenants whatever; nor has any Man a Right to cut for Fuel therein, but with the special Leave and Licence of the respective Owner or Owners of each Purlicus; and when he does so cut, he should only cut *Hors high*; but this, I am sorry to say, is not observed in any Part of the whole Forest, except in the Purlicus of the Warden, who has rigidly prevented, as far as in his Power, any of his Tenants cutting Bushes, or any other Wood, on any Pretence whatever, it being the only Nursery for the raising and preserving the Growth of Forest Timber; and the Mischief that is done is most other Purlicus, for want of such is very visible.

As to any other Claims to the Forest, I know of none but what are before stated, save the Tenants on Holy Rood Day claim the Privilege of beginning to cut Fern, and carry same away, which is likewise a great Evil to the Growth of Timber.

As to the Request, what Courts are held for the said Forest, and how often? By whom, and at what Place or Places? And where the Court Books or Records of Proceedings at such Courts are deposited and preserved?

I find by the Court Books, dated so far back as 1685, that Courts of Swainmote were regularly held from that Time until the Year 1734, at Creech Lodge, in the said Forest, being One of the Lodges situate in the East Walk of the said Forest; and from that Time at the West Lodge in the said Forest, before the Warden, Verderors, Foresters, Sub-Foresters, Ranger, Woodward and Regarders; and that the last Court was summoned on the 25th September, 1769, at the said West Lodge, but as none of the Verderors attended, the Court was not opened; so that the last Court actually held, at which any Business was done, was on the 26th September 1768, when many Presentments were made, and Resolutions formed accordingly, for the Regulation of the said Forest, and Preservation of Property therein from future Nuisances and Incroachments, the Books or Records whereof are in my Custody.

As to the Request, what Incroachments or Intrusions have been made upon the Property of the Crown within the Forest; by whom, and at what Times respectively, as near as can be ascertained? And whether any and what Means have been used to prevent such Intrusions or Incroachments?

It appears by the various Observations I have made, and been able to collect;

That one John Hewitt inclosed Half an Acre of Land, and built a Cottage thereon, some of ancient Date.

That Justinian Gregory inclosed an Acre of Land, and built a Cottage thereon, now of ancient Date.

That John Lomar inclosed an Acre of Land, and built a Cottage thereon, now of ancient Date.

That William Button inclosed an Acre of Land, and built a Cottage thereon, now of ancient Date.

That William Barker inclosed an Acre of Land, and built a Cottage thereon, now of ancient Date.

That Henry Reed inclosed Half an Acre of Land, and built a Cottage thereon, of which he had been convicted at a Swaimote Court, but continued the same in Defiance of such Conviction, and now of ancient Date.

That Thomas Saunders inclosed Half an Acre of Land, and built a Cottage thereon, now of ancient Date.

That on another Survey taken by me, with the Sub-Foresters, and Under Woodward, a few Years ago, we discovered the following Inclosures and Encroachments, of a late Date; vizt.

By one Prior, who inhabits a House by him built about Fourteen Years ago, a new Inclosure of about Four Acres of Land, and which has since increased, and is increasing Yearly.

By one Angram, who purchased a House and several Acres of Land of one Pasford, an ancient Inclosure, a new Inclosure of several Acres, and clearing Ground to inclose more.

By one Inge, who inhabits a House by him built about Nine Years ago, a new Inclosure of an Acre, and which is increasing.

By one Button, who inhabits a House and about Eight Acres of Land, formerly only a Cottage and about One Acre, is yet adding to his Quantity by Annual Inclosures.

By one Budden, who inhabits a House and several Acres of Land, supposed to be so ancient Inclosure, a new Inclosure of above Three Acres, and which is increasing.

By one Pasford, who has lately inclosed Six Acres.

By one Prior, who inhabits a Cottage and Three Acres of Land, great Part whereof is inclosed within these Six Years.

By one Hunt, who has built a House, and inclosed about Six Acres, within these Eight Years, and is increasing.

By one Spanthott, who has lately added to an old Inclosure.

By another Man of the same Name, the like.

By one Inge, who has been building and inclosing about Twelve Acres of Land, within these Twelve Years, and is increasing.

By one Castleman, a small Inclosure added to other Property.

By one Lacy, Half an Acre of Land about Nine Years ago, and a Cottage thereon.

By one Prior, Half an Acre of Land about Nine Years ago, and a Cottage thereon.

On a Survey made in 1787, I discovered the following new Inclosures, since former Survey:

By one Eames, at Blacknest, Two Silps planted of about Half an Acre, and another Piece of Two Acres, which had been thrown up by the King's Under Woodman, Mr. Bryant, but again inclosed.

By old Prior, at or near a Place called Chip Hall, an Orchard, a Mead, and about Two Acres of Ground, was also thrown open in 1726 by the same Woodman, but again inclosed. Also at Chip Hall, an entire new Inclosure of a Cottage and Garden, thrown open by the same Woodman, but again inclosed.

By one Budden, at Chip Hall, an Inclosure of at least Six Acres, thrown open by the same Woodman, but again inclosed.

By young Prior, North of that Place, an Inclosure of Six Acres, with a Barn thereon, thrown open by the same Woodman, but again inclosed.

By one Angram, at King's Meads, Two entire new Inclosures of about Ten Acres, thrown open by the same Woodman, but again inclosed.

By one Mullins, at Wood End, an entire new Inclosure of about Two Acres, with a Cottage, thrown open, but inclosed again.

And by old Budden, One Acre nearly adjoining the last, thrown open, but inclosed again.

It is proper to observe here, that most of these Inclosures are made where there are some very thriving Trees belonging to the Crown; and that there are very few of these Inclosures without Timber therein the Property of the Crown; that every Remembrance has been made, and Notice given, by the Officers of the Forest, to prevent these Inclosures, in vain; and that unless a Prosecution by Information, or some legal Step, be soon taken, the greater Part of the Forest will in a few Years be inclosed.

By means of these Examples permitted in the King's Liberty, many Encroachments are made within the private Purview of the Forest, to the great Detriment of the Vert and Venison, as well as the Forest Rights, particularly in the Purview of the Bishop of Winchester, where, of late

late Years, it has become a constant Practice for the Stewards of the Bishop's Court (who hold their Places by Patent) to grant new Copies of new Inclosures, taking a Fine, and reserving a Rent, altho' a Remonstrance has been sent to the Bishop's Steward by one for so doing.

Also in the Duke of Portland's Liberty, where a new Brick Kilo has been lately built, and a large Tract of Ground inclosed, and in a State of Cultivation, altho' a Remonstrance has been sent by me to the Duke's Steward.

In the Bishop's Liberty about Two Years ago, an Attempt was made to inclose near One hundred Acres of the best Part of the Forest, but was opposed by the Freeholders, from its Magnitude; nevertheless, the Persons who made the Attempt give it out they will make a Second Attempt, and apply to the Bishop's Steward for Copies.

In Lord Powercourt's Liberty, a new Inclosure was made about 4 Years ago of near 20 Acres, notwithstanding a Remonstrance from the Warden himself to the late Lord, and which is yet persisted in.

Some Inclosures have also taken Place in Mr. Garnier's Liberty within the Forest.

Great Nuissances also are committed within the King's Liberty, to the great Detriment of the Growth of Timber therein, by all the neighbouring Farmers, and Persons who thus inclose Land, who are constantly cutting Bushes therein for Fences, for Fuel, and even for Sale; and also by burning the Turf, and carrying away the Ashes upon their new-inclosed Land, and also felling same, by which last Nuissance, the best of the Pasture in many Parts of the Forest is totally destroyed; and so great is the Evil become of late, that several Publiques in the Forest are entirely bare, tho' every Attempt in the Power of the Sub-Foresters to prevent same has been used.

(Signed)

W^m STRONG,

Steward of the Swainmote Court
of said Forest.

Lincoln's Inn,
May 30th, 1789.

N^o 4.

The EXAMINATION of Robert Sharp, Under Keeper of the East Walk in the Forest of Bere, in the County of Southampton; taken on Oath, the 10th Day of December, 1791.

THIS EXAMINANT saith, That he was appointed Under Keeper of the East Walk in Bere Forest, by Robert Thistlethwayte, Esquire, by Deputation, dated the Twentieth Day of February One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-three, during his Pleasure. That the Duty of his Office is to preserve the Deer, and Vert, Wood and Timber, and other Rights of the Crown there. That his Salary is Thirty Pounds a Year, which is paid by the Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods; but that he receives clear Twenty-eight Pounds Ten Shillings only. That he receives a Fee of One Guinea for each Buck killed in his Walk, which, with the Offals and Skins, he reckons to produce about Twenty-five Pounds Yearly. That there are Two Lodges belonging to the East Walk, (viz.) Creech Lodge, within the King's Purview, with about Eighteen Acres of cleared Land, worth about Seven Shillings an Acre, which are occupied by himself, and are worth together about Twenty Pounds per Annum; and the other Lodge, called Bull's Lodge, with about Two Acres of Land, situate in Lord Stawell's Purview, occupied by Richard Garner, an Assistant to the Keeper. That he reckons the whole Value of his Office in Salary, Fees, Load, and other Advantages, to be about Eighty Pounds per Annum, out of which he pays the Wages of his Assistant, who is occasionally employed in other Business for him, but he makes no other Disbursement, except some small Repairs to his Lodge. That there are about Two hundred Head of Deer within his Walk, which is nearly double the Stock he found there on his Appointment. That the Number of Deer by him killed within his Walk is Seven Brace Yearly, on an Average. That no Venison is sent from the said Walk to His Majesty's Larder, no Warrants having been received from thence since this Examinant has been Keeper. That there are Two Incroachments upon the King's Lands within his Walk, One of which, now in the Occupation of James Sparshot, consists of an ancient Cottage, and near Three Acres of Land; the Cottage has been built perhaps Eighty or an Hundred Years; the said James Sparshot has from Time to Time taken in more Land, and about Half an Acre since the Examinant has been Keeper, the Fence of which he has often thrown down: The other Incroachment is in the Occupation of John Sparshot, Brother to the said James Sparshot, and consists of an ancient Cottage, built many Years since, with about Four Acres and an Half of Land, a small Part of which appeared to have been taken in a short Time before the Appointment of this Examinant, who has often thrown down the Fence. Both these Incroachments are good Meadow

dow Land, and the Occupiers of them keep Cows, which lie in the Forest all the Year, being fed in the Winter with Hay got from the Lands inclosed. That there are Nine Divisions, called Purlieus, within the East Walk, a List of which is hereto annexed. That he cannot ascertain the Quantity of Land in each Purlieu, but the Whole is about Six Miles long and Three Miles broad, containing in all about Eighteen Square Miles, or 11,520 Acres, of which about One Third Part are inclosed Lands, the greatest Part of which belong to Mr. Thistlethwayte. Of the other Two Thirds about 1,000 Acres are Open Plains, and tolerably good Land, except Creech Plain, which is a black sandy Soil, the rest is moderately covered with Timber. The Parts belonging to Mr. Thistlethwayte are well taken Care of, no Bushes being suffered to be cut. In the other Parts of the open Forest the Bushes are so much cut that the Cover is almost entirely destroyed, and no more young Timber can come up there. That the Underwood in the inclosed Coppices is cut at about Ten Years Growth, and sells for about Five Pounds per Acre, One with another. He cannot estimate such Land at less than Twelve Shillings per Acre Yearly, including the Value of the Growth of Timber. That there have not been many Inclosures from the Open Parts of the Purlieu, by Incroachment or otherwise, since he has been Keeper; but there are many of an older Date within the Bishop of Winchester's Purlieu, amounting to near 500 Acres, for which the Occupiers pay Quit Rents to the Bishop, and he has heard that they are granted by Copy of Court Roll of the Bishop's Manor of Hambledon. That the Deer have the entire Range over all the Lands within the Regard, whether inclosed or not; but the Keepers never pull down any Fences that exclude the Deer. That the Deer do much Damage to the Farmers by breaking into the Corn Fields. The Lands bordering on the Forest are of less Value on that Account; and in those Parts where the Deer haunt they are let at One Third less than the real Value. That the several Towns, Parishes, and Hamlets, which turn their Cattle into the said Forest are Soberton, Part of East Main, Hambledon, Catherington, Clanvill, Farlington, Porten Island, Whimring, Widley, Portchester, Southwick, Burhunt, Wickham, Titchfield, and Fareham. The Parish of Blendworth turns out on Blendworth Common, and Havant, Edworth, and Bedhampton Parishes turn out on Havant Thicket, from whence the Cattle come into the Forest, which adjoins to the said Common and Thicket, but whether all the said Places have Right of Common on the Forest this Examinant does not know. That the Kinds of Cattle admitted to depasture in the Forest are Horses, Cow Kind, and Swine ringed; but Sheep are excluded. That the Cattle are admitted into the Forest at all Times of the Year, and taken out only when the Owners think fit. The Forest has not been driven or cleared since he has been Keeper. That all Parts of the Soil of the East Walk are well adapted for the Growth of Oak, except Great Creech Plain, where Fir and Beech would grow. The Land is in general a deep Loam, with a Clay Bottom, and Oak Timber would certainly grow there to a Size fit for Naval Uses in a Hundred Years; and this Examinant is of Opinion that the Forest, being so near to Portsmouth Dock Yard, it would be more profitable to employ it in the Cultivation of Timber than in any other Way.

ROBT SHARP.

LIST of those who are entitled to Deer, from the East Walk of the Forest of Bere.

His Majesty	—	—	Without Stint.
The Chief Justice in Eyre	—	—	Without Stint.
Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq ^r , Warden	—	—	One Buck for his Purlieu.
The Bishop of Winchester	—	—	One D ^r D ^r .
Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Esq ^r	—	—	Two D ^r D ^r .
William Taylor, Esq ^r	—	—	Two D ^r { One D ^r .
Samuel Leake, Esq ^r	—	—	Two D ^r { One D ^r as Ranger from either Walk.
Thomas Tucker, Esq ^r	—	—	Two D ^r { One for his Purlieu.
Lord Stawell	—	—	One D ^r as Verderer.
Thomas Miffing, Esq ^r	—	—	One D ^r for his Purlieu.
Sir Thomas Miller, Bart	—	—	One D ^r D ^r .
Thomas Smith, Esq ^r	—	—	One D ^r as Verderer.
John Robinson, Esq ^r , Surveyor General of	—	—	One D ^r D ^r .
His Majesty's Forests, &c.	—	—	One D ^r from either Walk.
William Strong, Esq ^r , Steward	—	—	One D ^r .
George Garnier, Esq ^r , Master Keeper	—	—	One D ^r .

ROBT SHARP.

A LIST

A LIST of the Divisions, called *Purlieus*, in the East Walk of the Forest of Bere.

The King's Purlieu	—	—	—	One.
Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq ^r	—	—	—	One.
The Lord Bishop of Winchester	—	—	—	One.
Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Esq ^r	—	—	—	One.
William Taylor, Esq ^r	—	—	—	Two.
Samuel Leake, Esq ^r	—	—	—	One.
Thomas Tucker, Esq ^r	—	—	—	One.
Lord Stawell	—	—	—	One.

ROBT SHARP.

N^o 5.

The EXAMINATION of Thomas Cole, Under Keeper of the West Walk in the Forest of Bere, in the County of Southampton; taken on Oath, the 10th Day of December 1791.

THIS EXAMINANT saith, That he was appointed Under Keeper of the West Walk in Bere Forest by Robert Thistlethwayte, Esquire, by Deputation, dated the Fourth Day of August One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-eight, during his Pleasure. That the Duty of his Office is to take Care of the Deer, the Vert, and the Timber. That his Salary is Twenty Pounds a Year, which is paid by the Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods, deducting thereout Twenty Shillings for Poundage. That his Fees and Perquisites are One Guinea for each Buck killed within his Walk, and the Skins and Offals of the Deer, and he cuts Furze for Sale upon the open Parts of the King's Purlieu, by which he makes from Forty to Fifty Shillings a Year, which are now the Whole of his Emoluments as Keeper. That there is within the Lands called the King's Purlieu, in the said Walk, a Lodge, with Coach House and Stables, for the Master Keeper (now Henry Bathurst, Esquire) and a Lodge for the Under Keeper; also about Twenty-eight Acres of Arable Land, and Seven Acres of Meadow Ground, inclosed with Fences to exclude the Deer, and a Piece of rough Pasture Ground behind the Lodge, containing about Sixty Acres, called The Rails, inclosed with a Post and single Rail Fence to keep out the Cattle, which Land was always used for browsing the Deer till within Four or Five Years past, but not since, being possessed by the Master Keeper, and fed by his Cattle. That the Whole of those Lands were formerly occupied by the Under Keepers of the said Walk, and by this Examinant for about Eight Years after his Appointment, and until the Appointment of the present Master Keeper, who now occupies the Whole himself. That a Servant of the Master Keeper now lives in the Under Keeper's Lodge, and this Examinant lives at Southwick House, belonging to Mr. Thistlethwayte, to whom he is Park Keeper. That before the Appointment of the present Master Keeper, he had Two Men at the Lodge to take Care of the Walk, but there is not now any Person kept there for that Purpose, other than the Master Keeper's Servant. This Examinant himself goes into the Walk sometimes Once a Week, and sometimes Three or Four Times a Week. That the Master Keeper cuts Brushwood for his own Use on the King's Lands, and this Examinant used to cut Wood for Fuel there during the Time he lived in the Under Keeper's Lodge, but not since. That the Stock of Deer in the said Walk, about Ten Years ago, consisted of about One hundred Head of Fallow Deer, but there are now not more than Fifty Head, as nearly as he can compute, the Stock being continually reduced by Deer Stealers and Poachers, which are very numerous round the Forest. That the greatest Number of Deer he has ever killed in One Year, within his Walk, was Four Brace of Bucks, but that for Two or Three Years past he has not killed more than One Brace and an Half, or Two Brace, Yearly, upon an Average, which are generally served to such of the Persons entitled to Deer from the said Walk (and whose Name are particularly mentioned in a List hereto annexed, marked A.) as first send their Warrants to be executed. That no Venison has been sent from the said Walk to His Majesty's Larder, no Warrants having been received from thence since this Examinant has been Keeper of the Walk. That the Deer were constantly browsed with Holly, Ivy, and the Tops of Thorn Bushes, when the Season required it, during the Time this Examinant lived in the Under Keeper's Lodge, and for One Year afterwards, but not since. No Hay or Corn is purchased for the Deer. That there have been several Cottages erected, and many Incroachments made, on His Majesty's Lands within the said Walk, since this Examinant has been Keeper of the said Walk, of which he has given the best Account he is able in the Paper hereto annexed, marked B. That the Occupiers of the said Incroachments cut Bushes for the fencing of the Lands

they

they take in, and also for Fuel, and they keep Cows and young Cattle, which lie in the Forest all the Year, and do great Mischief to the young Timber. And the Keepers have great Difficulty in getting Offenders punished, the Justices of the Peace being unwilling to sit in Matters regarding the Forest, which they say should be regulated by the Forest Laws. That there are Nine Divisions, called Purlieus, within the West Walk, of which this Examinant has given the best Account he can in the Paper hereto annexed, marked C. That at least Three Fourth Parts of the whole Walk is very fit for the Produce of Oak Timber, which grows as fast in the Forest as he has ever seen Timber grow in any Land whatever. That the Deer have a Right to feed on all the open Lands in the Purlieus, and they often get into the Meadows and Corn Fields, and do great Mischief to the Farmers, it being almost impossible to keep them out after they have taken the Corn, particularly Wheat, in which they lie very much during the Winter, and also after the Corn is in Ear. That the Owners of the Lands have not a Right to kill them within the Regard of the Forest, or to prevent the Keepers from driving them back. That the several Towns, Parishes, and Hamlets, which turn their Cattle into the said Forest, are Soberton, Part of Eastmain, Hambleton, Catherington, Clavet, Farlington, Poolea Island, Whimmering, Widley, Porchester, Southwick, Burhuat, Wickham, Trusfield, and Fartham. The Parish of Blendworth turns out on Blendworth Common, and Havant, Edithworth, and Bedhampton Parishes, turn out on Havant Thicket, from whence the Cattle come into the Forest, which adjoins to the said Common and Thicket; but whether all the said Places have Right of Common on the Forest this Examinant does not know. That the Kinds of Cattle admitted to depasture in the Forest, are Horses, Cow Kind, and Swine ringed; but Sheep are excluded. That the Cattle are admitted into the Forest at all Times of the Year, and taken out only when the Owners think fit. The Forest has not been driven since he has been Keeper, and there is no Forest Pound at present within his Walk. There was a Fall of Timber made in the King's Lands in this Forest, in the Spring of the Year next after his Appointment, for the Purpose of re-building Creech Lodge, and repairing Bull's Lodge, in the East Walk, and repairing the Lodges in the West Walk; Part of the Timber was felled in the West Walk, and some few of the Trees were of large Size, but the greatest Number were small Trees. There has not been any other Fall of Timber since he has been in the Forest. The Distance from Portsmouth to Creech Lodge is about Eight Miles, and to the West Lodge about Ten Miles, and the Expence of Carriage of Timber by Land is about Six or Seven Shillings per Load. There is a Wharf for shipping Timber at Paul's Grove, about Five Miles from Creech Lodge, and about Seven Miles from the West Lodge; but whether the Expence of Carriage in that Way would be less than by Land Carriage, this Examinant does not exactly know.

THOMAS COLE.

A.

LIST of those who are entitled to Deer, from the West Walk of the Forest of Bwr.

His Majesty	—	—	Without Saint.
Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq ^r , Warden	—	—	Without Saint.
George Garnier, Esq ^r	—	—	One Buck for his Purlieu.
Earl Powercourt	—	—	One D ^r D ^r
Bishop of Winchester	—	—	One D ^r D ^r
Governor Hornby	—	—	One D ^r D ^r
Winchester College	—	—	Two D ^r { One D ^r
Humphry Mischin, Esq ^r	—	—	One D ^r for his Purlieu.
Earl of Portsmouth	—	—	One D ^r D ^r
Samuel Leake, Esq ^r	—	—	One D ^r as Ranger out of either Walk.
William Strong, Esq ^r , Steward	—	—	One D ^r
The Master Keeper for the Time being	—	—	One D ^r
— — — — — Amyatt, Esq ^r	—	—	One D ^r , Composition for an Estate adjoining to the Forest, but out of the Regard.

THOMAS COLE.

B.

LIST of Incroachments upon the King's Lands, within the West Walk of the Forest of Bere.

Present Occupiers.	Land incroached.	By whom.
William Pefcott	About Two Acres on the North Side of Blakesnett.	First taken in about Eleven or Twelve Years ago, by one William Eames; several Times thrown Open by the Keeper, and Mr. Briant, the Deputy Surveyor, but taken in again, and now inclosed by a Bank with Boulders on it, but no Hedge; fold about a Year ago to Mr. Barford, of Midlington Place, near Droxford.
— Bower, Widow	About Half an Acre near Iron Mill Hill.	Began to be taken in about Nine or Ten Years ago, by William Bower, now deceased, enlarged at different Times, and often thrown open, but re-inclosed.
— Privett, Widow	Three Pieces of Land, containing about One Acre, near the Way from Wickham to Soberton.	Part taken in before the Examinant knew the Forest, the Residue by James Privett, lately deceased, at different Times since this Examinant was Keeper; the Parts inclosed within his Memory are fenced with loose Bushes only.
William Lacy	A Cottage and a Garden next the River, bounding the King's Purlieu.	The Cottage built about Ten Years ago, and the Garden taken in at the same Time, often thrown open.
Henry Budden	A House called Chip Hall, and Malt House, and about Seven Acres of Land, next King's Meadows.	The Buildings erected, and greatest Part of the Land inclosed, before the Examinant knew the Forest; several small Pieces have been taken in at different Times within the Memory of this Examinant, which have been often thrown open; some Parts are still open, and only about Half an Acre of the new Incroachments now remains inclosed.
James Luffman	A House, and about an Acre, next the King's Meadows.	The House built, and Part of the Land inclosed, by John Prior, Junior, about Five or Six Years before this Examinant came to the Forest; enlarged at different Times in about Five Acres, but often thrown open, and only about One Acre now inclosed with a small dead Hedge; no Ditch.
— Prior, Widow, and another Person	Two Cottages, and Two small Pieces of Land, near the lower End of Blakesnett Gully.	One Cottage built, and about Half an Acre inclosed, about Ten or Eleven Years ago, by John Prior, Senior, now deceased, and afterwards sold; and about Five Years ago the said John Prior built another Cottage, and took in near Half an Acre more, which is now occupied by his Widow, and has been repeatedly thrown open.
— Luffman	Two Cottages, and about a Rood of Land, at the lower End of Stoney Lake.	One of the Cottages built about Seven Years ago, by one Gray, afterwards partly pulled down, and the Land thrown open, but taken in again, and sold to Luffman, who built another Cottage adjoining, in which his Father now lives.
		— Ford

Present Occupiers.	Lands encroached.	By whom.
— Ford —	A House, and Four or Five Acres of Land, near King's Meadows House.	The House built by one Pasford, and Part of the Land inclosed, Two or Three Years before the Examinant came to the Forest (the House was then hardly finished); more Land was taken in at different Times, which has been often thrown open, but taken in again; sold about Ten or Eleven Years ago to one Simon Antrim.
Late ——— Davis —	Two other Pieces of Land near the last.	Taken in about Eight or Nine Years ago by Simon Antrim, and since thrown open Seven or Eight Times, and now remaining open.
Earl of Portsmouth —	A Piece of Ground about Four or Five Acres, next Millingford.	Formerly occupied by one Watts, Under Keeper of the West Walk, who sold it. It was afterwards purchased by Lord Clanricard, who began to build a House upon it, but afterwards took away the Materials. The Land since purchased by Lord Portsmouth, and now let with the King's Meadows. The Inclosure has not been enlarged since this Examinant has been Keeper.
William Buddeo —	A House, and about Five Acres of Land, at Wood End.	The House very old, and Part of the Land taken in many Years ago; about Half an Acre has been added since the Examinant was Keeper, which has been many Times thrown open, but is still inclosed.
Captain Knight —	A House, and about Six Acres of Land, called Wood End.	Formerly held by one Smith, of Wickham, who sold it to Edward Hunt, who about Ten Years ago took in about Two Acres more, and afterwards sold it to one Joseph Mullens, who about Three Years ago sold the same to Captain Knight, who has enlarged the House, and cut a Road to it through the Forest. In the Course of last Year, when Mr. Briant came to the Forest in order to throw open all the Incroachments, he was proceeding to throw down Captain Knight's Fence with the rest, but Captain Knight informed him that he had sent a Memorial to the Treasury concerning his House and Land, and requested he would desist till he should receive further Orders.
Henry Matthews —	A Cottage, and an Acre and an Half of Land, near Wood End.	Taken in about Eleven Years ago by Henry Inge, who sold it to one Joseph Mullens. It has been often thrown open, but fenced in again with Bushes. No Ditch or Bank.

THOMAS COLE.

C.

A List of the Divisions called Purlieus, within the West Walk of the Forest of Bere.

Purlieu.	Parts included.	Parts uninclosed
The King's Purlieu.	The Master Keeper's Lodge, and Inclosures adjoining, containing about One hundred Acres, and about Forty Acres of Incroachments.	About Five hundred Acres, the greatest Part covered with Butcher, and a great deal of young Timber, and some old Timber.
Lord Powercourt's Purlieu.	A small Farm about Seven Acres, and an Inclosure of about Fourteen Acres, made about Four Years ago, and Part of it planted with Fir Trees.	About Three hundred Acres, some very large Oak Trees, and many young Trees planted several Years since, and many Butcher, but they have been lately very much cut by Wood Sealers.
Gov ^r Hornby's Purlieu.	A Piece of Four Acres, inclosed about Five or Six Years ago, and about Two Acres, with a House built thereon, taken in about Two Years ago.	About Two hundred Acres. Some young Timber, but not a great deal.
The Bishop of Winchester's Purlieu.	Near One hundred Acres of Copphold Land inclosed.	About Two hundred and Fifty Acres. Very little Timber.
Winchester College Purlieu.	Two uninclosed Coppices, containing about Eighty Acres, full of large and fine Timber.	About Forty or Fifty Acres, some small Timber on the open Parts.
Mr. Minchin's Purlieu.	A small Farm of Eight or Ten Acres.	About Fifty Acres; no Woods, and very little Timber.
Lord Portsmouth's Purlieu.	An ancient Cottage, and about Three Acres of Land, with a House, a Brick Kiln, and a Meadow of Seven or Eight Acres.	About Two hundred Acres, some young Timber. The old Timber was cut down about Seven or Eight Years ago.
Mr. Garner's Purlieu.	Mr. Garner's House, Gardens, Pleasure Ground, and Farm, containing altogether Two or Three hundred Acres, several Cottages, and some small Inclosures, held with them, all within the Regard of the Forest. The Deer often get into the Pleasure Grounds.	About Five hundred Acres, mostly Furze Land, and containing very little Timber, except in about Twenty Acres adjoining the King's Purlieu.
Mr. Thistlethwayte's Purlieu.	An ancient Cottage, called the Goat House, and about Three Acres of Land, several Farms; (viz.) Michel Land Farm, containing about One hundred Acres; Hale Farm, about Eighty Acres; Part of Prior's Hold Farm, Sixty or Seventy Acres; and Four Coppices, about Sixty Acres, all belonging to Mr. Thistlethwayte.—Powod Farm, about Thirty or Forty Acres, belonging to Captain Manning.—Ashland's Farm, about Twenty or Thirty Acres, belonging to Miss Eddowes—and Part of Walking Heath, all within the Regard of the Forest.	About Two hundred Acres, about One Third Part covered with Butcher and young Timber, and a small Part with Furze. The rest open Plains.

x

THOMAS COLE.

N° 6.

Quinta pars Patris, de Anno Rñi Regis Caroli, Octavo.

D. CON. fñi et hereditis suis
Willo Uvedale
Mñrē (24.)

REX omnibz ad quos ßec. SALTEM SCIATIS qđ nos ad humilem Peticoen
dicti & fñel Servici nñi Willm Uvedale Militia Theſaurar Camere
nñe ac p Servici nob qđ eundem Willm fidel pñro de Grā nñā Spñali ac ex
cñā Sciencia & mero motu nñis dedimus & concessimus eidem Willm hereditibz
& Assignis suis TOTUM Caſtrum nñm de Porcheſter als Porcheſter in Com nño Southc cum ſuis
ſoribz Membris & pñin univñs ac omnia domos edific Struñtur nñr rñrñculas curtillaz areas vacua
funda hort pomaz gardiaz & al hereditameñ nñā infra Caſtrum pñdict Ambit vel pñcint ejusdem
exiſtes ſeu ad Caſtrum iñ pñcint ac aggeres & foſſat Caſtri illius Ac etiam totam Villam nñm
de Porcheſter als Porcheſter in Com nñā Southc pñdict Ac omnia Meſſuagia burgagia cottagia domos
Edific Struñtur hort pomaz gardiaz teñr vñz fundi reverſes reddit ſññi & Servici tam liboz
Tenenciū quam alioz infra Villam pñdict vel ad eandem pñcint Ac omnes & omniñz Cuñ Vñz frañz
pleñz & al Cuñ nñas tam de Recordo quam non de Recordo infra Villam pñdict tenend ac exiñ &
pñc Coriaz illaz ET ulterius Sciatis qđ nos de ubiori Grā nñā Spñali ac ex cñā Sciencia & mero
motu nñis p nob hereditibz & Succelloribz nñis Concedimus eidem Willm Uvedale hereditibz &
Assignaz ſuis Cuſtodiam & Ballivaz Foreſte nñe vocat South Beare Foreſt infra Com nñm Southc
demz Willm Uvedale Heredes et Assignaz ſuos ejusdem Foreſt Cuſtodes & Ballivos in ſeodo ad
deduct ſeraz et omnia alia agend tam in viridi quam in venacio infra foreſtam illam que ad Cuſto-
diam vel Ballivaz Foreſte pñcint p nob hereditibz & Succelloribz nñis conſtituimus qđ pñcintes
DEDIMUS etiam & concedimus ac qđ pñcintes p nob hereditibz et Succelloribz nñis Damus &
concedimus pñcto Willm Uvedale hereditibz et Assignaz ſuis Ortes Aulas Camer Cellar Sollaz
Innoñz Eall Vias Semz Eallanoñz Fruct Aqvas Aqual Cuñ Cartaz Waviar Extrahaz Releñ
Heret acotiaz alia regalitaz & caſualitaz libez privileg pñc & Comoditaz ad Pñmñz pñcint, aut
cum eidem antezac habiñ dimiñz uſitaz vel gaviñ EXCEPT omibz froñ Milit & Advocacoñ
Eccliaz Vicaraz Capellaz Huſpñaz & alioz Beneficioñ Eccliecoñ ad Caſtrum ſive Villam pñdict
pñcint HABEND TENEND et GAUDEND pñdict Caſt Vill & Cuſtod Foreſte pñdict ac
certa omnia & ſingula pñmiſſa ſupñaz qđ pñcintes pñconceſſi aut meritoñaz fore conceſſi cum eoñ Juñ
Membris & pñin univñs pñar Willm Uvedale Militi hereditibz & Assignaz ſuis ad Solum & pñmñ
Opus & Uſum ipſius Willm Heredum & Assignaz ſuoz impñm TENEND de nob hereditibz & Suc-
celloribz nñis pñdict Caſt Vill & ceteri omia & ſingla pñmñ ſupñaz qđ pñcintes pñconceſſi cum eoñ
pñin de nob hereditibz & Succelloribz nñis ut de Manerio nño de Eaſtgreenwich in Com nño Kanñ
qđ fidelitatem tantum in libo & cñi Soccagio & non in Capite nec qđ Servici Militaz AC REDDEND
annuatim nob hereditibz & Succelloribz nñis qđ pñdict Caſt Vill & pñmñ cum ſuis pñmñ reſide-
cim Libi ſex Solidi & octo denaz ad recepti Socñ nñi heredum & Succellor nñoz apud Weſtñ
ad Feſta Sñi Michis Archi & Anunciacoñs Bñ Marie Virginis qđ equales porcbz ſingula Annis ſol-
vend ET ſi contingat pñdict annuā reddit qđ pñcintes reſervat vel aliquam inde parcelā retro fore
non ſoluñ in parte vel in toto qđ ipaciñ quadragint Dieñ poſt aliquod Feſtum Feſtoñ pñdict ad qđ
vel ad que ut pñſerit ſolvi debeat quod tunc & toties pñdict Wñs Uvedale Heredes & Assignaz ſui
ſolvent ac ſolvent nob hereditibz & Succelloribz nñis quinquagint tres ſolidi & quatuor
denaz legalis monete Anglie Noñc Penz ultra pñdict annuā reddit p quoz menſe exarunt pñz heſuñ
in quo vel in quibz pñdict annuā reddit ſeu aliqua inde parcella retro ſuñ & inſoluñ modo et
forma pñdict QUODQ exarunt & ab inde de tempore in tempus bene liceat & licebit nob heredi-
bz & Succelloribz nñis qđ Vicecoñ aut Receptoi genñ nñm heredum et Succellor nñoz dñi
Conñ Southc pñtempore exiſtes aut qđ al pñcular Receptoi pñmiſſoi p tempore exiſtes ut pñſerit
vel deputat ſuos aut eoñ aliquem vel aliquos p tempore exiſtes aut al in pñcñ pñmñ aut aliquam
inde partem ſive parcellam intrare & diſtingere & Diſtriccioñ ſññm inveniñ ſeu invenireñ cape &
retinere quoſque non heredes & Succellores nñi de pñdict reddit unum areraz inde ſi que
ſuñt plenaz ſatiffact & ſoluñ erimus aliquo in pñſentibz in contraz non obſtan ET pñdictus
Willm Uvedale Heredes et Assignaz ſui de cetero impñm tot Foreſtanos ſubſellorarios ſubcuſtodes et
Garcionez tam equites quam pedites ad Cuſtodiam Foreſte pñdict & Venacoñs & Viridiz ejusdem
de tempore in tempus ſumpñbz ſuis pñpñz & Expenſis cuſtodient in eadem deſervaturoz, quoz
antezac infra Foreſtam illam conſuevit exiſtere vel cuſtodiri & talia & tanñ Vad Feodñ & Solaria
& Regardñ eis & cultuñ eoñ heri ſolvi & allocari faciant qualia & quanta Foreſtarij ſubſellorarij
ſubcuſtodibz et Guſtacoñbz hñoi infra Foreſtam illam ſolvi & allocari conſuevit. AC nos
heredes & Succellores nños de omibz froñdis ſtipendijs vadijs & Salarijs eidem vel eoñ alicui ſol-
vend ſeu pñſantñ indempenz conſervabunt impñm DCXXV Willm Uvedale Heredes & Assignaz ſui
Cuſtod ejusdem Foreſt omnes domos tuguriola caſas & logras nñas infra Foreſt pñdict jam conſtruñt
de tempore in tempus cuſtodient repabunt & emendabunt deceter in omibz ſumptibz eoñ
pñpñz et expenñ Ad quoz repacñem licet eis eidem Willm Uvedale hereditibz & Assignaz ſuis Maerem
competens & ſufficiens qđ Viſum Viſdatñ foreſte illius cape in eadem Foreſta ET ULTERIUS
VOLUMUS ac qđ pñcintes de Ubiori Grā nñā Spñali ac ex cñā Sciencia & mero motu nñis p nob
hereditibz & Succelloribz oñbz concedimus pñar Willm Uvedale hereditibz & Assignaz ſuis QUOD
nos Heredes & Succellores nñe de cetero impñm aſuarum & de tempore in tempus acquietabimus
exonñabimus et indemñpñ conſervabimus tam pñar Willm Uvedale Heredes & Assignaz ſuos quam
pñdict Caſt Villam & Pñmñ ſupñaz qđ pñcintes pñconceſſi & quaz inde parcellam cum eoñ pñmñ
univñs vñus nos heredes & Succellores nños de & ab omibz & omniñz corrod reddit Servici
aſuaraz

assoluta' p^{re}dicti p^{re}dicti & denat' Suntis et O^{mn}i^{um} quibuscumq' de p^{re}dicti seu de aliqua inde parcella nob' hereditibz vel Successoribz nris exant' seu Solvend' vel sup' inde v^{er}ius nos heredes seu Successores nros v^{er}ius seu v^{er}ius p^{re}dicti PRETERQUAM de p^{re}dicti reddit' seu p^{re}dicti Servit' & tenor' sup^{er}ius p^{re}dicti in hijs p^{re}dictis reservat' Sedm v^{er}iam intencem p^{re}dicti Solvend' AC p^{re}terquam de dimissio' & Concessio' de p^{re}dicti aut aliquo p^{re}dicti antehac fact' vel concessi' ac conventio' & on^{er}i' que aliquis Firmat' sive aliqui Firmarij p^{re}dicti r^{ati}one aliqua' Indemur' & dimissio' sua' fact' & exon^{er}are tenentor seu tenentor AC p^{re}terquam de Conventio' sup^{er}ius in hijs p^{re}dictis fact' & p^{re}dicti Willelm' Uvedale Heredes & Assignat' sum p^{re}dicti & p^{re}dicti QUARE VOLUIMUS ac q^{ui} p^{re}sentis p^{re} nob' hereditibz & Successoribz nris sajungend' precipimus tam The^{se}aurat' Cancellar' et Baron' Sc^{ilicet} nri heredum & Successor' nror' p^{re} tempore exist^{er}at' quam omibz & singulis Auditoribz Receptor' & alijs Officiari' & Ministris nris heredum & Successor' nror' quibuscumq' p^{re} tempore exist^{er}at' q^{ui} p^{re}dicti & eor' quibz sup^{er}ius solum Demonstrationem h^{ab}et' L^{it}er' nris Patenciu' vel Irrotulament' ead^{em} ab^{er}at' aliquo B^{er}i sive Warrant' a nob' hereditibz & Successoribz nris quocumq' modo impetrant' seu p^{re} sequent' plenam integram debitam allocationem & Exon^{er}acionem manifestam de & ab omibz & omnimodis h^{ab}er' corrod' seu reddit' p^{re}dicti p^{re}dicti p^{re}dicti denat' S^{ed} v^{er}ius ac on^{er}ibz nob' heredit' vel Successoribz nris sic ut p^{re}dictur exon^{er} seu Solvend' PRETERQUAM de p^{re}dicti reddit' Servit' tenor' Conventio' s^{er}vis^{er} & certis p^{re}dicti in hijs p^{re}dictis reservat' ac q^{ui} p^{re}dicti Willelm' Uvedale Heredes vel Assignat' suos sic ut p^{re}dictur solvend' et p^{re}dicti p^{re}dicti Willelm' Uvedale Hereditibz & Assignat' suis facient' & de tempore in tempore causabunt ET he L^{it}er' nre Pat^{er}ci vel Irrotulament' ead^{em} erunt s^{er}vis^{er} et de tempore in tempore tam p^{re}dicti The^{se}aurat' Cancellar' & Baron' Sc^{ilicet} nri heredum & Successor' nror' quam Auditor' & Receptor' & al' Officiari' & Ministris nris heredum & Successor' nror' quibuscumq' p^{re} tempore exist^{er}at' sufficiens Warrant' & Exon^{er}acio in hac parte ET ULTERIUS VOLUIMUS ac q^{ui} p^{re}sentis p^{re} nob' hereditibz & Successoribz nris concedimus p^{re}dicti Willelm' Uvedale Hereditibz & Assignat' suis QUOD he L^{it}er' nre Pat^{er}ci vel Irrotulament' ead^{em} erunt in omibz & q^{ui} omia firme valide bene sufficiant & efficiant in Legge erga & contra nos heredes & Successores nros tam in omibz C^{as}u' nris quam alibi infra Regn^{um} nrm Anglie ab^{er}at' aliquibz Confirmacionibz Licencijs vel Tolerationibz de nob' hereditibz vel Successoribz nris p^{re}dicti aut obtinent' NON OBSTAN' MALE noiant' vel non noiant' male recitant' vel non recitant' p^{re}dicti C^{as}u' Vill' et p^{re}dicti sup^{er}ius q^{ui} p^{re}sentis p^{re}dicti aut mentio' fore concessi' aut aliquam inde partem vel parcellem ET NON OBSTAN' non invenient' aut male invenient' Offi^{ci} sive Offi^{ci} aut Inquisicionem sive Inquisicionem p^{re}dicti aut alioq^{ui} inde Parcelle q^{ui} que titulus nob' invenire debuit ante Consec^{er}ionem h^{ab}et' L^{it}er' Patenciu' ET NON OBSTAN' aliquo defect' sive aliquibz defectibz in non recitant' vel non male recitant' aliquam vel aliquas Dimissioem vel Concessionem Dimissiones vel Concessionem Donu' vel Dona de p^{re}dicti aut aliqua inde parte vel parcella sive de aliquo p^{re}dicti inde de Recordo vel non de Recordo antehac fact' ET NON OBSTAN' MALE noiant' vel non recte noiant' aliquam Villam Hamlet' Locu' Paroch' vel Comitatu' in quo vel in quibz p^{re}dicti aut aliqua inde pars vel parcella existunt vel existit ET NON OBSTAN' aliquo defect' sive aliquibz defectibz in male noiant' vel non noiant' aliquem Tenent' Firmat' sive Occupat' p^{re}dicti aut alioq^{ui} inde parcella ET NON OBSTAN' aliqua Variacione Discrepan^{ti} sive Different' in aliqua re maria noie sive forma int' bas L^{it}er' nras Patentes & aliquod particulat' sive sup^{er}visio' de p^{re}dicti seu de aliqua inde parcella antehac fact' aut int' bas L^{it}er' nras Patentes & aliquas L^{it}er' nras Patentes de p^{re}dicti aut aliqua inde parcella ante-hac fact' aut int' bas L^{it}er' nras Patentes & aliquod Record' vel Recorda compositum vel composit' p^{re}dicti p^{re}dicti aut aliquam inde parcellam quocumq' modo tangen^{ti} sive cont^{er}nen^{ti} ET NON OBSTAN' aliquo defect' sive aliquibz defectibz in non menconand' vel non recte aut male menconand' v^{er}ius anu^{er} Valo^{er} p^{re}dicti aut alioq^{ui} inde parcella aut v^{er}ius actual' reddit' reservat' de in aut sup^{er}ius p^{re}dicti aut aliquam inde parcellam sp^{eci}ificat' in aliquo particulat' sup^{er}visio' sive composit' antehac fact' sive imposs^{er}um fient' de p^{re}dicti aut eor' aliquo vel aliquibz ET NON OBSTAN' Statut' in p^{re}dicti D^{omi}ni Hen^{rici} nup^{er} Regia Anglie Sexta Antecessoris nri Anno Regni sui Decimo Octavo fact' & edit' ET NON OBSTAN' Statut' in Parliamen^{to} D^{omi}ni Hen^{rici} nup^{er} Regis Anglie Quarti Anno Regni sui primo fact' ET NON OBSTAN' aliquibz alijs defectibz in non noiant' aut non recte noiant' Natu^{er} Gener' Specia Quantitat' aut Qualitat' p^{re}dicti aut alioq^{ui} inde parcella aut aliquem vel aliquos qui antehac fact' sive fuit scriptus sive scripti de p^{re}dicti aut eor' aliquo vel aliquibz aut aliquem S^{er}u' talia' nob' aut alioq^{ui} p^{re}dicti vel antecessor' nror' antehac fact' Aut aliqua Indemur' sive annexio q^{ui} p^{re}dicti nup^{er} Parlem nrm B^{er}i Memorie aut aliquem aliud Progenitor' vel antecessor' nror' nup^{er} Regum vel Regina' Anglie vel aliqua Conventio' Agreamen^{ti} vel coo^{er}cession' ead^{em} vel aliquam inde partem concessu' antehac fact' in Contra^{ri} p^{re}dicti in aliquo non obstan^{ti} ET NON OBSTAN' q^{ui} p^{re}dicti C^{as}u' sive Vill' vel eor' alium de aliquo D^{omi}no seu de antiqua possessione Corone Anglie existant vel existat VOLUIMUS ead^{em} continuius & Ordinamus et p^{re}dicti Willelm' Uvedale p^{re} se hereditibz & assignat' suis convenit nobis cum ac hereditibz & Successoribz nris QUOD si p^{re}dicti Willelm' Heredes aut Assignat' sui non Irrotulati causabunt vel causabit bas L^{it}er' nras Patentes coram C^{li}ro Pipe nre infra Spaciū sex Mensiu' p^{re} post' Dat' p^{re}dicti QUOD tunc D^{omi}ni Willelm' Heredes & Assignat' sui forisficient & Solvent nob' hereditibz & Successoribz nris quadragint' Solid' legalis monete Anglie N^{on}e Pene singulis sex Mensibz quousq' Irrotulati fuer' in forma p^{re}dicti levand' & p^{re}ceptand' ad usum nrm Heredum & Successor' nror' in tali modo & forma p^{re}dicti forisficient' sup^{er}ius q^{ui} p^{re}sentis levari & p^{re}cepti limitantur Aliquo in p^{re}dictis in contrariu' oia obstan^{ti} EO q^{ui} Expressa mentio &c. IN CUJUS REI &c. T. R. apud West^{er} t^{er}cio decimo Die Junij.

q^{ui} B^{er}i de privato Sigillo &c.

This is a true Copy from the Original Record, remaining in the Chapel of the Rolls, having been examined.

HEN. ROOKE.

N^o 7.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS We are given to understand, by a Report from the Surveyor General of Our Woods, bearing Date the 17th Day of November last past, which you, the Commissioners of Our Treasury, have laid before Us, That Our Forest of Beir, in Our County of Southampton, whereof Our Trusty and Well-beloved Richard Norton, Esquire, is Warden, stands divided into Two Bailiwicks or Walks, to each of which there belongs a Keeper; and that the said Keepers have been anciently allowed a certain Proportion of Cordwood, by the Assignment of the Officers of Our said Forest, in lieu of Wages; (that is to say) So much Cordwood to the Keeper of the Bailiwick or Walk, called the East Walk, which is represented to be the largest of the Two Walks, as was usually estimated to amount to Thirty Pounds per Annum; and so much Cordwood to the Keeper of the Bailiwick or Walk, called the West Walk, as was usually estimated to amount to Twenty Pounds per Annum; but that by Means of the Scarcity or Insufficiency of the doct and decayed Trees within the said Forest, out of which the said Assignments were usually made, the said Two Keepers have had no Allowance for Three Years last past, to their great Discouragement: And whereas We are further given to understand, that there is a good Quantity of thriving Timber within Our said Forest, the Preservation whereof, for the Services of the Crown, will, to a great Measure, depend upon the Care, Diligence, and Watchfulness of the said Two Keepers: Now to the End the said Two Keepers may be encouraged to maintain their respective Walks, and to perform their Duty in all Respects with Care, Diligence, and Circumspection, and in Consideration of their quitting all Rights, Pretensions, and Demands for the future to the said ancient Allowance of Cordwood, and any Arrears thereof, We are graciously pleased to grant and allow to the said Two Keepers the respective Yearly Salaries or Allowances following; (that is to say) To the Keeper of the said Bailiwick or Walk, called the East Walk, the Salary or Allowance of Thirty Pounds per Annum; and to the Keeper of the said Bailiwick or Walk, called the West Walk, the Salary or Allowance of Twenty Pounds per Annum; and that the said respective Salaries or Allowances shall commence and be accounted payable to the said Two Keepers from Michaelmas, which was in the Year 1719: Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby authorize and require you to issue your Warrant or Directions to the Surveyor General of the Woods, now and for the Time being, empowering him, by and out of each Our Treasury or Revenue arisen or to arise by Woodsales out of any Our Forests, Parks, Chases, or Lands whatsoever, as shall from Time to Time be and remain in his Hands, to pay or cause to be paid unto the present Keepers of the said Two Walks the Sum of One hundred and Fifty Pounds, for Three Years, on each of their said respective Salaries or Allowances, incurred from Michaelmas 1719 to Michaelmas last 1722: And you are by the said Warrant to charge and require Our said Surveyor General to pay the said respective Salaries and Allowances of Thirty Pounds and Twenty Pounds per Annum to the said respective Keepers, from Michaelmas 1722, by Quarterly Payments, as they shall from Time to Time become due and payable: And We do further authorize and empower you, the Commissioners of our Treasury, in case Our said Surveyor shall not be enabled to pay the said Salaries and Allowances for want of Money in his Hands sufficient for that Purpose, to give Warrant to him from Time to Time to raise the same by the Felling and Sale of doct and decayed Trees, or any other Wood or Timber, not being fir for the Service of Our Navy, in any of Our Forests, Parks, or Chases whatsoever, where (upon the Representation of Our said Surveyor) the same may, without Prejudice, be best had or spared: And to the End the Officers of Our said Forest of Beir may know Our Pleasure herein, and that the further Allowance of Cordwood to the said Two Keepers, and all Arrears thereof, is, in Consideration of the said Salaries and Allowances to them respectively in Money, to be totally suppressed and extinguished, and no Assignments whatsoever to be made thereof by the said Officers for the future, We do order and appoint that this Our Warrant be entered into the Court Books of Our said Forest, and a Memorandum made thereof hereupon, and signed by the proper Officers, before Our said Surveyor do make any Payment to the said Two Keepers, or either of them, on their Salaries or Allowances hereby intended them respectively; and for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at St. James's, the 13th Day of December 1722, in the 9th Year of Our Reign.

To the Commissioners of our Treasury now being, and to our High Treasurer or Commissioners of our Treasury for the Time being, and to all others herein concerned.

By his Majesty's Command,

R. WALPOLE,
CHA. TURNER,
H. PELHAM,

Innotur in Regiis Viridori Forestæ de Beire die Martijis m^o die Junij, Anno Dⁿⁱ 1723, J^o me Jos. Bagster, Secretarij ibm.

N^o 8.

To y^e R^t Hono^{ble} y^e Earle of Rochester, L^d high Treas^r of England.

My Lord,

I HAVE sent this to acquaint yo^r Lo^d That his Ma^{ty} was lately pleased to visit his Garrison of Portsmouth, w^{ch} is under my Command; and as Governour thereof I have in the same Patent the title of Constable of Portchester Castle, to which there hath anciently belonged a Forest called y^e Forest of South-Bere; but some of the Borderers of y^e said Forest have made Inroads, and do now deny their Lands to be any Part of y^e Forest; whereupon his Ma^{ty}, by whose Grant I claime the Lieutenancy of y^e said Forest, hath commanded me to assert his Right, and to take yo^r Lordship's Directions for mainteyning his Authority there: And to that End I have sent this Beare to wait on yo^r Lo^d for a Writ of Perambulation, there having been none sent into that Forest these many Yeares; or to receive what other Directions you in yo^r Judgm^t shall think most proper & necessary for y^e speedy determining these Differences, and for y^e setting the Metes & Bounds of y^e said Forest. I am,

My Lord,

Titchfield, y^e 6th of
Sept^r 1686.

Yo^r L^ds most humble Servant
GAINESBOROUGH.

To the R^t Hono^{ble} Laurence Earle of Rochester, L^d high Treas^r of England.

May it please yo^r Lo^d

I HAVE advised with M^r Attorney Generall upon the L^{tr} of my L^d of Gainsborough, hereunto annexed, delivered me by yo^r Lo^d, and he is of Opinion, fuitable to y^e Proviso in y^e Statute in the 20th Year of his late Ma^{ty} King Charles y^e Second, for setting out y^e Metes and Boundaries of the Forest of Dean, to extend to such Parishes and Places only as were commonly used and taken to be within y^e Perambulation and Regard of that Forest in y^e 20th Year of King James y^e First, it may be necessary to have y^e ancient Metes and Boundaries of this Forest of South-Bere asserted and known, and to bee don by a Commission granted to some neighbour Gent^l & others not interested therein, whereby an Inquisition may be found to express and set out y^e certain Limits thereof, which if your Lo^d shall approve, Direction may be given from your Lo^d, or to M^r Attorney, to give Order for such a Commission, to be directed to the Persons hereunder named (which I have inserted by Advice of M^r Pocock) or such others as yo^r Lo^d shall think fit; which I humbly submit to yo^r Lo^d. Wthcom.

JOHN FISHER, Dep^y Surveyor, 13 Nov. 1686.

S^r Henry Tichborn, Bar.
Henry Slingsby, Esq^r, Deputy Governor of Portsmouth.
Richard Carter, Esq^r, Governor of Southsea Castle.
Charles Wells,
George Rodney Bridges,
Edw. Fleming,
Roger Barton,
W^m. Swaine,
Richard Graham,
Aron Pingrey,

} Esq^r

Samuel Corbet & } Gen^l Henry Three or more of them,
William Pocock } returnable in Easter Terme next.

True Copies.

W^m HARRISON,
Aging Surveyor General.

N° 9.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords,

THE Circumstances represented by Captain Knight and Mr. Antram, in their Memorials to your Lordships, appeared to me to call for a thorough Investigation; I therefore have endeavored to make every possible Inquiry that I could on these Applications; and I beg Leave to state to your Lordships such Information as I have been able to collect, without incurring great Expence for the Examination, and searching old Records, which I thought not requisite, as I apprehend this Forest, so convenient for His Majesty's Naval Yard at Portsmouth, and so extremely well adapted in many Parts of it to the Growth of fine Naval Timber, is now under the Consideration of the Parliamentary Commissioners of the Land Revenue, for their Report thereon to your Lordships and to Parliament.

The Forest of Bere was formerly of much more considerable Extent than at present.

On the 13th of April, in the 7th of Charles the First, his Majesty granted to Sir William Uvedale the Office of Constable of Poolechester Castle, and Lieutenant of the Forest of South Bere during Pleasure; but I find no other Grant since made of the said Office, although such Office is now claimed and held by Mr. Thistlethwayte, who exercises all the Powers of the Lieutenancy of this Forest, holds the Courts of the Forest that are held, though very irregularly, with a Ranger, Four Verderers, Twelve Regarders, Two Agstors, a Woodward, Two Mailer Keepers, and Two Under Keepers under him, who, in Right of their Office, enjoy Lodges, and Tracts of Ground annexed to such Lodges; and the Under Keepers have Salaries of £. 30 and £. 20 per Annum from the Crown, paid by my Office.

On the 16th of December, in the 3d of James the Second, 1687, a Commission issued, directed to John West, afterwards Lord Delawar, Charles Wells, Henry Slingsby, and others, and Samuel Ely, or to any Three of them, whosoever Samuel Ely to be One, to inquire into the Meers, Limits, and Bounds of His Majesty's Forest of South, alias East Bere, alias Porchester Forest, in the County of Southampton, together with His Majesty's own *Douglas Lands* therein contained; to which Commission the following Return was made, viz.

[Here follows, in the original Report, a Copy of the Presentment, N° 2. p. 19.]

The Two Walks are at present bounded in some Parts thereof by Bound Posts and Bound Stones, and in other Parts going by the uncertain Marks of Trees, which may or may not be left standing; and within the Limits of the Forest there are several Claims of private Property, called *Parcels*.

In the West Walk there are the most Incroachments or Purprestures, as will appear by the List of them hereafter inserted.

In the East Walk are only Two small Incroachments.

Incroachments in West Walk, Bere Forest.

	Quantity of Land incroached.		
	A.	R.	P.
Blackheath (owned by William Inges, of Wickham) which in the Year 1688 consisted of only Half an Acre of Land, but which now consists of Seven Acres	7	—	—
Land inclosed by William Bower, Labourer, out of the Forest	—	2	—
Land taken in by James Privett, Labourer	1	2	—
Land owned by Henry Butten, Farmer (late One Acre only, late Gregory's) and presented in 1688 and 1768, now	2	—	—
House and Land possessed by the said Henry Butten, the Land being about	4	—	—
Another D ^r D ^r D ^r	4	—	—
House and Land owned by William Lacy, Carpenter, the Land about	—	2	—
Cottage and Land possessed by Prior, Senior, the Land about	—	2	—
House and Land possessed by Prior, Junior, the Land about	5	—	—
House and Lands owned by Simon Antram, of Swanmoor, near Bishop's Waltham, the Lands containing about	7	—	—
Lands (formerly Two Acres, and possessed by Earl Clanricard) now increased out of the Forest by the Earl of Portsmouth to the Extent of Four Acres, and laid to the King's Meads, of which he is Owner	4	—	—
House and Land owned by William Butten, Labourer, the Land being formerly only One Acre, but now extended to Five Acres	5	—	—
House and Seven Acres of Land (formerly One Acre only) owned by Joseph Mullins, Gentleman	7	—	—
House and Land owned by the said Joseph Mullins, the Land being	1	2	—

Incroachments made in East or Forest Lodge Walk.

										A.	R.	P.
James Sperthott, incroached by inclosing Land (on which is built an Houfe) —										2	—	—
Joseph Sperthott, D ^r — D ^r — — — — —										3	—	—

In 1766.
1780.
1784.
1787.

Of the Incroachments so presented in 1688, Captain Knight's is One, at that Time held by a Person of the Name of William Barker, being then only a Cottage and One Acre of Land, although since it has been increased to Seven Acres; and it is reported to me that there is living Evidence of the said William Barker's having dwelt in the Cottage; and that the said William Barker being very poor, and in a bad State of Health, applied for Relief to the Parish of Sotherton (to which he belonged, and in which the Cottage stood) and that the Officers of that Parish ordered a Person of the Name of Ware to go and live with him, and take Care of him; that William Barker afterwards died, leaving Ware in Possession; that Ware keeping Possession of the Premises, as a Key-holding, sold them to a Person of the Name of Sperthott, who sold them to one Smith; that Smith says, thinking his Title would be questioned, he disposed of the Premises to one Hunt; and that Hunt, having made considerable Addition to the Inclosure, sold them to a Person of the Name of Mullins, of whom Captain Knight purchased. It cannot be ascertained when the Inclosure was made; but the Incroachment was, as above-mentioned, presented at the Survey in 1688; and it was also included in the Proceedings at the Court for the Forest of Bere, held on the Twenty-sixth Day of September, in the Year One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-eight; the Premises so claimed by the said Captain Knight being in the West Walk of the Forest of Bere, and it having been ordered at that Court that those who stood presented in the West Walk of the said Forest of Bere for their respective Inclosures not being thrown up, should be preferred, though no Mention was made of the Name or Names of any Person in such Order. In November One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-one Robert Briant, Deputy to Mr. Put, my Predecessor, pulled down such Purpresture or Incroachment, which being again inclosed, Briant threw it out again in June One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-six, and in the Month of September then following again pulled it down; and the Inclosure being again made, Briant, by my Directions, in Consequence of your Lordships Orders of the 4th of February 1781, and the Advice of His Majesty's Attorney General, that "the most proper Mode of Proceeding would be" by pulling down the Inclosures completely; and if any of them were again renewed, to file an "Information of Intrusion against the First Incroacher who so renews his Inclosure;" again pulled it down, for the Fourth Time, in the Month of October One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-nine.

I have also called upon Mr. Strong, who is Steward of the Swanemote Court of the Forest of Bere, and requested such Information as he could give me on this Subject; on which Mr. Strong transmitted to me Copies of the Presentments of 1688 and 1768, above stated to your Lordships; and I also received from him the following Account; viz.

"With respect to the Enquiry in the Extract you inclosed me, all I know of this Inclosure is, that it belonged to one Mullins, of whom Captain Knight bought his Place, and is one of the "inclosed Pieces reported by me in May last to the Commissioners, &c. Land Revenue Office;" That previous to Captain Knight's Purchase, he (Mr. Strong) was consulted (through the Medium of a Friend) on the Title to the Estate which Captain Knight afterwards purchased; that he fully warned Captain Knight of the Incroachment, and that it would certainly be thrown up; that in Consequence thereof an Abatement was made in the Purchase, or some Compensation till confirmed; that if any one Inclosure is suffered to remain, the Whole will be inclosed again, and new ones set on Foot; that Captain Knight's Servants were directed cutting young Heirs, when Mr. Strong was in the Country, in the Autumn; and that he had experienced so much for above Twenty Years past, that unless Informations are filed, and the Parties punished in that Way, the Evil will never be stopped, and the King's Purlieu will soon be wholly inclosed, in every Part where it is worth the Expence, as the inferior Persons in the Forest will always follow the Example of their Superiors; and that I should find in his Report to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, dated 30th of May 1789, the State of the said Forest, that every Person having made Incroachments within the King's Liberty is there set out, of which, if I should require it, he would send me a Copy, though it is long.

The Commissioners of the Land Revenue having received Information of these Incroachments, notified them to my Office; in Consequence of which the Steps above stated to your Lordships as have been taken were had in the Beginning of the Year 1788, His Majesty's Attorney General consulted, and the Incroachments pulled down; and in November 1789, having received Advice that some of them were again inclosed, I repeated the Orders for their being again levelled, as I have likewise lately done on having received Information that the Incroachments in the West Walk, Bere Forest, remained as before, except Captain Knight's and Mr. Antram's, which, on their Memorials, I have left to await your Lordships Orders.

Having stated so fully to your Lordships all the Circumstances relative to the Incroachments made in Bere Forest, it seems unnecessary for me to report to your Lordships more particularly respecting Mr. Antram's Memorial, than that it falls under the same Circumstances, almost to every Respect, with Captain Knight's, except that it has not been taken up above Seventy Years; consequently was not presented in the Survey Court held in 1688; but was included in the Pre-

sement of 1768.—This Incroachment was first begun by Thomas Morley, about Seventy Years ago, and from Time to Time has been increased, by additional Incroachments, to the Extent of about Seven Acres, which the Whole now contains. It has been as repeatedly pulled down as Captain Knight's, and the Notoriety of its being taken from His Majesty's Forest is evident, from the Predecessors, and the interrupted Possession, since 1768. Mr. Miffing's Opinion, annexed to Mr. Antram's Memorial, seems to relate only to the Title to be made by the Persons selling to Mr. Antram, and takes no Notice whatsoever of the Tenements having been as Incroachment out of the Forest, although stated to him; therefore by no Means strengthens the Claim of Mr. Antram.

From this your Lordships will best judge whether any Indulgence can be granted to the Possessors of these Incroachments, in Consideration of the Length of Time they have been made; whether any partial Distinctions can be made in respect to Captain Knight's and Mr. Antram's, upon their Statement of their Cases; or whether your Lordships, if you should think Indulgences proper to be granted, would extend them to the Whole.

It is not the Pieces of Land which are so taken up that are valuable or material; but the Persons who make such Incroachments on the King's Rights do it with a View to obtain Rights of Appurtenant and Common, and Rights of Turbary and Estovers therein; and they and their Families chiefly live out of the Profits of the Forests, and commit very great Depredations and Waste. Since I have had the Honor of my Appointment, I have given it strictly in Charge to the Officers of His Majesty's Forests to pull down every Incroachment made therein, as soon as inclosed; and I have repeatedly pulled down many Incroachments that have been made; but as to all such as have been made several Years ago, I did not think myself authorized, without your Lordships particular Orders, to proceed to such Measures. The Commissioners of the Land Revenue have remarked, in the Reports they have made, this Evil; and as it continues, and has got to so great an Extent, and the Depredations and Abuses committed by the Cottagers who have made such Incroachments are so highly prejudicial to His Majesty's Forests, I feel it my Duty to submit to your Lordships, if you think fit to direct me to lay before His Majesty's Law Servants this Report, and all such other Information as I can obtain, and request them to give their Opinion, for your Lordships Consideration, whether it may be right for your Lordships to advise His Majesty to acquiesce in the several Incroachments made; or to proceed by Informations of Intrusion, or what other Steps it may be proper to take herein, not with a View to harass and oppress the Number of Persons who may be involved therein, but in order to bring about with them some Regulations and Rules respecting the Forests, by Agreements to be made with them, which happily may tend to prevent the existing Abuses.

All which is humbly submitted.

4th November, 1790.

JOHN ROBINSON.

N^o 10.

24th December 1734.

My Lords,

HAVING received the inclosed Informations from the Keepers of his Majesty's Forest of Bier, in Hampshire, of Encroachments made, and Despoil committed, in his Majesty's said Forest, I humbly lay the same before your Lordships, praying that your Lordships will be pleased to give such Directions for the Offenders being prosecuted, as may not only punish them, but deter others from attempting the like.

And I likewise take this Opportunity of desiring that your Lordships will be pleased to repeat your Directions, that the Informations which have by your Lordships Orders been sent to Mr. Paxton, particularly those relating to the Forest of Dean, may speedily and effectually be prosecuted, because the Forbearance hitherto shewn in prosecuting Offenders has been a Sort of License to encourage many others to commit great Despoil to his Majesty's Timber in that Forest, which, if a Stop cannot be put to, must entirely ruin that Forest, where there are at present large Quantities of very good Timber.

I am,

My Lords,

Your Lordships most obedient

R^t Honble. Lords of
the Treary.

Faithfull Ser^t,

FRA^s WHITWORTH.

to the Exchequer.

Richard Watts, a Keeper of the West Walk in his Majesty's Forrest of East Beare, in the County of Southampton, maketh Oath, That William Ware, who lives in a Cottage within the said Forrest, within the Space of Six or Seven Yeares last past, hath at several Times encroached and enclosed several Parcels of the Land belonging to his said Majesty's Forrest, in a Place in the said West Walk, called The Old Coppice, wherton have been and now are several Trees of Oak: That several of which have been very much cut, lopped, and damaged by the said William Ware, and that such Enclosures tend very much to the Damage of the Timber Trees and Vert growing and which should grow in the said Forrest, and also that the said William Ware hath erected an Outhouse on Part of the said Land so enclosed.

RICHARD WATTS.

Sworn at Hambledon, in the County
of Southampton, the Tenth Day of De-
cember, in the Year of our Lord
One thousand seven hundred and
Thirty-four, before me,
Edw^d Barton, a Commissioner.

to the Exchequer.

William Loaten, a Keeper of the East Walk in his Majesty's Forrest of East Beare, in the County of Southampton, and Richard Watts, a Keeper of the West Walk, in the same Forrest, severally make Oath, That Francis Atkins, now dwelling in the said East Walk, in or about the Month of February last past, builded a Cottage, and enclosed a considerable Quantity of Ground near thereunto, whereon are growing several Trees of Oak, which Enclosure is in the Middle of the said East Walk, and amongst the thickest and best Part of the Tymber Trees belonging to his said Majesty in the said Walk, and which Enclosure will be of great Damage to the Vert and Tymber growing, and which should grow in that Part of the said Forrest, if continued.

WILLIAM LOATEN.
RICHARD WATTS.

Sworn at Hambledon, in the County
of Southampton, the Tenth Day of De-
cember, in the Year of our Lord
One thousand Seven hundred and
Thirty-four, before me,
Edw^d Barton, a Commissioner.

N^o 11. A.

The Forest of } **IS.** THE COURT of Pleas of the Forest of our Lord the King, called
South, sh. East } the Swanmote Court, holden at Creech Lodge, within the Forest and
Beare, sh. Beare. } County aforesaid, the 14th Day of September, in the 35th Year of the Reign
of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great
Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the
Year of our Lord 1752, before the Verderers, Foresters, Regarders, and other
Ministers of the Forest aforesaid, as followeth:

Warden,	—	—	Alexander Thistlethwayte, Esq ^r	—	—	app ^d
Verderers,	—	—	{ Norton Powlett, Richard Champneys, }	Esq ^r	—	— app ^d
Foresters	—	—	{ Jonathan Raffleigh, Norton Powlett, }	Esq ^r	—	— app ^d
Ranger,	—	—	Charles Morley, Esq ^r	—	—	— abs ^d
Woodward,	—	—	Joseph Hinman, Esq ^r	—	—	— abs ^d
Steward,	—	—	Rich ^d Field, Gent.	—	—	— abs ^d
Sub Foresters,	—	—	{ John Watts, sworn George Ireland, sworn }	—	—	— app ^d
Howard of the East Walk,	—	—	Peter Flexon	—	—	— app ^d
Howard of the West Walk,	—	—	William Collier	—	—	— app ^d
Agitor of the West Walk,	—	—	Francis Nicolls	—	—	— app ^d
Agitor of the East Walk,	—	—	Edward Newnam	—	—	— app ^d

JURORS for our SOVEREIGN LORD the KING,

John Clear	} Sworn.	Edward Hoar	} Sworn.
Thomas Land		Francis Nicholls	
Henry Callaway		Henry Fleet	
Roger Callaway		John Lacy	
Will Iveny		Edward Allen	
James Philips		Thomas Callaway	
Richard Cluer		John Boan	

Which said Jurors being sworn and charged, present on their Oath, in the Words following, viz^t.

We present, that the most effectual Way to put a Stop to the evil Practice of destroying the Vert, Venison, and Timber of this Forest, will be for the Verderors to apply to the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, that the Offenders may be prosecuted for the same, and to apply for a Restraint.

We also present a Fee Buck and a Fee Doe as the Right of the Regarders of the said Forest.

We also present any Person or Persons who shall cut Fern within the Liberties of the Forest, from the First Day of May next to the 14th Day of September following, and that a Fine of 10 s. be put upon them for every Load so cut.

We also present any Person or Persons who shall pick or beat Acorns, and fine them 20 s. for every Offence.

We also present a Pound at Mising Ford in the West Walk, and a Pound in the East Walk, wanting, and that it be built by the 25th March next.

We also present, that all such Stone Horses, Mares, Fillies, and Foals, as are depastured within the said Forest, and are not sizeable, and within the Meaning of the Statute so that Calf made and provided, are Nuisances in general.

We also present any Person or Persons who shall depasture Sheep at any Time hereafter in or upon the said Forest, and fine them 1 s. for every such Sheep.

We also present all and every such Person or Persons who shall at any Time or Times hereafter put or cause to be put into the said Forest any Hogs or Pigs, without their being first riaged, and fine them 1 s. for every Hogg, and 6 d. for every Pigg.

We also present all and every such Person or Persons, who (not having a just Right so to do) shall at any Time or Times hereafter put any Cattle, of any Kind or Sort whatsoever, and that all such Cattle ought, by driving the said Forest, to be impounded, and the Owners thereof be prosecuted.

We also present all and every such Person or Persons who shall at any Time or Times hereafter dig or cause to be dug any Sand in or out of the Pit in the Road or Way leading from Southwick to the West Lodge, any farther into the Way or Road, it being dangerous for Travellers, and fine all and every such Offenders 10 s. for every Load.

We also present all Persons that shall be found digging, or cause to be dug, any Sand in the Pit near Hop Garden Hill, in the East Walk across the Road, it being dangerous for Travellers, and fine them 10 s. for every Offence.

We also present John Lacey, for an Incroachment in the West Walk of the said Forest.

We also present William Budden, for an Incroachment in the West Walk.

We also present Pryer, for an Incroachment in the West Walk.

We also present William Gate, Junior, James Ford, Sen^r. and William Wilking, for their several Incroachments in the West Walk.

We also present Peter Flexon, to be Howard of the East Walk, and John Churcher, to be Howard of the West Walk, for the Year ensuing.

We also present William Iveny, to be Agitor of the East Walk, and Francis Nicholls to be Agitor of the West Walk of the said Forest for the Year ensuing.

Whereas a Warrant was produced, signed by Thomas Bonham Smyth, Keeper of Hambledon Chase, directed to the Keeper of the East Walk of the said Forest, to kill him a Fee Buck, as Keeper of the said Chase;—and whereas no such Keeper is known to the Verderors, &c. nor no Inrolment in the Records of the Court of the said Forest, of any Patent or Warrant, appointing him the said Bonham Smyth Keeper of the said Chase; It is therefore ordered by the said Court, that no such Warrant for a Fee Buck or Doe shall be served by any of the Keepers of the said Forest.

And whereas the Right dooble Henry Legge directed his Warrant to the Keeper of the East Walk, to kill him a Fee Buck, as Owner of Bedhampton Purlieu, in the said Forest; and it being doubted by the Court that there's such a Purlieu; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that no such Warrant shall be served for the future, until such Right shall be made appear to the Satisfaction of the Verderors, &c.

Entered by RICHARD FIELD,

Steward.

N^o 11. B.

The Forest of South, sh East Bere, sh Bier. } THE Court of Pless of the Forest of our Lord the King, sh South, sh East Bere, sh Bier, in the County of Southampton, 1. 1661. Swannemore Court, holden at West Lodge, within the Forest and Chace, sh South, the Twenty-sixth Day of September, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-eight, before the Verderors, Foresters, and Regarders, and other Ministers of the Forest aforesaid, as follows:

Warden	—	—	Alexander Thistlethwayte, Esq ^r	—	abs ^d
			Edward Gibbon	—	abs ^d
Verderors	—	—	James Tooker, Esq ^r	—	app ^d
			Thomas Miller, Esq ^r	—	app ^d
			Thomas Smith, Esq ^r	—	abs ^d
Foresters, or Under Keepers	—	—	Sir John Elwell, Bart.	—	app ^d
			George Garnier, Esq ^r	—	app ^d Sworn.
Ranger	—	—	Robert Paris Taylor, Esq ^r	—	app ^d Sworn.
Woodman	—	—			
Steward	—	—	William Strong	—	app ^d
Sub-Foresters, or Keepers	—	—	Francis Dewey, West Walk	—	app ^d
			Richard Watts, East Walk	—	app ^d
Howard	—	—	Francis Dewey, West Walk	—	app ^d
Howard	—	—	Richard Watts, East Walk	—	app ^d
Agitors	—	—	Thomas Callaway	—	app ^d
			Edward Sherwin	—	app ^d
			Thomas Land, of Hambledon	—	app ^d
			Humphrey Brett, of Catrington	—	app ^d
			John Sutton, of Southwicke	—	app ^d
			Thomas Hatch, of Soberton	—	app ^d
			John Whitehead, of Soak Winton	—	app ^d
			George Eart, of the same	—	app ^d
Regarders	—	—	Edward Smith, of the same	—	app ^d
			James Cook, of the same	—	app ^d
			Robert Wagtail, of the same	—	app ^d
			John Biddon, of Soberton, for Daniel Day, abs ^d	—	app ^d
			Stephen Smith, of Wickham, for Henry White, abs ^d	—	app ^d
			Edward Sherwin, of Farcham (Surplodage)	—	app ^d
			Henry Cook, of Waltham	—	app ^d

Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King:

Thomas Smith,	} Sworn.	Philip Pasford,	} Sworn.
Charles Cleverly,		Edmund Carclowe,	
James Cleverly,		James Rathell,	
Robert Woodman,		Henry Wainor,	
Mark Crowder,		James Statts,	
Dan ^t Callaway,		Thomas Groulinitz,	

After the Charge being given, the Jury at the Swannemore Court, holden this Twenty-sixth Day of September One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-eight, at the West Lodge, in the West Walk of the said Forest of South, sh East Bere, sh Bier, (Present).

Find. We present the Keepers of the East and West Walk, for having in Time past cut, and allowed to be cut, Besses in the private Purlieu within this Forest; and that the Keepers have no Right to cut, or direct to be cut, any Besses whatever within this Forest, except Browle for the Deer, *Howe* *Howe*; and also Besses and Browle within the King's Liberty, of which they are the proper Keepers.—Confirmed by the Court.

In Consequence of the above Presentment, this Court came also to the following Resolution, That no Purlieu Man shall cut within his own Purlieu, within the Regard of this Forest, any Besses whatever, but that the same shall remain and be deemed Browle for the Deer in the said Forest, and that the Keepers shall at all Times be at Liberty to cut the same for Prowse, any where within the Regard of the Forest, *Howe* *Howe*.

Secondly,

Secondly, We present, That the Duke of Beaufort's Inclosure is a Prejudice to the Tenants who have a Right of Common in this Forest, as before presented, and that the same ought to be thrown up: And in Consequence of the said Presentment this Court were of Opinion that the same ought to be thrown up accordingly, and desired that Notice thereof might be sent to his Grace's Steward, who attended, and being informed of the Resolution of this Court, in the Name of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort agreed in Court that the same should be accordingly laid in Conson with the Forest, agreeable to such Resolution, within Three Months from this Date; which Consent this Court have ordered to be recorded, as a Precedent in future for all other Inclosures.

Mr. Conway then humbly moved this Court, in the Name of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, for Leave to inclose the Thirty Acres of Hop Garden Hill, improperly cut last Year, for the Term of Five Years from this Date, for the Preservation of the Growth of the young Timber therein; which is granted accordingly, upon Condition that, at the Expiration thereof, the same be thrown up.

Thirdly, We present the Rabbits in the West Walk of the said Forest to be a Nuisance, and very detrimental to the young Timber, Vert, and Venison in the said Forest, and do desire the Keepers to destroy the same.

Fourthly, We present a Fee Buck and a Fee Doe to be the Annual Right of the Verderers of the said Forest; and also One Fee Buck and One Fee Doe to be the Annual Right of all the Regarders of the said Forest.

Fifthly, We present a Pound wanting in the West Walk, and a Pound wanting in the East Walk; and that they must be built by the Twenty-fifth Day of March next, together with a Rail and Fence at Miffingford.

Sixthly, We present the Part of the Brambles inclosed by the late John Moody, Esquire, as a Nuisance, and that the same be forthwith laid open and in Conson to the said Forest, the same having been inclosed upwards of Seven Years; and request that Notice be forthwith sent to Samuel Lake, Esq., the present Possessor thereof, and that his Answer be reported at the next Court.

Also, We present, That Alexander Thistlethwayte, and Thomas Miffing, Esq's, should, at the Expiration of Five Years from this Date, throw open the Brambles by them inclosed Two Years past, for the Preservation of the young Timber, a Fall of Timber being then made.

Also, We present John Pasford, of the West Walk, for Encroachment in the said Walk, by erecting a Cottage, and inclosing a Piece of Ground, and that Notice be forthwith sent him, and his Answer reported at the next Court.

Also, We present William Budden, of the West Walk, for Encroachment of a Piece of Ground in the said Forest, and that Notice be forthwith sent him, and his Answer reported at the next Court.

Also, We present, That the Two Sub-Foresters continue their Office as Haywards for the Year ensuing.

Also, We present, That Thomas Callaway and Edward Sherwin continue their Office of Agistors for the Year ensuing.

The Verderers at this Court have directed that the Regarders do make their Regard within this Forest on the Fourteenth Day of September in every Year, unless the same shall happen on a Sunday, and then on the Fifteenth; and that they then have their Fee Buck killed for them, to be dressed on that Day, alternately at each Lodge, and that the Swannimote Court for the future be held on the Twenty-fifth Day of September in every Year.

Also, We present, That the most effectual Way in our Opinion to put a Stop to the evil Practice of destroying the Vert and Venison and Timber of the said Forest will be to desire the Verderers to apply to the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the South Side of Trent, that the Offenders be prosecuted for the same.

Also, We present any Person or Persons who shall cut any Fern within the Liberties of the said Forest, from the 1st Day of May to the 15th Day of September, Twenty Shillings for each Load they shall cut.

Also, We present any Person or Persons who shall pick, beat, or carry away Acorns within the said Forest, Twenty Shillings for every Bushel so picked, beat, or carried away, and so in Proportion for any less Quantity.

Also, We present all Stags, Horses and Mares, Foals and Fillies, that are at any Time found depasturing within the said Forest, and are not fixable, or within the Meaning of the * Statute Henry VIII. in that Case made and provided, as a Nuisance in general; and to be from Time to Time driven and impounded.

Also, We present any Person or Persons who shall depasture Sheep at any Time hereafter in or upon the said Forest, One Shilling for any such Sheep.

Also, We present all and every such Person and Persons who shall at any Time or Times hereafter put or cause to be put into the said Forest any Hogs or Pigs without their being first ringed, One Shilling for each Hog, and Six Pence for every such Pig.

Also, We present all and every such Person or Persons who (not having a just Right so to do) shall at any Time or Times hereafter put any Cattle of any Kind or Sort whatsoever to depasture in the said Forest, that all such Cattle, by driving such Forest, shall be impounded, and the Owners thereof prosecuted according to Law.

Also, We present all and every Person or Persons who shall at any Time or Times hereafter dig or cause to be dug any Sand in or out of the Pit in or near adjoining to the Road leading from the Lodge

Lodge of the West Walk to Southwicks, or the Pit near or adjoining to the Road in or near Hop Garden Hill, in the East Walk, it being dangerous for Travellers, Five Pounds for every Offence.

Also, We present all those who stand presented in the West Walk of the said Fort, for their respective Inclosures not being thrown up, to be prosecuted.

Also, We present all and every Person and Persons who keep any Ass or Asses, Geese or Goats, within the Jurisdiction of this Fort, which are uncommorable Cattle, such Ass or Asses, Geese or Goats, to be impounded, and the Offender to pay Ten Shillings for every Ass, and for every Goat or Goose Five Shillings.

Also, We present all Persons who owe Suit and Service, and not appearing, Twenty Shillings.

Also, We present, That Patrick Heron, the late Under Keeper of the West Walk, hath inclosed a Part of the Park of George Garnier, Esq, for a Wilderness, near the West Lodge: The said George Garnier, Esquire, being present, consented that the same should remain as it now is till his Pleasure is made known to this Court to the contrary.

N. B. All Persons who have inclosed in the private Parkes should pay an Acknowledgment to the Proprietor thereof, and those Inclosures in the King's Liberty should be reported to the Treasury, and in the Bishop's to the Bishop.

N° 12.

EXTRACT from a Survey, entitled,

"COM. SOUTHTON. A Surveye of the Numbers, Quantities, and Values of all such Tymber, Dottard, and Fyerwood Trees, as are now growinge and yett belinge w^{thin} the severall Forrests heretimer named: Surveyed and taken by John Thorpe and Henry Genings, accordinge to a Comiss: and answerable to Articles of Instruction to them and others directed, in the Yeare of the Raigne of our So^rraigne Lo^d James, by the Grace of God of England, Fraunce, and Ireland the VIth, and of Scotland the XLII, Aⁿ 1603."

EAST BEARE FOREST.	Tymber Trees, the Number at seq.	Worth.	Whereof may be spared.	Worth.
	5365	m. £. s. d. ij Cxxix liij vj	1000	C. £. vij L.
	Fyerwood, and Detayed Trees.	Worth.	Whereof may be spared.	Worth.
	L. 0. 8814	C. £. s. vj, Lxj) —	4814 L. 0.	C. £. d. vij. Lxj. xij.

Note.—The Price of Timber in 1603 being about 10s. per Load, Girt Measure (vide 8th and 11th Reports) the Quantity of Timber contained in the 5,365 Timber Trees above mentioned (valued at £. 2,129. 4s. 6d.) must have been about 4,258 Loads, Girt Measure, which is equal to 6,387 Loads, Square Measure; the Average Height of the Trees being about Eighty-nine Feet each, Square Measure.

N° 13.

STATE of the TIMBER in BERE OREST.

O A K.	Different Descriptions.		Number of Trees.	Square Measure.	Square Measure.
Fit to be cut for the Use of the Navy —	Knees (Girt Measure)	5 Feet and upwards	46	15 24	241 29
	Trees —	30 Feet and upwards	210	226 5	
	Growing —	5 Feet to 30 —	4,978	—	1,008 42
	Scrubbed and unthrifty —	— —	530	—	262 29
	Total Oak —		5,764	Measure	1,513 —
BEECH —	Trees —	Total Beech —	62	Measure	4 11
ASH —	Trees —	Total Ash —	710	Measure	222 6
FIR —	Trees —	Total Fir —	117	Measure	10 37
General Total —			6,653	Measure	1,750 4

Copy presented to the House of Commons,

(Signed) J. P I T T, Surveyor General of His
Majesty's Woods and Forests.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS of Wood Sales in the Forest of BERE, and in other Forests included in the same Accounts; and also of Monies imprested from the Land Revenue of the Crown, for defraying the Expenses of divers Works and Repairs in the said Forest of Bere, and for other Purposes, from the Year 1700 to 1791 inclusive; taken from the Accounts of the Surveyors General, remaining in the Office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue.

東 亞 仁 義

Days of Weeks.	Yards.	At 30 per Cent.	In Bar P. reb.	In At. of W.D. Bond, and U.S. 100000	Imported from Land Revenue	TOTALS.
7 April 1900.	100 Tons, consisting 400 loads & 14 71 of Timber. Advanced for the City of the Hwy, with the Bark, Lays, etc. —	£ 500 15 1	£ 500 15 1	£ 500 15 1	£ 500 15 1	£ 500 15 1
15 Feb. 1900.	540 1/2 with the Lays, Tons, etc. — True Fuel 570 Tons with the fuel Timber — Alkison 1040 Tons, with the Bark, etc. — Which — wood Fuel —	£ 450 9 9	£ 450 9 9	£ 450 9 9	£ 450 9 9	£ 450 9 9
2 April 1900.	300 Loads 20 Tons, Lays, Tons, etc. —	£ 300 6 4	£ 300 6 4	£ 300 6 4	£ 300 6 4	£ 300 6 4
2 March 1900.	100 Tons, 100 1/2 Tons, Lays, etc. —	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8
28 April 1900.	3000 Cords and 1/2 of Wood-Glass Fuel —	£ 600 7 4	£ 600 7 4	£ 600 7 4	£ 600 7 4	£ 600 7 4
28 Jan. 1900.	1000 Cords and 1/2 —	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8
20 Aug. 1900.	400 Loads, 400 Tons of Timber —	£ 400 12 8	£ 400 12 8	£ 400 12 8	£ 400 12 8	£ 400 12 8
5 Decem. 1900.	1040 Tons, consisting 1000 Tons, with Bark, etc. —	£ 1040 12 8	£ 1040 12 8	£ 1040 12 8	£ 1040 12 8	£ 1040 12 8
10 April 1900.	400 Tons, consisting 1000 Tons, with Bark, etc. —	£ 400 12 8	£ 400 12 8	£ 400 12 8	£ 400 12 8	£ 400 12 8
10 Jan. 1900.	100 Tons, consisting 1000 Tons, with Bark, etc. —	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8
10 April 1900.	100 Tons, consisting 1000 Tons, with Bark, etc. —	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8
4 May 1900.	100 Tons, consisting 1000 Tons, with Bark, etc. —	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8
3 March 1900.	100 Tons, consisting 1000 Tons, with Bark, etc. —	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8
30 April 1900.	100 Tons, consisting 1000 Tons, with Bark, etc. —	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8
	Whereof	Yards — £	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8
Chargeable to the Account of Bar Fuel	Yards — £	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8	£ 100 12 8

D I S T R I B U T I O N S

Expenditure of Hunting out, and Culling, Poultry, &c.	Successor-Quadrant Assessment, at 100 per Day.	Successor Quadrant's Percentage.	Remover Quadrant's Percentage.	Transfer and Analysis, say for Wizards, and Lumber, &c., &c.	Salaries to the Owners of Bovs &c.	Expenses of the Farm, &c.	Expenses of Repair, &c. in order Toilet and Parks.	TOTALS.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
95 16 4	15 — —	2 05 3	—	32 21 8	—	45 — —	{ Winter Licks Parks, for Gills, &c. included } 65 — —	156 2 4
106 10 8	146 — —	56 6 —	—	31 11 6	120 — —	—	{ In Mangrove & Park } 105 6 4 { Greenish Park Alford Park } 455 15 10	1469 2 5
— 17 6	20 — —	25 4 —	—	12 7 —	—	565 2 4	—	615 14 6
— 16 —	16 — —	31 4 6	—	12 3 —	216 9 —	—	—	501 3 6
215 1 6	41 — —	34 10 —	—	19 5 —	—	516 3 10	—	581 3 6
216 14 6	6 — —	31 11 —	—	4 15 4	—	394 16 8	—	652 10 7
35 14 —	30 — —	274 — —	600 — —	22 10 —	—	—	Courthouse Lodge Belly Park } 5166 16 21 1411 17 51	10508 17 21
—	—	37 13 6	90 — —	40 — —	—	—	{ St. James's & Hyde Parks } 1608 14 8 1	13508 14 8
—	13 — —	200 03 9	41 3 6	36 15 7	—	—	—	13508 14 8
—	—	11 3 —	—	15 4 —	—	—	—	11 3 2
—	16 — —	61 15 —	—	15 4 —	—	—	—	84 4 5
—	7 — —	37 13 10	—	18 4 —	335 — —	—	—	377 19 10
35 18 0	23 — —	58 7 3	—	30 14 —	—	885 16 11	—	1048 16 4
316 13 9	517 — —	580 16 30	215 3 6	573 1 9	600 9 —	5410 15 10	—	13515 27 5
£ 331 19 8	972 — —	181 14 10	—	571 5 8	5 50 9	5464 12 —	—	£ 3543 10 6

* Although the sum of £ 500, 000, only agreed to have been paid to the Treasury out of Monies arising by the Sale of Timber in the Forest, yet this sum has been paid in the present Time out of Wood Sales from other

FOREST OF BERE.

D^rC^r

To Monies expended in the Payment of Salaries to the Keepers of the said Forest, and in the Execution of Warrants for divers Works there, with other incidental Charges relative thereto, from 1700 to 1791, inclusive.

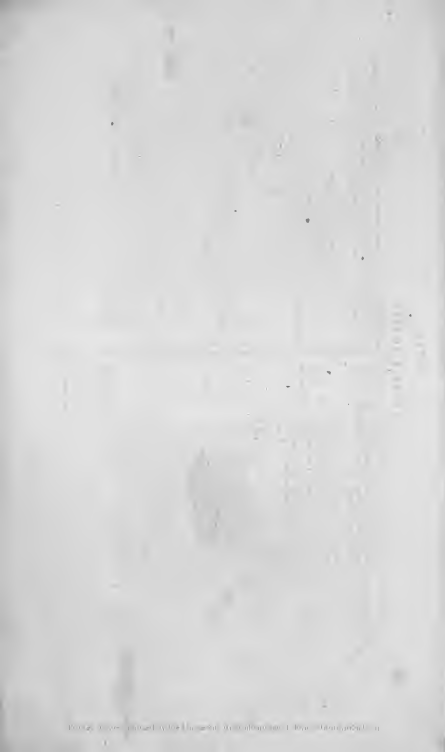
Salaries,	To the Keeper of the East Walk, in the said Forest, his Salary from Michaelmas 1719, when the First Payment thereof commenced, to Michaelmas 1791, being 72 Years, at £. 30 per Annum, the Sum of — —	£. s. d.
	2,160 — —	
	To the Keeper of the West Walk, in the said Forest, his Salary for the same Period, at £. 20 per Annum, the Sum of — —	1,440 — —
Incidental Charges,	Expenses incurred in the Marking, Setting out, Felling, and Selling the Timber and Wood in the said Forest — —	133 12 6
	Surveyor General's Allowance of 20s. per Day, for his Service, Attendance, and Riding Charges in the Execution of Warrants relative to the said Forest, during the Period of 72 Years — —	277 — —
	Surveyor General's Salary by him received, at 10s. per Annum — —	581 14 10
	Fees paid at the Treasury for Warrants and Entries, and to the Auditor for stating and ingrossing the Accounts, and Allowance to the Surveyor General for passing the same through the several Offices, as by the preceding Abstract (N ^o 14) appears — —	271 5 2
		2,404 18 —
Works and Repairs,	Amount of divers Works and Repairs, within the said Forest, from 1700 to 1791, as appears by the same Abstract — —	£. 7,268 10 6
		4,366 7 8
	To Balance — —	£. 11,646 18 2

By the Produce of Timber felled for the Use of the Navy, and Monies arising by the Sale of Timber and Wood within the said Forest, from 1700 to 1791, inclusive.

Navy Timber,	By the Produce of 467 Loads and 14 Feet of Timber, arising out of 300 Oak Trees felled in the said Forest, and delivered to the Purveyor of the Navy at Portsmouth, in 1707 — —	£. s. d.
	1,635 9 8	
	By Sale of the Tops of the said 300 Trees — —	131 1 6
	By Sale of 46 Loads and 20 Yards of Bark — —	44 4 —
		1,810 15 2
Wood Sales,	By Sale of divers Quantities of Wood and Timber felled in the said Forest, and of the Bark, Lops, Tops, and Offal thereof, within the Period of this Account, as by the preceding Abstract (N ^o 14) appears — —	9,824 3 —
		£. 11,646 18 2

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
May 31st 1791.

CHAS^r MIDDLETON,
JN^o CALL,
JOHN FORDYCE.



THE FOURTEENTH
R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO
The STATE and CONDITION
OF THE
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues
OF THE
C R O W N,
AND TO SELL OR ALIENATE
Fee Farm and other Unimproveable RENTS.

Dated 28th MARCH 1793.

Ordered to be printed 28th March 1793.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1950

1950

1950

1950

1950

1950

1950

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in
Parliament assembled.

**THE FOURTEENTH REPORT of the
Commissioners appointed to enquire into the State
and Condition of the WOODS, FORESTS,
and LAND REVENUES of the CROWN,
and to sell or alienate Fee Farm and other Unim-
proveable RENTS.**

THE Forest of Sherwood, in the County of Nottingham, is of very great Extent. It is the only Forest that remains under the Superintendence of the Chief Justice in Eyre North of Trent, or which now belongs to the Crown in that Part of England.

Many Perambulations of this Forest, made in different Reigns, are preserved among the Records in the Tower, and in the Court of Exchequer. We shall give, in the Appendix, Copies of One made in the 28th of Edward the First, of another in the 30th of Henry the Eighth, and a Third in the 14th of Charles the Second. *Appendix, N° 1, 2, 3.*

The

The Forest is described in a Survey made in 1609 to be divided into Three Parts, or Districts, called the North Part, the South, and the Middle Part.

The North Part contains the Towns of Carberton, Gleadthorpe, Warfop with Nettleworth, Mansfield-Woodhouse, Clipstone, Rufford and Edwinstow, the Hays of Birkland and Bilbagh, and the Towns of Budby, Thoresby, Peverelthorpe, or Palethorpe, and Ollerton.

The South Part contains the Towns of Nottingham, Part of Wilford, Lenton with Radford, Sneinton, Collwick, Stoke Carleton, Gedling, Burton with Bulcote, Gunthorpe, Caythorpe and Lowdam, Lambley, Arnold, Basford, Bulwell, Beckwood Park, Woodborough, Calverton, and Saunterford Manor.

And the Middle Part contains the Towns of Mansfield, with Pleasley Hill, Skegby, Sutton, Hecknall, Fulwood, Part of Kirkby, Huddworth, Papplewick, Newstead, Part of Linby, and Part of Annelley.

The whole Quantity of Ground in the Forest, according to that Survey, is as follows,

				Acres.	R.	P.
Inclosures	—	—	—	44,839	1	11
Woods	—	—	—	9,486	—	23
Wastes	—	—	—	35,080	2	6
				89,406	—	—
Clipstone Park	—	—	—	1,583	1	25
Beckwood Park	—	—	—	3,672	—	—
Bulwell Park	—	—	—	326	3	2
Nottingham Park	—	—	—	129	3	9
				95,117	3	36

The following Table will shew the Names and Number of the Walks into which this Forest is divided, the Offices appointed for the Management of it, and by what Authority; with the Names of the Persons by whom those Offices are at present held; the Salaries, Fees, and Perquisites they receive; and from what Funds they arise.

Offices

Officers.	Names of Officers.			How appointed.
Lord Warden - Duke of Newcastle	—	—	—	{ By Letters Patent, during Pleasure.
Bowbearer and Ranger.	{ William Lord Byron	—	—	{ By the Lord Warden, during Pleasure.
Four Verderers.	{ Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart. John Litchfield, Esq. Edward Thoreson Gould, Esq. William Sherbrooke, Esq.	—	—	{ Elected by the Free- holders for Life.
Steward	— John Gladwin, Esquire	—	—	{ Appointed by the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, during Pleasure.

The Verderers have each a Fee Tree, Annually, out of the King's Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh; and a Fee of Two Guineas is paid to each Verderer attending upon inclosing Brecks in the Forest.

The Steward has also a Fee Tree, Annually, out of Birkland and Bilhagh.

Clerk of the Swanimore and Attach- ment Courts.	{ Vacant.
Brælle	— Vacant.

Walks.

Nine Keepers, viz.	{ John Lee	—	—	Newstead and Papplewick	—	Appointed by the Verderers, during Pleasure.
	{ Thomas Clay	—	{	Langson-Arbour, Blidworth, and Highwells	—	
	{ John Green	—	{	Kirkby Sutton, and Annes- ley Hills.	—	
	{ Henry Harrison	—	—	Mansfield and Lyndhurst.	—	
	{ Henry Smith	—	{	Mansfield - Woodhouse, and Noman's Woods.	—	
	{ Leonard Huntingdon	—	{	Birkland and Bilhagh, and Clifton-Shroggs.	—	
	{ William Rowbotham	—	—	Roomwood and Ofsand.	—	
	{ John Mellors	—	—	Blidworth and Farnsfield.	—	
	{ Samuel Parham	—	—	Calverton and Arnold-Hills.	—	

The Keepers have each an Annual Salary of Twenty Shillings, paid by the Duke of Newcastle, out of a Fee Farm Rent for Nottingham Castle.

Besides these, there are Annually sworn Two Woodwards, for Sutton and Carlton.

There is another Division of the Forest, called Thorney Woods, of which the Earl of Chesterfield is Hereditary Keeper, under a Grant in Fee to John Stanhope, Esquire, in the Forty-second Year of Queen Elizabeth.

The Woods and Timber belonging to the Crown in this Forest are under the Care of the Surveyor General of the Woods; his Deputy in this Forest is George Clarke, who has likewise a Fee Tree Yearly, and a Salary of Twenty Pounds per Annum, paid out of Wood Sales.

Appendix, N^o 4, g.

Appendix, N^o 6.

Besides these Officers, there were formerly Twelve Regarders, and Four Agitors, in this Forest. Courts of Attachment and Swanmote appear to have been regularly held, and Courts of Iter frequently; but we do not find that there has been any Justice Seat there since that held by the Marquis of Newcastle, which was begun in the 15th of Charles the Second, and continued, by many Adjournments, to the 28th of Charles the Second; or that any Court of Attachment or Swanmote is now held, except One in September in each Year, for the Appointment of Officers, who, for many Years, have been chosen for no other Object than to entitle them to their Fees.

Appendix, N^o 5.

On our first Enquiries concerning the Rights of the Crown in this Forest, we found that the Offices of the Keepers were merely nominal; that they knew very little of their Walks, and never acted, but in receiving their trifling Salaries; that there were no Deer in the Forest, except in Thorney Woods, which were claimed by Lord Chesterfield; that the Timber Trees admitted to belong to the Crown, and which had formerly been of great Value, were going fast to Decay; that not the Right of Common only, but the Soil itself, of every Part of the Forest, was claimed by neighbouring-Proprietors; and that the Rights of the Crown had been lost Sight of, and were very imperfectly known.

Wishing for farther and more certain Information, we thought it necessary personally to view the Forest, and make Enquiries on the Spot. We there learned from Mr. Gladwin, Steward of the Forest Courts, that there was lying in the Swan Inn, in Mansfield, a voluminous Collection of ancient Papers, supposed to relate to this Forest, and locked up in a Chest, which had formerly been kept in the Castle of Nottingham; but whether these Papers were of any Consequence, or what they contained, was not known. We found also that there were some ancient Forest Books and Papers in the Possession of different Gentlemen residing in the Neighbourhood of the Forest.

Appendix, N^o 7.

In consequence of that Information, we applied to Mr. Clay, of Southwell, whose Great Grandfather was One of the Deputy Justices in Eyre to the Marquis of Newcastle, at the Iter for this Forest, in the Reign of Charles the Second, and in whose Family a large Book, containing the Proceedings at that Justice Seat, is still preserved. Mr. Clay, very obligingly, allowed us to peruse and take Extracts from that Book, and another, containing, among many valuable Papers concerning the Forest, the last and most descriptive Preamble of it, made in the 14th of Charles the Second, preparatory to the holding of that Justice Seat, or, as the Title expresses, "before the coming of his Excellency the Marquis of Newcastle, Chief Justice in Eyre." This Communication was the more valuable, because, though it is mentioned in a Part of the Proceedings, dated the 2d of October, 1676, that the Chief Justice intended shortly to make a Return of that Iter into His Majesty's Court of Exchequer, we have not been able to find any of those Proceedings in that or any other Repository of Public Records. The large Book in Mr. Clay's Possession is considered of such Authenticity, that we are informed it has been received as Evidence in a Court of Law.

Appendix, N^o 8.

N^o 9.

We must also express our Obligations to Mr. Lowe, of Southwell, and Mr. Rastall *, of Muskham Grange, near Newark, for the Use of an ancient Book, containing Copies of various Records, and other curious Papers relative to this Forest; which Book Mr. Lowe became possessed of, in consequence of his Ancestor having held some Office in the Forest, at the same Time with Mr. Clay; and which he had given to Mr. Rastall, by whom, at his Request, it was lent to us.

* Author of the History of the Antiquities of Southwell.

From

From the Information derived from these Documents, and those in the Offices of the Auditors of the Land Revenue, and Surveyor General of Crown Lands, and from different Records in the Tower, and the Exchequer, the Account is given, which we are now to lay before the Legislature, of the remaining Rights of the Crown in this Forest, and of the Proceedings in the Management of it.

It appears from these Authorities, that the Crown was formerly possessed of a very considerable Part of this extensive Forest. The List of Grants inserted in the Appendix will shew the numerous Alienations which have taken Place of the most valuable Parts of it. After much Investigation, we do not find that the Crown has now any other Property in the Forest, than a Part of the Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, which do not appear ever to have been alienated, and certain Forestial Rights in the rest of the Forest.

Appendix, N^o 10.

We directed a skilful Surveyor to make a Plan and Survey of the Lands which the Crown has retained, and to give us a more general Description and Account of the rest of the Forest.

According to his Plan, a Copy of which is delivered with this Report, the Part of Birkland and Bilhagh which now remains the Property of the Crown contains $1,487 \frac{2}{3}$ Statute Measure. Our Surveyor represents the Land, in its present State, to be worth very little for Pasturage; but, that if cleared of Timber, and inclosed, Birkland would be worth 8*s*. and Bilhagh 12*s*. per Acre. The Soil is apparently sandy; but the Trees being generally of a great Size, the Nature of it must be favourable to the Growth of Timber.

There is a Navigable Canal within Five or Six Miles of this Part of the Forest, by which Timber may be conveyed to the Trent, which it joins at Stockwith.

The Timber and Wood in Birkland and Bilhagh are admitted to belong to the Crown, with a Right to keep Deer in the open Parts of the Forest, without Stint; but the Soil of those Hays is claimed by the Duke of Portland, on a Supposition that they are Part of the Manor of Edwinstow. A Copy of a Letter which we wrote to his Grace on this Subject, and the Answers of his Agents, are inserted in the Appendix.

Appendix, N^o 11.

We shall state the Circumstances, and refer to the Authorities, which have led us to conclude that the Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh are no Part of the Manor of Edwinstow, and that the Soil, as well as the Timber, remains the Property of the Crown.

In Domesday Book, Edwinstow is said to contain Four Carucates (or Plough Lands) with a Wood of Half a Mile in Length, and Half a Mile in Breadth. The Carucates are Arable Land, and the Wood here mentioned could not comprehend within its Limits the Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh; for Half a Mile Square contains only 160 Acres; whereas it appears, by a Survey taken in 1609, that those Hays consisted of $1,961 \frac{2}{3}$, including Part of Bilhagh, containing 441 Acres, since granted in Fee to the Earl of Kingston; and another Part, containing 35 Acres, granted to John Gosling, as will afterwards be more fully stated.

Domesday, P^o 261a.Appendix, N^o 12.

In the ancient Forest Book lent to us by Mr. Raftall, we found a Copy of an Inquisition, taken the "Fourth Nonas of July, in the 35th Yere of the Raigne of Kinge Henry, Sonne of Kinge John, taken by Geffray Langley, Justice of the Forrest of our Lord the Kinge beyond Trent;" in which, after describing the Three Parts, or *Keepings*, of which the Forest consisted, it proceeds as follows: "Also there be, in the same Keepinge, Three Hayes, or Parkes, of our Lord the Kinge, that is to

N^o 13.
35 Hen. III.

" witt, Beskwood, wherein no Man commons; and there be therein One Forrester
 " rydeinge, and under him Two Forresters on Foote, &c. &c.—Also there be in the
 " same *Korpeinge* Two Haies*, that is to say Birkeland and Billagh, wherein no
 " *Man commons*; and there be therein Two Forresters on foote, at the Coll of the
 " Country adjoineinge."

It appears, from hence, that at the Time of taking this Inquisition, the Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh were the entire Property of the Crown, not subject to any Right of Common.

8 Sept. 17 Ed. III.
 Appendix, N^o. 14.

Among the Records in the Tower, we found a Grant from King Edward the Third, to his Men and Tenants of the Vill of Edinestowe, of Common of Pasture in his Hays of Billawe and Birkland " for all Kinds of Beasts, except Hogs and Goats, and " of Pannage for their Hogs in the Time of Pannage:" And we have inserted in the Appendix a Copy of a Claim of the Men and Tenants of Edwinstow, at the Justice Seat in 15th Charles II. founded on this Grant. These Documents, which clearly shew the Origin of the Right of Common in Birkland and Bilhagh, now possessed by the Tenants of Edwinstow, prove, at the same Time, that those Hays are not Part of that Manor.

N^o 15.

We have also annexed Extracts from several other Claims, made at the same Justice Seat, describing the Waste Lands of Edwinstow as bounded by the Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, which are uniformly called *The King's Hays*; and in the Survey of the Property of the Crown in this Forest, in the Year 1609, of which an Extract is given in the Appendix, Birkland, Bilhagh, and Edwinstow are mentioned as separate Properties.

N^o 16, 17.

All these Authorities obviously tend to prove that those Hays were not considered to be Parts, either of the Woods, or Wastes, of the Manor of Edwinstow.

But the Right of the Crown to the Soil in the Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh does not rest merely on those Proofs that they were not within the Bounds of the Manor of Edwinstow.

8 Dec. 7 Chas. I.

Appendix, N^o. 18.

That Manor continued in the Hands of the Crown till the 7th of Charles I. when it was granted, with all its Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, to William Collins and Edward Fenn, their Heirs and Assigns, for ever; excepting all Great Trees, being Timber, growing upon the Wastes of Edwinstow, within the Forest of Sherwood, to be preserved for the Provision and Service of the King. In the 9th of Charles the First, this Manor came, by Purchase, to the Marquis of Newcastle.

23 May, 9 Chas. I.

Appendix, N^o. 19.

Posterior to that Grant, the Crown has, at different Times, sold Parts of those Hays, with the Concurrence of the Proprietor of the Manor of Edwinstow. An Example of this is found in the Proceedings at the Justice Seat in the 15th of Charles the Second, at which the Duke of Newcastle, then Lord of that Manor, prefided, and where a Claim of Charles Golling to 35 Acres of Land, Parcel of Bilhagh, and to the Herbage and Pannage of Birkland and Bilhagh, founded on a Grant dated 28th April, 18th Charles the First, was made and allowed.

* Hai, or Hale, is a Translation of Hala or Heia, which is a separate Inclosure within a Forest or Park, fenced with a Rail or Hedge, or both.—*Domesday Book illustrated.*

But a still more striking Proof that the Crown had the undisputed Right to the Soil in the Hays of Birkland and Billagh, arises from the Proceedings in the Sale of a Part of those Hays to the Earl of Kingston, in 1683 and 1684.

On this Occasion, First, the Earl of Kingston set forth, in a Petition to the King, that his Majesty was seized of the Hays of Birkland and Billagh, and prayed his Majesty to sell him a Part of Billagh, containing ^{A. R. P.} 391. 1. 17, with a Lodge and ^{A. R. P.} 50. 2. 20 of Land, and the Trees thereon.

Appendix, N^o 20, A.

Secondly, The Petition was referred by the King to the Lords of the Treasury, and by them to the Attorney General, the Surveyor General of Crown Lands, and the Surveyor General of the Woods North of Trent, for their Opinion; and, by Direction of the Treasury, a Commissioners Letter was addressed to the High Sheriff, and Seven other Gentlemen of the County of Nottingham, which, after reciting that the Earl of Kingston had petitioned his Majesty to be admitted to purchase the Soil, in Fee of a Part of his Majesty's Hay of Billagh, prayed and authorized them to view and report what they conceived to be the Value thereof, and what Inconvenience might arise from inclosing the same, to the Inhabitants claiming Common thereon, or to the Country; his Majesty graciously intending to grant the Request of the Petitioner, and not to infringe any of the Rights of his Subjects.

Thirdly, The Sheriff, and other Gentlemen to whom the Commission was directed, made a Return on it; and the Value which they put on this Part of the Lands of the Crown was approved of by the Surveyor General.

Fourthly, The Duke of Newcastle, who was then Lord of the Manor of Edwinstow, Chief Justice in Eyre North of Trent, and Warden of this Forest, was Officially referred to, and concurred in approving and recommending the Sale.

And lastly, The Sale took Place, in Consideration of the Sum of £. 7,100 paid into the Exchequer, as the Price of the Land and Timber. The Words in the Grant to the Earl of Kingston are "all that Parcel of *Woodland*, Parcel of *our Wood* called Billagh, with the Ground and Soil thereof, and all Timber and other Trees" thereon."

Appendix, N^o 20, B.

It cannot be supposed that the Duke of Newcastle was unacquainted with his own Rights. He resided in the Forest; and having presided at the Justice Seat before mentioned, held there some Years before that Time, had the best Opportunity of being minutely acquainted with the Rights of all Parties; and does not appear, from the Proceedings at that Justice Seat, to have been a Person likely to neglect or abandon his own. It is observable also that this Transaction, as far as the Duke of Newcastle was concerned in it, was conducted with the Cognizance, and most probably under the Advice, of John Millington, Esquire, a Lawyer, who was One of the Deputy Justices in Eyre appointed by his Grace to hold the Justice * Seat before mentioned, and whose Name is subscribed to the Copy of the Duke's † Letter to the Lords of the Treasury, approving and recommending that Sale.

* Appendix, N^o 3.

† N^o 20.

There cannot, we apprehend, be a more convincing Proof than that which we have now stated, that the Crown had, at that Time, not only in the Opinion of every Person living near the Forest, or interested in it, but in that of the Proprietor of Edwinstow himself, the undoubted Property of the Soil of the Hays of Birkland and Billagh.

But, in the Grant of the Manor of Edwinstow, all Timber Trees growing, or to grow, on the Waste of Edwinstow, within the Forest, being reserved for the Use of the

King, it is probable that the Duke of Portland has been led to suppose, from this Reservation, and from the Circumstance of Birkland and Bilhagh being within the Parish of Edwinstow, that he had a Right to all except the Timber Trees in these Hays; and thus, on a Right which the Crown has to the Timber Trees on an Estate belonging to the Duke of Portland, a Claim has, by Misapprehension, been founded by his Grace, to the Soil of an Estate belonging to the Crown.

1 Anne, C. 7.

If those Hays were, as we have been led to conclude, the Property of the Crown in 1684, they must still remain so, unless some Grant was made between that Time and the Year 1701, when the Civil List Act was passed, by which the Crown was restrained from farther Grants in Fee; for no Act of Parliament has, since that Time, authorised the Alienation of them.

Appendix, N° 21.

Numerous Acts of Ownership have since been exercised, on the Part of the Crown, in the felling of Timber in those Hays, for Sale, for the Navy, and for Fees to the Officers; in breaking up the Soil to make Ridings, and granting Licence to others to do so, particularly to the Duke of Newcastle in 1709; so that no prescriptive Right to them can have been acquired by any other Party.

It is not our Province to decide on the Rights of Parties; but our Duty requires that we should state such Circumstances, and refer to such Documents, relative to Claims on the Estates of the Crown, as have come within our Knowledge, and seem to be material, that the Means may be furnished to others to judge of them; and that it may appear on what Grounds we have been led to consider such Claims as being well or ill founded.

Appendix, N° 26.

Attorney General against
Whitchend and Rolleston.
Michaelmas Term,
13 Chas. II. Roll 224.

The Soil of no other Part of the Forest appears to us to have been retained by the Crown. We have not, indeed, found any Grant of the Two Woods called Nomans Wood, and Lyndhurst Wood, mentioned in our Letter to the Duke of Portland; but those Woods having been claimed by Rolleston and Clayton, Agents for the Duke of Newcastle, at the Justice Seat in the Reign of Charles the Second, and that Claim having been allowed, and the Right afterwards confirmed, on a Suit in the Exchequer, as well as by long uninterrupted Possession, we consider the Crown to have now no recoverable Right to those Woods.

We shall next proceed to consider what other Rights the Crown has retained in this Forest; and, First, concerning the Deer.

The Crown has an undisputed Right to keep Deer, without Stint, in all the open Parts of the Forest, with the usual Privilege of Range and Haunt in the Parts inclosed.

10 Dec. 42 Eliz.

In the 42d of Elizabeth, a Grant was made to John Stanhope, his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, of the Office of Keeper of Thorney Woods, in Sherwood Forest.

Appendix, N° 22.

By the annexed Copy of that Grant, it appears that the Grantee was appointed Keeper of the Woods of "Thornewood, and of all the Queen's Wild Beasts there; to "hold and enjoy the Custody and Office aforesaid, with all Wages, Fees, Advantages, "and Profits to the said Office and Custody antiently due, and accustomed; and it "was farther granted that he, or his Heirs, should not thenceforth be troubled or "impeached, for any hunting, chasing, destroying, killing, or wasting any of the "Queen's Wild Beasts within the Woods aforesaid, so that, notwithstanding any such "hunting, chasing, destroying, killing, or wasting, there should remain 100 Deer, at "the least, within the said Woods of Thornewood, to the Use of the Queen, her "Heirs and Successors."

The

The Inhabitants of neighbouring Estates having Rights of Common mixed with those of the Crown, and of Lord Chesterfield, in the Wastes within the District of Thorney Woods, various Acts have passed for the Inclosure of Portions of them; One in the Year 1779, for Lands within the Parish of Calverton, One in 1789, for Lands in the Parish of Arnold, and Three in 1792, for Lands in the Parishes of Godling, Lambley, and Basford.

When the First of those Bills of Inclosure was before the House of Commons, no Care appears to have been taken of the Interest of the Crown; no Reference was made to the Surveyor General, or any other Officer of the Crown; nor any Claim or Stipulation in Favour of the Crown, during the Progress of the Bill. About 500 Acres of the Open Forest Land were then inclosed; and Lord Chesterfield claiming to be entitled to the Whole of the Forestial Rights, an Allotment of One-twentieth Part was made to his Lordship, and no Share of that Allotment was given to the Crown.

Upon the Application of the Parties for His Majesty's Consent to the Bill for the Inclosure of the Wastes in Arnold, in 1789, a Part of which lay without, and a Part within, the District of Thorney Woods, Claims were made, on the Suggestion of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, to a Compensation for the Crown's Forest Rights in the Wastes *without* that District, and to a Share of whatever Allotment should be made to Lord Chesterfield for the Forest Rights *within* the District of Thorney Woods. For the First of those Claims, a Fortieth Part of the Wastes without that District was allotted to the Crown; and, in order that the Progress of the Bill might not be impeded by the Discussion of the Second Claim, a Proposal was made by Lord Chesterfield's Solicitor, and agreed to by the Lords of the Treasury, that the Bill should, in the mean Time, be allowed to pass, and that his Lordship should afterwards convey to His Majesty, such Share of the proposed Allotment as should be deemed, by proper Judges, to be a fair Proportion, in case it should appear that His Majesty had a well-grounded Claim to any Part of it.

A similar Course was taken on passing the Acts for the Inclosures in Basford, Godling, and Lambley, in 1792; and an Agreement was signed by Lord Chesterfield to submit the Question to the Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and to convey to His Majesty such Share of the Allotments for Forestial Rights as they should adjudge and determine to belong to His Majesty.

In consequence of the Claims thus made on Behalf of the Crown, a State of the Case has been drawn by the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, and the Agents of the Earl of Chesterfield, for the Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, on the equitable Construction of that Grant.

On the Part of the Earl of Chesterfield it is contended, that this is a Grant in Fee, which conveys to him, and his Heirs, every Right, Title, and Interest whatever, which was vested in the Crown prior to the Grant, subject only to the Stipulation of keeping 100 Head of Deer, and of not suffering any Diminution by wilful Default; that such Reservation of Deer is in the Nature of a Reserved Freehold Rent, to be Annually paid; that so long as 100 Head of Deer, at the least, are kept up and supported, his Lordship complies fully with the Conditions of the Grant, and is entitled to every Advantage and Profit to be derived under it; and that, until a Failure shall happen on the Part of the Grantee, the Expressions in the Grant operate as a complete Bar to all other Claims to be set up by the Crown, or any of its Officers. It is further contended, for Lord Chesterfield, that he and his Ancestors have built several Lodges within these Woods, and that he is at an Annual Expence of £. 200, in Fees and Salaries to Keepers, Repairs of Lodges, and otherwise, in supporting the Rights vested in him under this Grant; and that the Crown has never made any Claim upon him

since the Grant, except that the Four Verderers in Sherwood Forest have demanded, and been allowed, a Fee Buck and Fee Doe each, which he states to be in Right of the 100 Head of Deer, stipulated in the Grant to be reserved and kept.

To this it is answered, on the Part of the Crown, that the Grant of Queen Elizabeth did not convey a Right to the Deer, but only to the Office of Forester or Keeper of Thorney Woods, and the Custody of the Queen's Wild Beasts within the said Woods, with the Wages, and other Profits, which had belonged to the Office before that Grant, when they had been held by Henry Parker, and others, during Pleasure; that the Grant did not alter the Nature of the Office, and merely prolonged its Duration; that there were Duties annexed to it, as well as Emoluments; that it was the Duty of a Keeper to preserve and protect the Deer entrusted to his Care; and that the Grant, in this Case, conferred no extraordinary Privilege on the Keeper, except that of being freed from any Question concerning the Deer, so long as 100 Head should remain in those Woods: But that this Trust in the Officer did not make it less his Duty to preserve the Deer; and though it specified the smallest Number that must be kept, it did not give up the Right of the Crown to the rest, if there should, at any Time, be more than that Number in those Woods: That as, in the Grant itself on which Lord Chesterfield makes his Claim, the Deer are said to be *the Queen's Deer*, as it contains no Restriction on the Use of them, and the Fee Deer for the Forest Officers have been, at all Times, taken from Thorney Woods, the Crown had, and still has, the Right of being supplied from thence, when it shall issue Warrants for that Purpose.

The Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, when it shall be obtained, will determine the Share which the Crown is to have of the Allotments already made to Lord Chesterfield within Thorney Woods, as well as those which may be made on future Inclosures within that District.

There were, in 1789, by the Report of the Solicitors of Lord Chesterfield, about 500 Head of Deer in his Part of the Forest.

As the Crown has the same Right in the other Wastes in the Forest that the Crown and Lord Chesterfield have, jointly, in Thorney Woods, and ought to have a similar Allotment on any Inclosure of those Wastes, it seemed to us extraordinary that a *Twentieth* Part of the Wastes in Arnold should have been allotted as a Compensation for the Forest Rights within Lord Chesterfield's District, and only a *Fortieth* Part of the Wastes without it: The Explanation given to us of this, is as follows.

The Lands in the Parish of Arnold, divided and inclosed under the Act in 1793, consisted partly of Cultivated, and partly of Waste Lands. The Deer had certain Privileges in both; but it happened that all the cultivated Part lay within Lord Chesterfield's District; and an additional Share of the Wastes was allotted to him, as a Return for freeing those cultivated Lands from the Injury done to them by the Deer.

Appendix, N^o 22.

We have given, in the Appendix, a State of the estimated Quantities of Waste Lands within the District of Thorney Woods, which have been inclosed, as well as of those which still remain open; and a similar Statement of the Quantities of Wastes in the other Parts of the Forests, as reported to us by our Surveyor.

A considerable Stock of Deer appears formerly to have been kept in the rest of the Forest, as well as in Thorney Woods; but they have been suffered, by Neglect, to be wasted and destroyed.

By an Account in the Appendix, taken by Order of the Lord Warden in 1616, there were then 1,263 Head of Red Deer in the Forest, without reckoning those in Thorney Woods.

Appendix, N^o 24.

In another List, dated in 1722, the Numbers appear to have been greatly diminished; but Returns had not been made from all the Walks.

Plans have, at different Times, been proposed, during the present Century, for replenishing this Forest with Deer, and for preserving them; but those Plans have had no other Effect than that of bringing some Expence upon the Crown, and some Advantage to the Proposers, without any permanent Increase of the King's Deer.

In 1703, the Duke of Newcastle, as Lord Warden of the Forest of Sherwood, represented that, for the Preservation of the Deer, and Increase of the Game, it was absolutely necessary a competent Allowance should be made, not only for the Maintenance and Support of a sufficient Number of Keepers, which he conceived could not be less than Six, and their Deputies, but also for providing Hay and Pasture Ground for the fothering and supporting the Deer; and, in consequence of that Representation, he obtained a Warrant for £. 366 per Annum, to be paid by the Surveyor General of the Woods North of Trent, out of Monies arising from the Sale of Windfalls, and of dotard and decayed Trees; and to be distributed by his Grace in the Manner proposed; and that Payment was continued until Michaelmas 1707.

Appendix, N^o 25.

In 1709, the Duke obtained, by Letters Patent, Licence to make a Park within the Forest, to contain at least 3,000 Acres of his own Land; and in Consideration of thus extinguishing the Rent of such a Quantity of his own Lands, and of finding Hay and Pasture Ground, not only for the Deer to be kept in the said Park, but for those in the Forest also, and of paying all the Keepers, both in the Park and the Forest, and defraying all other Charges incident to both, a Yearly Fee, or Salary, of £. 1,000 was granted to him, payable out of the Exchequer, and to commence from Michaelmas 1707, when the former Payment of £. 366 ceased. This Salary of £. 1,000 was paid till the Death of Queen Anne, in 1714, when it appears to have been discontinued.

Appendix, N^o 26.

17 August 1709.

Appendix, N^o 27.

It appears, therefore, from what has been stated, and more fully from the Papers in the Appendix, that the Duke of Newcastle, instead of paying any Compensation to the Crown for exonerating 3,000 Acres of his Lands, before exposed to the Range and Haunt of the Deer of the Forest, converted that Circumstance into a Ground of Claim for an Increase of Salary.

It appears also, that notwithstanding these Provisions for their Increase, their Numbers were gradually lessened; and the last of them were destroyed about Twenty Years ago, by the Keepers of the Duke of Kingston, and others, under the Direction of the present Lord Warden of the Forest.

Appendix, N^o 28.

No Deer being now kept for the King in any Part of the Forest, except Thorney Woods, the Forestial Rights are productive of no Profit or Advantage. The Power to prevent Fences from being made of more than a certain Height, so as not to exclude Deer, the Restraints which the King has, by the Forest Laws, on the free Use of the Wood and Timber on private Property within the Regard of the Forest, or that of preventing the breaking up, and improving, the Soil in the Wastes, if rigidly exercised, might impede Improvement, and lessen the Value of the private Property; but could be attended with no substantial Advantage to the King; nor can the exclusive Right of Chace, in so distant a Forest, be of any considerable Value or Importance.

A small Profit only is derived from those Rights, by the Foreſt Officers. The Towns and Villages in the Foreſt have a Privilege which is called incloſing Brecks: This is a Power to incloſe, and plough, a certain Quantity, generally about 300 Acres, of the Waſte of the Foreſt, to keep it in Tillage for Seven Years, and to incloſe and cultivate a ſimilar Quantity, on proſtrating the Fences, and laying open the former.

Appendix, N^o 5.

Such Towns only within the Foreſt (which the Steward informs us are about Five or Six) as are not exempt from *View* of the Foreſt Officers, are obliged to petition for a Licence from the Chief Juſtice in Eyre, who directs the Verderors to take a perſonal View of the Grounds; after which they certify that ſuch Incloſure will not be prejudicial to the Deer. A Licence is then iſſued, and a Fee of Two Guineas is paid to each Verderor who attends on thoſe Occaſions.

Appendix, N^o 28.

Having now explained what Rights the Crown ſtill has in this Foreſt, we ſhall give, in the Appendix, an Account of the Produce during the preſent Century, and of the Expences incurred in the Management of it. From that Statement it will appear that the Diſburſements, to the End of the Year 1786, have exceeded the Produce £. 9,037. 13 s. 2 d.

Our Reports on Dean and New Foreſts ſhew how looſe the Management in Foreſts has been, even where Acts of Parliament have been paſſed for their Improvement and Protection, and where they are ſo ſituated, and of ſuch Value and Extent, as to be great Objects of Public Attention; and it cannot be Matter of Wonder that in Sherwood Foreſt, ſituated at a Diſtance from any Dock Yard, and where the Property of the Crown is of far inferior Value, many Abuſes have been ſuſtained to prevail in the Execution of Warrants, and in the Management of the Timber.

Appendix, N^o 29 and 30.

As an Example of the Fiſt, we ſhall give, in the Appendix, a Copy of an Account of the Sale of Trees which had been blown down by a Storm in 1716, and were ſold by the Surveyor General of the Woods. Theſe Trees were valued by the Verderors at £. 2,473. 9 s. 4 d. But, in the Account of the Sale of them, which was not paſſed before the Auditor till 1746, the Produce was ſtated to have been only £. 850; and that Sum of £. 850, exactly, was expended in Fees and Allowances to the Surveyor General, and Expences in the Cutting and Diſpoſal of the Timber; and the Account was declared to be *even*.

It is worthy of Remark, that in order to produce that exact Equality between the Charge and Diſcharge of this Account, the Surveyor General charged no leſs than 800 Days Attendance of Two Deputies, at 4 s. each per Day, in the Execution of the Warrant for the Sale of the Timber.

Appendix, N^o 21.

N^o 28.

Another Article in the Accounts of this Foreſt may, perhaps, alſo deſerve Notice: On an Application from the Duke of Newcaſtle, in the Year 1709, a very broad Riſing was cut through the Whole of Birkland Wood, from one End to the other; and the Timber, which was valued at £. 1,500, was given to his Grace; but the Expences attending the Fall, amounting to £. 118. 17 s. 2 d. were charged to the Crown.

48 Eliz.

The Trees in Birkland and Bilhagh are of great Size, and now of great Age. It appears by a Return to a Commiſſion for enquiring into the State of the Timber in this Foreſt, and the Abuſes committed in it, dated 3d January 1598, "that the Trees in Birkland were then of 300 Years Growth, and more;" and thoſe in Bilhagh were "of 200 Years and more;" and various Documents which have come under our Examination ſhew that the Trees now in the Foreſt are a Part of what are mentioned in that Return. The far greater Part of thoſe Trees are now in a State of Decay,

and

and it is not easy to find such as have not some Defect in the Heart, where Trees first begin to fall. This Difficulty gives rise to the greatest Abuse which we have found to prevail in this Forest.

The Officers who are entitled to Fee Trees, though it is their Duty to prevent Abuses in the Forest, commonly sell those Trees before they are felled, giving the Purchaser leave to choose the Tree himself; and the Purchaser, to guard against the Danger of buying one that is unsound, bores the best-looking Trees to the Heart with an Auger, rejecting every one in which there is any Mark of Decay.

As this happens every Year, many of the best-looking Trees have been injured in this Manner; and each Time that we viewed this Forest, we found some which had been recently bored. The greater Part of the Trees have also suffered by the Mode of Marking which had been adopted with a View to their Preservation.

Appendix, N^o 6.

Though the Falls of Timber in this Forest have, as we have shewn, been far short of paying the Expence of Management, yet the Number and Value of the Trees appear, for Two Centuries, to have been in a State of continual Decrease.

In the Collection of Papers left by Sir Julius Caesar, there is a Survey taken in 1604 of the Trees growing on those Hays, when there were found to be 21,000 Oak Trees in Birkland, and 28,900 in Billhagh; and the Trees in general, even at that Time, were past Maturity.

Appendix, N^o 31.

We have found also, in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, another Survey, dated 1st October 1686, of the Trees then in the same Hays; when there were, in Birkland, 12,516 Trees, and 923 hollow, decayed Trees; and in Billhagh 21,080 Trees, and 2,797 hollow Trees; and by a Survey taken in 1790, under the Direction of the Surveyor General of the Woods, there were in Birkland and Billhagh, together, only 10,117 Trees. From the Number of Trees in those different Surveys, some Idea may be formed of the Progress of the Decrease in the Quantity of the Timber, the Trees having been at their full Growth in the Time of James the First, when the first Survey was taken. Those in the last Survey were estimated, in 1790, at £. 17,147. 15s. 4d. but the Price both of Timber and Bark having increased since that Time, they are now of greater Value.

N^o 32.

N^o 6.

From the Account which we have given of the Property of the Crown in this Forest, it appears to consist of Three Kinds; of the Soil in Birkland and Billhagh, where neighbouring Inhabitants have Rights of Common; of Timber in a State of Decay, and exposed to constant Injury; and of Forestial Rights over an extensive District, which tend to obstruct Improvement, and lessen the Value of private Property, without bringing, at present, any Profit to the Crown, and a Part of which are held jointly with Lord Chesterfield.

The Situation of the Forest is remote from any of His Majesty's Dock Yards; and the Part where the Soil appears still to be the Property of the Crown is not of such Extent as to render it, in our Opinion, advisable to retain it as a Nursery of Timber for the Navy.

There are, at present, no young Trees coming up in Birkland and Billhagh, to supply the Place of those very antient Trees that are now upon it; and if a Right to inclose, for the Growth of Timber, should be obtained, under such Conditions as we have proposed in our Reports on those Forests which it seems expedient to retain, it would be necessary, immediately, to build Houses for Wood-Bailiffs, there being none upon it at present, and to pay the Wages of those Officers for at least Four score Years, before any Supply to the Navy could be expected from it. The accumulated
Expence

Expence on so small a Quantity of Land, in such a Length of Time, would, we apprehend, probably exceed the Value of the Produce.

We humbly recommend, therefore, that an Act of Parliament should pass, similar to that which we have proposed in our Report on the Forest of Rockingham, by which His Majesty should be empowered to appoint Commissioners to treat with the Proprietors of Estates in this Forest for a Transference of the Rights which the Crown has over each of their Estates, on fair and reasonable Terms; and that the Consent of the Crown should be given to such Bills of Inclosure as may, in the mean Time, be applied for, upon obtaining reasonable Allotments for the Forestial Rights.

We would recommend that the same Commissioners should cause an accurate Survey and Valuation to be made, by skilful Persons, on Oath, of the Property of the Crown in the Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, and to sell that Property at a fair Price, giving the First Offer of Purchase to the Duke of Portland, whose Tenants in the adjacent Manor of Edwinstow have Rights of Common in those Hays, and to whom the Purchase may be the more desirable, on Account of his being Lord of that Manor. If his Grace should not choose to purchase the Property, it should be offered entire, or in Parts, to One or more of the Proprietors of neighbouring Estates; and if they should also decline the Purchase, the Commissioners should be empowered to dispose of those Hays by public Sale, the Timber and Land together, or separately, as they shall deem most for the Advantage of the Public.

The Money that may arise from the proposed Sale of the Timber, we humbly think should be made a Fund for the Improvement of those Forests which we have, in other Reports, advised to be retained, and improved as Nurseries of Timber for the Supply of the Navy.

The Price of the Soil should be laid out in the Purchase of other Freehold Land, but invested, in the mean Time, in Stock, till a proper Purchase shall be found: And lest it should happen that a fair Price cannot be obtained, we would recommend that the Commissioners should, by the same Act, be empowered, in that Case, to treat and agree with the Persons who have Rights mixed with those of the Crown in Birkland and Bilhagh, for the Disafforestation of such of their Estates as have those Rights, and are situated within the Regard of the Forest; and for the Proportion which the Crown should be allowed to inclose, for the Growth of Timber, in consequence of its Rights in those Hays, and of freeing those Estates from the Injury to which they would be exposed if the Deer should be restored, and, consequently, for ascertaining the Proportion which should be left open, as a competent Satisfaction for their present Right of Pasture, in Common with the Deer.

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
March 28th, 1793.

CHA MIDDLETON, (L. S.)
J N^o CALL, (L. S.)
JOHN FORDYCE, (L. S.)

APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.

ALPHABET

A P P E N D I X.

N ^o .		Page
1.	P ERAMBULATION of the Forest of Sherwood, in the 28th Year of King Edward the 1st — — — — —	21
2.	Perambulation of the said Forest, in the 30th Year of King Henry the VIIIth — — — — —	22
3.	Perambulation of the said Forest, in the 14th Year of King Charles the II ^d — — — — —	23
4.	List of the Officers of the Forest of Sherwood in 1791 — — — — —	26
5.	The Answer of John Gladwin, Gent. Steward of the Courts of the Forest of Sherwood, to the Enquiries of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue — — — — —	27
6.	The Examination of George Clarke, Woodward of Birkland and Billagh, in the Forest of Sherwood; taken on Oath, the 17th Day of November 1791 — — — — —	28
7.	Appointment of John Rolleston and William Clay to be Deputy Justices in Eyre for the Forest of Sherwood, 16th May, 48th Cha. II.; and Proceedings at a Sessions in Eyre, before the said William Clay, 5th July; 28th Charles II. — — — — —	31
8.	Order made at a Sessions in Eyre, 2d October 1676, that each of the Claimants as would have their Claims returned into the Exchequer should take Order that the same be fairly recorded — — — — —	31
9.	Extracts of Two Letters from William Clay, Esq ^r , of Southwell, concerning a Book of Proceedings at an Iter for the Forest of Sherwood, in the Reign of Charles II. belonging to Mr. Clay — — — — —	32
10.	A List of divers Grants from the Crown, of Manors, Lands, and Offices, within the Forest of Sherwood — — — — —	33
11.	Letter from the Commissioners of the Land Revenue to the Duke of Portland; with the Answers of his Grace's Agents thereto — — — — —	33
12.	Extract from a Survey of the Forest of Sherwood, made in the Year 1609; with a Copy of an antient Paper concerning the Measures of Land in the said Forest — — — — —	35
13.	An Inquisition concerning the Forest of Sherwood, 35th Hen. III. — — — — —	37
14.	Grant to the Men and Tenants of Edwinstowe, of Common of Pasture and Pannage to the King's Hays of Birkland and Billagh, 8th September 37th Edw. III. — — — — —	38
15.	Claims of the Men and Tenants of Edwinstowe, and of George Cam, at a Justice Seat held at Mansfield, in 15th Charles II. — — — — —	38
16.	Claims of John Rolleston and Andrew Clayton, and of the Deao and Chapter of Llocoln, at the same Justice Seat — — — — —	40
17.	Bounds of the Hays of Billagh and Birkland, and of the Township of Edwinstowe — — — — —	43
18.	Grant of the Manor of Edwinstowe to William Collins and Edward Feon, in Fee Farm, dated 8th September, 7 Cha. I. — — — — —	44
19.	Claim of Cha ^r Gosling at a Justice Seat held at Mansfield, in 15th Cha. II. — — — — —	45
	20 A. Petition — — — — —	

No		Page
20 A.	Petition of William Earl of Kingston for a Grant of Part of the Hay of Bilhagh, and Proceedings thereon, 1683 — — — — —	46
20 B.	Grant to William Earl of Kingston, of a Parcel of Woodland, Part of Bilhagh, 7th March, 36th Cha. II. — — — — —	50
21.	Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Edwinstow, for Timber out of the King's Hays of Bilhagh and Birkland, towards repairing of their Church, in 1679; and Warrants for making Ridings in Birkland and Bilhagh, in 1703, 1706, and 1709 — — — — —	52
22.	Grant of the Office of Keeper of Thornay Woods to John Stanhope, Esquire, and his Heirs, 10th December, 42 Eliz. — — — — —	54
23.	A State of the estimated Quantity and Value of the Forest Lands in Sherwood Forest, which have been inclosed by Act of Parliament, and of those remaining uninclosed, as reported to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, by John Rendshaw, Land Surveyor, in the Year 1792 — — — — —	56
24.	Account of the Number of Red Deer in Sherwood Forest, 5th March 1616 — — — — —	58
25.	Warrant for a Privy Seal for paying to John Duke of Newcastle, Lord Warden of Sherwood Forest, £. 366 per Ann. for Salaries of Six Keepers, and providing Hay for the Deer, 3d July 1704 — — — — —	58
26.	Warrants for paying the said £. 366 per Annum out of Wood Sales, and for issuing from the Exchequer £. 200 on that Account, in lieu of the like Sum paid in there by the Surveyor General of the Woods — — — — —	59
27.	Warrant for Payment of £. 1,000 per Annum out of the Exchequer to John Duke of Newcastle, in Consideration of his making a Park of 3,000 Acres of his own Land in Sherwood Forest, and of paying the Keepers both in the said Park and Forest, 16th August 1709 — — — — —	60
28.	Abstract of Accounts of Wood Sales, and of Timber felled for the Navy within the Forest of Sherwood, and of the Disbursements made thereout, from the Year 1700 to the Year 1777; and also a State of the Produce and Expence of the said Forest, from 1700 to 1786 — — — — —	61
29.	Representation of the Verderers of Sherwood Forest to the Lords of the Treasury, concerning Trees blown down by a Storm in 1716; and Warrant to the Surveyor General to make Sale thereof, 7th August 1716. — — — — —	64
30.	Account of the Sale of the said Trees, as passed before the Auditor, 25th February 1745 — — — — —	65
31.	Extract from a Survey of His Majesty's Woods and Timber in the County of Nottingham, 13th December 1608 — — — — —	68
32.	An Account of the Timber in Birkland and Bilhagh, with the Value thereof, and Charge of Land and Water Carriage to His Majesty's Dock Yards, 1st October 1616 — — — — —	69

N^o 1.

Rot' Perambulat' de Anno Regni Regis EDWARDI PRIMI Vicefimo octavo. m. lxx.

" EDWARDUS Dei Gr^a Rex Angl' Dñs Hili^e & Dux Aquit' Omñibz ad quos
 " p'sentes Lre p'ven'it Salutem, SCIATIS qd cum Cōtes Regni nri xxi^o concesserit
 " Quintam decimam omñiu' Bonor' Suis mobiliu' que habuit in Feſto Scti Michis
 " p'rio futuro extunc taxandor' Quequidem Quinta decima poſt huiusmodi Taxa-
 " tionem colligi debet, levari & fidelit' nobis ſolvi, Volumus & concedimus p
 " nob' & Hediabz nris qd p'ambulaçoes ſuſte. coram dicto & fideli nro Johē de
 " Lythegreys et Sociis ſuis ad hoc assignatis q' p'ceptum nrm de Foreſtis nris in
 " Nottingham' de v'ro teneantur & obſerventur q' metas & Bendas contentas in
 " eisdem p'ambulaçoiſibz, quæ Tenor de Verbo ad Verbum ſequitur in hunc
 " Modum."

NOTINGH'
SCHIREWODE.

PERAMBULACIO ſcā in Comitatu Notingh' Die Ven'is p'xima poſt
 feſtum Scti Barnabe Aſſi Anno Regni Dñi Regis Edwardi Primi Dñi Regis
 Henrici Vicefimo Octavo coram Johē de Lythegreys, Johē Byrun, Michē de Haitecla, Haicū-
 pho de Cleſey, Adam de Crokedayk, et Riçō Oylei ad illam q' B're Dñi Reg' faciendam assignatis
 in p'ſencia Hugonis de Louther Attornati Dñi Robti de Clifford rone Juſſic' Poſſeſſar' Dñi Reg'
 ultra Treſtam q' Lras ipſius Robti Patentes, et in p'ſencia Foreſtarios & Viridarios' Foreſte
 de Schirewode q' Sacram Gerwaſi de Clifton, Johis Burdon, J'h'ns de Leek, Rog'i de Sctō
 Andrea, Ranulphi de Waudelſay, Thome Malet, Riç'i Panby, Wiſſi de Colewyk Militum,
 Robti de Kynmley, Fulconis de Honetcoſt, Petri de Ludeham, et Nichi de Inſula Servientum,
 QUI DICUNT ſuq' factum ſui qd p'ambulacio Foreſte Dñi Regis de Schirewode incipit ad Va-
 dum de Conyngelſwath q' Chiminum qd ſe extendit uſq' ad Villam de Wellehawe verſus Notingh',
 Ita qd Clauſum Ville de Wellehawe eſt extra Foreſtam, et ſic deinde q' idem Chiminum quod
 ſe extendit inter Wellehawe et Notingh' uſq' ad quandam p'ſiculam Boſci quā vocatur Litel-
 hawe, et ſic aſcendendo q' quandam Viam v'ſus occidentem int' dēm Boſcum et Boſcum
 Aldis de Ruſſard qui vocatur Brunne et extendit ſe uſq' Reynewathford et deinde div'tendo q'
 quandam Viam v'ſus orientem int' p'dēm Boſcum de Litelhawe et Boſcum de Blitheworth uſq'
 ad p'dēm magnum Chiminum quod ſe extendit de Wellehawe verſus Notingh' uſq' Bakethamowe
 ſuq' illud idem magnum Chiminum, et ſic deinde q' idem Chiminum uſq' ad Locum illum
 ubi Rivulus de Douerbek p'tranſit p'dēm Chiminum, et deinde ſicut Rivulus p'dūs de
 Douerbek deſcendit in Aquam que vocatur Trente, et ſic in longo q' eandem Aquam de
 Trente aſcendendo uſq' ad Pontem Notingh'. INCIPIT etiam p'ambulacio p'dē in eodem
 Cum' Notingh' ad p'dēm Vadum de Conyngelſwath aſcendendo v'ſus occidentem q' Aquam que
 vocatur Medine uſq' ad Villam que vocatur Warſop et ab eadem Villa aſcendendo q' eandem
 Aquam uſq' ad Parcum de Pleſeley, et deinde aſcendendo q' ipſam Aquam uſq' ad Haytrebrigge,
 et deinde div'tendo q' magnum Chiminum de Notingh' uſq' ad Pontem de Malneſford, et
 deinde aſcendendo uſq' Malneſford, et deinde int' Campos de Herdewyk & de Kyrkeby &
 Morum de Kyrkeby uſq' ad Angulum qui vocatur Noaneker, et deinde q' Aſſartum Wyayn
 Breton uſq' ad Tarleſſy, et deinde uſq' ad Stolegate, et deinde q' magnum Chiminum uſq'
 ſubtus vetus Caſtellarum de Annelſay, et ab ipſo Caſtellario q' magnum Chiminum uſq' ad
 Villam de Lyndeby, et deinde q' Mediam Villam de Lyndeby uſq' ad Molendinu' ejuſdem
 Ville ſuq' Aquam de Lene, et deinde deſcendendo q' ipſam Aquam uſq' ad Villam de Lenton,
 et deinde ſicut ipſa Aqua antiquitus currere ſolebat uſq' in Aquam que dicitur Trente, et ſic
 aſcendendo q' ipſam Aquam de Trente uſq' ad Pontem Notingh' p'dēm. Ita qd quicquid &c.
 IN CUJUS, &c. T. R. apud Lincoln' xliiii Die Februar'.

This is a true Copy of the Record in the Tower of
 London, having been examined.

ROBERT LEMON,
 Chief Clerk.

N° 2.

INTER RECORDA in Thesaurario Coram Receptis Scaccarii adſervata, viz.
in Libro indorſat' "a Black Book of the Forests," conſtitutur ut ſequitur :

FORESTA de SHIRWODE. } SESSIO in ITINÆ de Statut' Foreſte p'dicte tenet' apud Alerton die
Lune vidz. tercio die Junii Anno regni Henrici Octavi dei gr̃a Anglie et
Francie Regis, fidei defenſoria dñi Hilbnie Et in terra Sup'mi Capituli Anglice Ecclie Triceſimo, coram Mathen Boynton et Willmo Thwata armigeris loc' tenent' Thome Crumwell militis dño Crumwell Cuſtod' privati Sigilli Anglie ac Capitalis Juſtice Itinantis oim Foreſtaru' parcor' Chacear' et Warren' dicti dñi Reg' ultra aquam vocat' Trent in partibz borialibz Gardiani et Capitalis Cuſtodis Ac Magiſtri oim ferar' et p'miſſor'

PERAMBULACIO FORESTE P'DICT'

PERAMBULACIO FORESTE P'DICTE facta nono die Septembris Anno Regni Henrici Octavi dei gr̃a Anglie et Francie Regis fidei defenſoria dñi Hilbnie Et in terra Sup'mi Capituli Anglice Ecclie Triceſimo per Regardatores ſupradict' Que Perambulatio ad Caſtru' dñi Regis Noctyagham Incipit Et deinde procedendo niſq' le Kyng his brigge ac deinde per le old Trente uſq' ad antiquum Curſ' aque de Leen que eſt bound' inter le Kynges medeos et prati de Wylforde Et deinde per dictam antiquum Curſ' aque de Leen uſq' ad prati vocat' Carlam Et deinde per Communem viam uſq' ad pontem ſuper Leen juxta pomar' dai Regis nuper prioris de Leſton Et deinceps aſcendend' per dictam aquam de Leen uſq' ad boundas ville dñi Regis de Bulwell Et ſic circa boſe' dñi Regis de Bulwell uſq' ad dictam aquam de Leen Et ſic aſcendend' per dictam aquam uſq' ad Molendinu' de Lyndebie uſq' ad Crucem ibm Et deinde a dicta Cruce per magnu' Cheminu' qd duc' ad antiquum Caſtru' de Anneſſeye demittend' diſt' caſtru' ex parte dextra Ac deinde per diſt' magnu' Cheminu' uſq' ad Schole gayte qui ducit uſq' ad Cheſterſeylde Ledeyate Et deinde aliquel' dimittend' v's' Occidentem' per le Scole Streghie ex parte boriali Campi de Anneſſeye uſq' quandam venellam que eſt inter Campo' de Anneſſeye-Woodhouſe ex parti occidentali Et quendam Aſſertum Richardi Samon quondam Ewanie de Bremen ex parte Occident' Et ſic diſcendend' per dictam venellam v's' borial' uſq' quond' Angulu' vocat' Noce karre Et deinde per viam inter le moſam de Kyркеbie et Campos ejdem uſq' venellam que eſt inter Campos de Kyркеbie p'dict' Et Campos de Hardewike Et tunc per eadem venellam v's' Orient' Et tunc v's' borial' per port' Maſſonia de Hardewike uſq' ad Mauncefelde Et deinde v's' Occidentem' per ſepe' de Hardewike Et ſic diſcendend' v's' Austru' per leez rewardes mere inter Campos de Kyркеbie Et Campos de Sutton uſq' ad Helbrokeshawe Et deinde per Sepem de Helbrokeshawe uſq' ad Colegate Et ſic interand' per le Colyacen boſe' dñi Regis vocat' Fulwoode Et ſic circa bound' ſolwoode uſq' venellam de Noremantan Et a dicta venella per ſepem Campi de Normantone uſq' Hawkeſwell Et abinde circa Campos de dyrtye Huknail et Howethewie v's' pontem de Myllforde Et deinde dev'tend' per magnu' Cheminu' de Nott' Et per aquam uſq' Heytherbrige Et per dictam aquam diſcend' uſq' Vleſſye Et deinde per aquam de Meyden uſq' villam de Warſope Et ſic per mediu' ville p'd' uſq' ad Crucem ibm Et ſic direct' per viam de Warſope Et per illam viam uſq' ad dictam aquam de Meyden Et ſic per dictam aquam v's' Orient' uſq' Myngley Et deinde aſcend' v's' borial' uſq' le Heſſell gappe Et ſic dimittend' le p'ſte Crownee ex parte dextra uſq' Sepem inter Rownoode et Clowen ſeylde uſq' parcu' dñi Regis nuper Abbatis de Welbecke Et ſic aſcendend' per dictu' parcu' uſq' le oute gayte Foreſt' que eſt inter dictu' parcu' et parcu' Comitibz Salopie quond' dñi de Furnewell Et a dicta Outegate extend' v's' byarde Stable Et aſcendend' inter dictos parcos uſq' le rode gayte Et ſic diſcendend' per dictu' le rode v's' occident' uſq' quond' lapidem ad orient' Finem de Wardewood Et diſcendend' aliquant' v's' austru' uſq' ad quond' lapidem in Clumbr' Et ſic ultra vad' de Clumbr' uſq' ad lapidem fixu' ex parte Oriental' de Glemers extra bor' vie ibm Et abinde direct' v's' Austru' uſq' ad alium lapidem qui eſt fixus juxta viam que ducit a Meryall brigges uſq' Anneſſede Et abinde uſq' quandam le Holme ppe Campos de Thureſbie Et diſcendend' per Campos p'dict' vidz per le perſons bulke uſq' ad villam de Thureſbie Et deinde per aquam de Meden ad Conyagelbie Furthe Et deinde per magnu' Cheminu' de Blythe uſq' Conyagelbie Wathe fourche Et ſic ex parte Occident' ville de Wyllowe Ac deinde per

per magnu' Cheminu' qđ ducit apud Nott' usq' Blakefont howe Et abinde usq' ad Rivolu' de Dourbanke Et sic ille Rivolus currit per mediū ville de Cathorpe deinde per dictū Rivolu' de Dourbanke ubi solebat currere ex antiquo Tempore usq' ad aqoam de Trent Et sic per dictam aquam usq' dum veniat v'sus Abbathiam de Schelforthe Ita qđ dicta Abbatia est extra Forestū Et deinde per dictam aquam de Trent ubi ex antiquo currere solebat vidz. ex parte Orientali Novi Curs' nūc de Trent usq' ad man'ium de Colwike Et ibi ubi aqua de Trent currere solebat Ita qđ Claus' ibi vocat' Hekyng est infra Forestam Et deinde per dictam aquam de Trent usq' ad pontem de Notynghā vocat' Hicbe beke brigge Et deinde per Austru' partem p'ri de Notyngham usq' ad Castru' ibi.

Exiat et concordat cum Originali
qđ Car' S; Ellis Cleric' Georg' Rolfe Ar'
Custod' Recordar'

N^o 3.

THE PERAMBULATION of the Forest of Sherwood, in the County of Nottingham, beginning the six and twentieth day of January in the fourteenth Year of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the second, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, ended the one and twentieth day of February then next following, By William Middleton, Samuel Somersall, Richard Wyld, Nathan Newton, Richard Neale, Nathaniell Foster, Roger Jackson, William Whitehead, John Newton, John Pepper, Oliver Taylor, Henry Trueman, by virtue of a writ in that behalfe directed to Rowland Dand, Esq', High Sheriff of the County of Nottingham, before the coming of his excellency the Marquis of Newcastle, Chief Justice in Eyre of all His Majesties Forests, Chafes, Parks, and Warrens, Trent North, &c.

BEGINNING at the Trent Bridge of Nottingham, and from thence ascending after the River of Trent thorough Willford Pasture, to the Place where the old Course of Leene falleth into the Trent, which is directly against Willford Church, where is found three old Courses of the Leene, and two of them doe fall into the Trent, in one Streame, directly over against the said Church, but that which is most West of the aforesaid three Courses is old Leene; And from the Trent it first ascendeth through Willford Beatt Pasture, and Willford Meadows, unto Ditch and Hedg, which goes Southward from the said old Leene towards the Trent, and then it partly * Lenton Holmes, leaving them South-west from Willford Meadows, leaving them on the North-east, and so goeth to Willow Holme, leaving it on the East, and there the Highway from Willford to Lenton is on the West, then the said old Leene crosseth over the said Highway, at the South end of Willford Lane, which leadeth from Willford to Lenton, and turning up a Land called Cheynie Lane betweene Lydgate-wonge on the North, and Morton close on the South, and so goeth into the right Course of the Leene on the West side of the Abby Milne of Lenton, and so ascendeth by the same Leene to Buttry Milne, then to another Milne at the North Side of Lenton, then to Radford Milne, soe to Allin Milne, from thence to Bobber's Milne, from thence to Linist Hall, and soe to Yelland Hall, where is a Milne upon the said River of Leene, from thence to Basford, where the Streame is turned from the old Course to serve a Milne there, and it is turned from the old Course at a Place called the old Carr, and it cometh into the old Course again a little beneath Basford Church, which Church is on the West side of the same River of Leene, and soe from Basford to Bolwell, and then (as the old Forrest Booke faith) it leaveth the Leene, and goeth something Westward unto a place called Thorwell, and thence to the Hedge of Hinddale, and soe to a Milne Gate, and thence to Wamall Stighe, and from thence to Ruddisch, alonge to the said Ditch, which last-mentioned meires, because most of them are worne out of minde and unknown to us, and to the Inhabitants thereabouts, we passed after the said River of Leene unto a Walke Milne there, and soe to the Ford above the Walke Milne near Belkwood Parke side, to Waterfall gate, and soe ascending up the Water of Leene unto Lynbie Milne, and from thence, to Lynbie Crosse, and then it turneth to Lynbie Hall gate, and then followeth the Highway neare unto the Henn Oake, or Stand Oake, leaving the same on the South, and leaving Houls Milne and Oxley Well on the South side alsoe, and soe to Pimsire gate, leaving the old Castle of Anley on the East, and soe passeth up a dale in Anley Eastfeild, and goeth to a place called Chesterfeild Lydgate, from thence to Sleigate and Stillcours, then to Blewbolder, which is a Soone lying near Anley feild hedge, directly against Anoot Lane, and ascending North-west to the said Lane, leaving

* sic.

Anley

Ansley Woodhouse Grounds West from thence, and for it descendeth to a brook in the middle of Nunn Carridge, unto a place called the Grines, and then it followeth after Kirkby field side to Achbridge Lane, and through the same, and at the East End of Achbridge Lane it turneth into the Clofes on the right Hand, South-eastward by a Stone Pitt betwene long Meadow, leaving long Meadow on the West side, and Stone Pitt Meadow on the North East, and then it turneth after the ditch there more northward of Manhead, its Muswell, which is the Head of the Water of Man, and for betwene Hardwicke Hall and Hardwicke Dove Coate, then it followeth a great Causey from Hardwicke Hall Gate, then turneth Northward towards the Regarders Mere, which ought to be about Thirty Foot broad, unto the Brook there, and entereth into Anticroft Lane, and followeth the Lane so far as the Grounds of Hardwicke doe extend, and then it turneth Westward out of the Lane to Anticroft Clofes, following the Hedge that parteth Hardwicke Grounds from Sutton Grounds, then it followeth the Regarders Mere, which parteth Sutton fields from Kirkby fields, leaving Kirkby on the South and South west side, passing by the South end of Howbrinke Lane, and entering into Howbrinke Clofes, defending by a Ditch that parteth Kirkby Hemmings on the South, still following the Ditch, and leaving the Dole and Dole Lane on the South, and at the West end of Dole Lane it entereth into Fullwood, still defending by the Ditch and Hedge as the North end of Malkin Lane, and there it entereth into Cuttle Clofes, and goeth also by the River of Maggerhouse, defending still by Brinkhill ponds, and through the same Ponds, at the northern end of the same ponds it meeteth with another ditch, and then returneth Northward above the same ditch, leaving the old Backhouse or Brookhill on the East part, and for it ascendeth by a great deep ditch northward to Fulwood Clofes, its Fulwood Fields, and for to Slaz Bridge, and for it turneth more West to a place or Thicket called Hullthall, and thence it turneth more Northward in the said Clofes to Fulwood Ceffion, against a flade, and for by a small Slaz to Brinfall Hedge, and followeth the Hedge, and then entereth into the next clofe called 11. Herland, and to Hawkwell, which is on the side of the Hill in Hamthorpe, and from thence it descendeth to Nimbick: And from thence it ascendeth after Blakewell Brooke, which parteth Nottinghamshire from Derbyshire, and for to Redding Sicke, and for ascendeth to Newtonwood Sicke and followeth the Woods to Whiteboroewherne, or Whiteborowane, at a crosse way there that leadeth to Dury Hucknall, and then it followeth the Hedge that parteth Whiteboroew Grounds from Dury Hucknall fields, then descendeth to a Sicke at Verneyhill nooke, and still descendeth to Hopsley Nooke, and for by the same Sicke between Howthwait and Whiteboroew Grounds, to the More close Nooke, and descendeth still by the Water which runneth betwene Teneffall and Skegby, to Foughley Bridge, and defendeth still by the same Water under Teneffall Parke, to an affart that belongeth to Skegby, at the East Corner of the same Parke, then it descendeth by the same Water which now is called Mayden, its Maidenbroocke, betwene the Fields of Teneffall and Skegby, to Teneffall Bridge that leadeth from Teneffall to Skegby, then it ascendeth by the same Way Southward, to the long clofe gapp, a clofe in Skegby soe named, then turneth Eastward, defendeth to the Milneford Bridge, betwene Skegby Milne, and so up the vale to Nottingham greene way, and then down the same way to Hartley, its East Bridge, near to Newbold Milne, from thence it descendeth after the same River of Mayden, from which it departeth eastward at Teneffall Bridge, and so a-long unto Plesley Milne, where flood a Croft: named Robinhood's Croft, the Stream going through the Milne dam by its old Course, and beneath the Milne Dam the Stream is put from its old Course to the North, and descendeth still by the same River of Mayden, as it anciently ranne, which is also put out of its old Course against Radnorpe-Woodhouse Fields, towards the North, near to Plesley Park, and for descending by the said River of Mayden neare to Warfopp Pale, leaving Mansfield-Woodhouse fields, and Nettleworth, on the South, and for by the said River through Warfopp Towne, unto Warfopp Milne, leaving the Church there on the North, and for down to Ellsley Ford, and defendeth still to Gladthorpe, leaving the same on the North, and for to Maggley ford, which is at the Nether end of Gladthorpe Clofes, and then it crosseth over the River of Mayden, and defendeth by an old Ditch between Hunmore Oaks, leaving them on the East, and the King's Stand, leaving the same on the West, and for to Hefall Gapp and Hefall hold, leaving the same on the South, then following the High Street to Nortonsteds side, and for descending to Leening Milne, and there crosseth the Water Palter, and descendeth from thence to Prests Crowne, a Hill soe named, and Canhill, and followeth up after a Hedge, which in some places is palied, and so going on forwards, according to the old Forrest Sicke, by a Hedge by Roomewood, and the Grounds called Clowne Fields, and for unto the Parke of Wellbeck, following the Pale, and leaving the Parke on the West part untill it cometh unto the Way that leadeth to Byard Stable, and then it turneth Eastward, after the same Way called Rodgate, or the Outgate of the Forrest, to the East end of Warrwood, and there it maketh the returne Southward, and is crosseth with a gate or way that leadeth East and West, very neare unto Rodgate, and so goeth still southward, crossing over the way or gate that leadeth from Mansfield to Bawtry, leaving Clumberfields on the East, untill it enter in at Clumberwyke, and descendeth to Clumber Stone, which lyeth near the Houfe, leaving the Houfe and Stone East, and there it passeth over the Water named Palter, at Clumber, to a Stone which lyeth on the East side of Ellsgras its Heilingers, which is on the North side of the Highway, and there it turneth still more southward, over the next gate that goeth from Ellsley to Auland, and is there marked with the Keepers Mark T. and for near a Thorn, and up that way towards Auland, a little off and then goeth downe the Forrest Balk, and then crosseth as it goeth forward, with the Highway, that leadeth from

Bottomfall

Bottomfall to Merrial-Bridges, to Awtland, And for directly to Thowrby Feilds, where entering into Thowrby Feilds, and it descendeth to the Parson's Balke, beinge in the Upper end of the Feilde Five Lands from the Hedge, and in the nether end Seaven Loads, leaving the Hedge on the East part, for it descendeth to the East eod of Thowrby, to a stone in the Lane that goeth from thence to Elliley, and for descendeth to the forenamed Water of Mayden, and for turneth eastward, by and after the said Water, unto Conifwashford, which is at Houghton Parke Side, and for returneth from the said Ford, following the old High Street of Blith, which is a way that leadeth from Nottingham to Blith by Horton Parke side, and followeth the same bye street to a place called White Water, and so along the said Street, leaving Boughton Feilds on the East part, and Oulton Feilds, and the Towne, on the West part, and for to Blith Street Lane, which goeth up to Mellow als Melleigh, and there it is crossed with a way which goeth from Newark to Warfipp, and there it entereth into the Demesnes of Rufford at Wellye Gapp, and still proceedeth by an old Lane, crossing a greute Way leading from Kneefall to Mansfield, by Reuen Grange, leaving it on the East, and leaving Welley also on the East, and then neare unto Blackefone Hall now called Southfelf,* leaving the old Parke on the East and proceedeth along by the said Parke, in the way that goeth to Nottingham, betwene Shire Oaks feild and the Brook that runneth into Rufford Dam, and for along the said Highway betwene the feilds of Bilethorpe and Winkersfeild, and then to an old ditch which is the outside of the Boundaries of Rufford on the East, untill it come unto a Stone called the Abbots Stone which is the Partition between the Grounds of the Abbot of Rufford and of the Archbishop of Yorke, and for it extendeth itself Southward till it come over against Darton Grange, and always keeping the way, turning a little Westward untill it come to the River of Dorbeck, the which said great way goeth towards Nottingham and which River of Dorbeck where the said great way goeth over it, is neare adjoining to a Place called Drieficke, and near the Highway which leadeth from Ozen to Blidworth, downe from Heywood, and so descendeth directly under Dorcliffe, and then to Salterfordam, and from thence in a direct Line to Ozen Milne, and downe to Epperstone Miloe, and so to Grimes Moor (where the Water was anciently wont to runne) and from Grimes Moor downe to Woodborow Milne, and to Lowdham Milne, and for to Gunaston Milne, and from thence to Lowdam Milne, and for to Baker's Miloe, and for down unto Forringham Miloe, and then to Cathorpe Miloe, and for as the River was wont to runne in ancient time into the River of Trent, directly over against a place where a Milne stood, on the southside Trent in the Lordship of East Bridgford, and from thence it ascendeth up the River of Trent, neare unto the Abbey or Mazonour of Shelford, Soe that the said Abbey is without the Forest, and from thence by the said Water of Trent, where of ancient time it were wont to runne, thorough the Meadows of Shelford Towne, on the South East part of the New Courte now of Trent, along to the Mannour of Colwick, and there where the Trent was wont to runne of old time, Soe that the Inclosure called Heylin is within the Forrest, and from thence by the said Water of Trent, where alsoe it anciently ranne, downe unto Nottingham Bridge, at Heil-heth Bridge, at Hellibeth Bridge, where it began, for endeth.

Copied from a Book in the Possession of
William Clay, Esq^r, of Southwell.

N^o 4.

LIST of Officers in Sherwood Forest.

Offices.	Names of Officers.			How appointed.
Lord Warden - Duke of Newcastle	—	—	—	{ By Letters Patent, during Pleasure.
Bowhester and Ranger. } William Lord Byron	—	—	—	{ By the Lord Warden, during Pleasure.
Verderers - { Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart.	—	—	—	{ Elected by the Freeholders at large for Life. A Fee Tree each Annually out of Bickland and Bilhay, which is chosen by themselves, and a Fee of Two Guineas is paid to each Verderer attending upon inclosing Brecks, which is the breaking up or afforesting any Part of the Forest not exempted from View.
Verderers - { John Litchfield, Esq.	—	—	—	
Verderers - { Edward Thorosoo Gould, Esq.	—	—	—	
Verderers - { William Sherbrooke, Esq.	—	—	—	
Steward - John Gladwin	—	—	—	{ Appointed by the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, during Pleasure. A Fee Tree Annually, though Two are attached to the Office, without any other Perquisite, since the Mode of proceeding against Offenders in the Swanmore and Attachment Courts has been disused.
Clerk of the Courts - { Vacant	—	—	—	{ To him did also belong a Fee Tree, &c.
Beadle - Vacant.				

	Wicks.	Names, and	Residence.	
Keepers	Newstead and Papplewick	John Lee,	Newstead	All these Officers are now elected by the Verderers, during Pleasure, and receive Annually 20s. each, paid by the Duke of Newcastle, issuing out of a Fee Farm Rent upon Nottingham Castle. I find they were formerly appointed by the Lord Chief Justice. They have no other Perquisite whatever.
	Langton Arbours, Blidworth, and Highwells	Thomas Clay,	Worklop	
	Kirkby Sutton, and Annesley Hills	John Green,	Lisby	
	Mansfield and Lindhurst	Henry Harrison,	Mansfield-woodhouse	
	Mansfield-woodhouse and Noman's Woods	Henry Smith,	Mansfield	
	Birkland and Bilhay, and Clifton-Shroggs	Leonard Huntington,	Mansfield	
	Roomwood and Oil a rd	William Rowbothom,	Nottingham	
	Blidworth and Farnsfield	John Mellors,	Arnold	
	Calverton and Arnold Hills	Sam' Parham,	D'	
Woodwards	Besides these there are Annually sworn Two Woodwards for Sutton and Carlton, which, by Custom, entitles them to some little Perquisites in those Towns.			

N. B.—George Clarke, of Thoresby, has some Appointment respecting Birkland and Bilhay, but I am unacquainted with it; nor do I know what Officers are employed by or under Lord Chesterfield in the Chase of Thorney Woods.

JOHN GLADWIN,
13th Dec^r 1791.

N^o 5.

The ANSWER of John Gladwin, Gentleman, Steward of the Courts of the Forest of Sherwood, to the Enquiries of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

Question 1. **A**T what Time were you appointed Steward of the Courts of the Forest of Sherwood, and by whom, or under what Authority?

I was appointed Steward by the Right honourable Charles Wolfran Cornwall, late Chief Justice in Eyre, on the 25th of March 1787, by Instrument under his Hand and Seal.

2. Is your Appointment hereditary, or for Life, or during Pleasure?

My Appointment was during Pleasure.

3. What is the Duty or Business of that Office?

Since the Mode of Proceeding against Offenders by Attachment, and the summoning of Juries in the Forest Court, have been laid aside (which was long before my Time) the Steward's Office is little more than nominal.

4. Whether any Courts of Swanimote or Attachment are now held for the said Forest, and how often?

The only Court now held is a Court of Swanimote Annually on the 14th of September, at which the Steward makes Entries of the Officers then attending, and swears new ones on their Appointment.

5. Are any and what Offences tried in those Courts?

None.

6. In whose Custody are the Records of the Forest Courts?

The Records were always in the Custody of the Steward, and have been Time out of Mind kept in a Chest at the Swan Inn in Mansfield; but in Obedience to a Requisition under the Hands and Seals of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, dated 29th January 1791, I did soon after send the same to their Office in London, where they still remain.

7. What is your Annual Salary, or other certain Allowance; and how or by whom paid?

I have no Salary, or other certain Allowance.

8. What casual Fees or Emoluments do you receive by virtue of your Office; and how do they arise?

The Whole of my Emolument is a Fee Tree Annually in Birkland, which is chosen by myself, or the Person to whom it is sold, in like Manner as the Verderners are; the Value of it, One Year with another, about Seven Guineas.

9. Do you occupy any and what Messuages or Lands by virtue of your Office; and of what Yearly Value?

I neither occupy Messuages or Lands by virtue of my Office.

10. Do you make any and what Disbursements by virtue of your Office; and how are they repaid?

Annually on the 14th September I pay Nine Pounds to Nine Keepers of the Forest, which is repaid me by the Duke of Newcastle, out of a Fee Farm Rent charged upon Nottingham Castle, or the Lands thereto belonging.

11. What is the Course of Proceeding on Inclosing Brecks within the Forest?

A Petition (from the Inhabitants of the Place who exercise Right of Common on the Piece of Ground intended to be inclosed) for Licence so to do, is presented to the Chief Justice in Eyre, who thereupon directs the Verderners to take a personal View of the Ground, after which they certify that such Inclosure will not be prejudicial to the Forest or Game thereof; and then a Licence is issued.

12. What Quantity of Land is taken in, for what Purpose, and during what Term?

The Quantity is governed by the Scope of Waste Ground in the same Lordship, but generally about Three hundred Acres. The Term of keeping inclosed is always Seven Years, and the Purpose for the sole Emolument of the Petitioners.

13. When

13. When a Breck is thrown open again, is another immediately taken in by the same Parties? Or what Space of Time intervenes before a fresh Inclosure is made by them?

This depends upon the Caprice of the Inhabitants. I believe a Licence from the Chief Justice has never been refused when applied for.

14. Is the Privilege of inclosing Brecks enjoyed by all the Towns within the Forest, or by any and which of them in particular?

Such Towns within the Forest only (of which I believe there are Five or Six) as are not exempted from the View of the Forest Officers, are obliged to pursue this Mode of inclosing by Petition. The others, previous to taking in any of the Commons, ferde this Business with their respective Lords of the Manor. I cannot set forth the Names of all the Towns that are obliged to petition the Lord Chief Justice, but Arnold and Calverton are Two of 'em, and I think Basford is another.

15. Are they inclosed for the Benefit of Individuals, or of the Inhabitants at large, and how are the Profits applied?

They are inclosed for the sole Benefit of the Petitioners.

16. As it appears from the List of Officers in this Forest, which we have received from you, that there are Nine Keepers, who have each an Annual Salary of Twenty Shillings, paid out of a Fee Farm Rent upon Nottingham Castle, we desire you will inform us whether those Keepers perform any and what Duty in the Forest, or occupy any Lodges or Lands, or have any other Emoluments arising from their Offices, and of what Annual Amount?

None of the Keepers perform any Duty in the Forest, except attending Annually, on the 14th of September, at the Swanmore Court, to receive each a Salary of Twenty Shillings, nor do they, or any of them, occupy any Lodges or Lands, or have any other Emoluments arising from their Offices, except the Keeper of *Langton Arber*, who has constantly been paid the Sum of Twenty Shillings, as a Rent or Compensation, by the Occupier of a Piece of Land called by that Name; but the said Keeper is now in Possession of the said Piece of Land, having lately given the Tenant or Occupier upwards of Sixty Pounds to relinquish it to him.

JOHN GLADWIN.

Manfield, 13th Dec. 1791.

N° 6.

The EXAMINATION of George Clarke, Woodward of Birkland and Billagh, in the Forest of Sherwood; taken on Oath, the 17th Day of November 1791.

THIS Examinant was appointed by John Pitt, Esquire, late Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods, in the Year 1775, during his Pleasure, to take Care that no Waste be committed on the Wood and Timber belonging to the Crown in the said Forest; to inform him, when required, what Quantity might be cut, and for what Purposes it was fit; and to dispose of the Lops, Tops, Bark, and Offal Wood, and account for the same to him; and he has since been appointed to the same Station by John Robinson, Esquire, the present Surveyor General. His Emoluments are a Salary of Twenty Pounds per Annum, paid by the Surveyor General, and all Windfallen Trees, which he reckons on an Average worth about Ten Pounds per Annum, and no other Perquisites whatever.

He does not know of any Woods or Timber belonging to the Crown there, but Birkland and Billagh, containing about Two thousand Acres. The Trees in those Woods are the sole Property of the Crown, and no Timber or Wood is cut there for the Use of any private Person, except Five Trees Yearly, claimed by the Four Verderers, and the Steward of the Forest Courts, which Officers, or those to whom their Trees are sold, choose whatever Tree they like best; and it is a common Practice to bore the Trees first, to see if they are sound; and if a Tree after being bored is not liked, other Trees are tried in the same Manner, until the Party finds One he approves of.

The Inhabitants of the Parish of Edwinstow claim a Right to the Acorns, when they fall, and take in Swine to feed on them, at certain Rates per Head, according to the Plenty or Scarcity of Food.

Food. They also depasture their Sheep in those Woods, but not Horses, or Horned Cattle, for which the Pasturage is not sufficient; and do not take in any Sheep belonging to others to feed there. No other Persons enjoy any Right of Common in those Woods.

In the Year 1775, a Warrant of the Treasury was sent by the Surveyor General to this Examinant, for felling Three hundred Trees; but when the Quantity of One hundred and Seventeen Loads was cut, an Order came to him to cut no more, which he has heard and believes was occasioned by the Interference of the Duke of Newcastle, who wished the old Timber to be left standing.

There is a Canal at Workfop, about Five or Six Miles Distance, with a good Turnpike Road leading to it from Birkland and Bilhagh, by which Canal the Timber might be conveyed to the Humber, by Water Carriage, and from thence to any of the Dock Yards, or elsewhere.

There are not now any Deer in the Forest, except in Thorney Wood Chase, which are Fallow Deer. This Examinant remembers there were great Numbers of Red Deer in the Forest between Thirty and Forty Years ago, and for several Years afterwards, which were frequently hunted, when Lord Byron was Master of the King's Stag Hounds, and kept Stag Hounds himself; but the last Deer he remembers were killed about Twenty Years ago, by the Keepers of the Dukes of Newcastle and Kingston, assisted by many of the neighbouring People, and by the Orders of the Dukes of Newcastle and Kingston, in consequence of great Damage being done by them to their Plantations, as well as to the neighbouring Corn Fields, particularly those of Mr. Ellis, Tenant of Gleadthorpe Grange, under the Duke of Portland. While the Red Deer were kept there, the Forest Farms were worth very little. The Farmers were obliged to watch, and blow Horns, and keep Fires by Night, to keep them out of their Corn Fields; but the Farms rose considerably in Value after they were destroyed.

This Examinant was employed by the present Surveyor General, in the Years 1788 and 1789, to make a Survey and Valuation of the Timber and Wood in Birkland and Bilhagh, which amounted to Seventeen thousand One hundred and Forty-seven Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Four Pence. In valuing the same, he estimated the Timber at Fifty Shillings per Load, standing. Bark was at that Time worth Fifty Shillings the Load, of Seventy Yards at the Poles, exclusive of the Expence of peeling, which is about Fourteen or Fifteen Shillings per Load, paid by the Tanners; but the Price of Bark is now advanced to about Four Pounds per Load, and at that Rate he thinks it may be worth about One Half the Value of the Trees, one with another, great Numbers of them being hollow and decayed. The Cord Wood is worth about Seven Shillings per Cord, measuring Four Feet wide, Four Feet high, and Eight Feet long; but the Expence of cutting, cording, and leading, being about Two Shillings and Seven Pence per Cord, the clear Value is about Four Shillings and Five Pence per Cord. He was at the same Time directed to mark and number the Trees, by cutting off a Piece of the Bark about Five Inches Square, and stamping a Crown, the Number of the Tree, and the Name of the Forest, on each Tree, with an Iron Instrument, on the solid Wood, many of which Numbers and Marks are now partly grown over by the Bark; but before the Marking was finished, the Order was recalled by the Surveyor General, from an Apprehension that the Trees might be injured from that Mode of marking; and he was directed to mark the remaining Trees by shaving off a Part of the Bark, so as to make a smooth Surface, on which the Marks and Numbers were stamped; and in his Opinion this last Method was much less hurtful to the Trees than the former. The Expence of making the Survey, and marking and numbering the Trees, amounted to Ninety-eight Pounds Eight Shillings; an Abstract of which Survey, signed by him, he has delivered to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

GEO. CLARKE,

ABSTRACT of a Survey of the Oak Timber and Wood in Birkland and Bülhagh, in the Forest of Sherwood, made in the Years 1788 and 1789, by George Clarke, by Order of John Robinson, Esquire, Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods, contained in Twelve Books; viz.

30

BOOKS.	Number of Trees in each Book.	Timber fit for the Navy.		Trees fit for Cooper's Use.	Trees for Cooper's Use.	Trees fit only for Cordwood and Firewood.	Value of Trees in each Book, with the Tops and Bark.
		Trees.	Round Measure.				
N ^o 1.	N ^o 1 to 711		Loads. Feet.				£. s. d.
2.	712 to 1,431	176	422 33	121	341	73	1,453 18 6
3.	1,432 to 2,378	155	342 39	114	271	180	1,249 16 5
4.	2,379 to 3,322	151	320 33	207	347	242	1,528 17 9
5.	3,323 to 4,260	88	168 4	165	449	242	1,113 7 9
6.	4,261 to 5,204	140	228 7	127	430	241	1,276 2 3
7.	5,205 to 6,148	156	241 9	138	441	209	1,272 15 —
8.	6,149 to 6,461	116	165 21	117	395	316	1,080 16 3
9.	6,462 to 7,406	41	47 17	40	131	101	396 — 3
10.	7,407 to 8,351	138	222 26	280	454	73	2,160 — —
11.	8,352 to 9,295	101	141 39	241	502	100	1,699 18 9
12.	9,296 to 10,117	66	128 17	250	445	83	2,144 3 2
		39	70 3	313	366	104	1,771 19 3
		1,368	2,498 48	2,213	4,572	1,964	17,147 15 4

A P P E N D I X, N^o 6.

N. B.—Besides the above there is a Quantity of Birch Wood, containing about Four or Five hundred Cords, growing in Birkland, but none in Bülhagh.

N^o 7.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come, I William Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of all His Majesties Forests, Parks, Chaces, and Warrens, Trest North, send Greeting: Know Ye, that I the said Duke, out of the assured Confidence which I have of the Integrity, Ability, and Faithfulness of my trusty and wellbelov'd John Rolleston, Esq^r, and William Clay, Gent. have made, depu'ted, constituted, and appointed, and by these Presents doe make, depu'te, constitute, and appoint the said John Rolleston and William Clay my Deputy Justices in Eyre of and for the Forest of Sherwood, in the County of Nort. jointly and severally to keep, hold, and from Time to Time, as Occasion shall serve, to adjourne the Courts of Session in Eyre, to be held of and for the said Forest, and to doe, execute, and performe all and every other Thing and Things w^hoever, necessary or expedient to be done or performed in or about the same: To have, hold, and execute the said Office of Justice in Eyre of, in, and for the said Forest, unto the said John Rolleston and William Clay, jointly and severally, for and during my Pleasure only, and no longer: In Witness whereof I have herunto set my Hand and Seale of Office, this Sixteenth Day of May, Anno Dñi 1576, Et R^e Caroli Scdi Anglⁱ, &c. vicésimo octavo.

W. NEWCASTLE.

FORESTA de SHIRWOOD, }
in COM^o NOTTINGHAM. }
Sessio in Itineris Forestⁱ p^ridⁱ tentⁱ per adjournament^u
apud Mansfild p^ridⁱ octavo die Junij Anno Dñi 1576,
Et R^e Caroli Scdi Anglie, &c.—xxviii. coram Will^o
Clay, Gen^o Deputat^o Justiciar^u Itineris Forestⁱ p^ridⁱ.

Ista die Will^o Suerne, Gen^o elect^u & jurat^u fuit in officio Visidarii Forestⁱ p^redⁱ p^r hac vice tantum; Et super inde adjournat^u ista Sessio usq^{ue} vicésimo septimo diem hujus instantis Junij, Et absende usq^{ue} decimum octavo diem Julij tunc prox^{ima} sequens.

Copied from a Book in the Possession of William Clay, Esq.
of Southwell.

N^o 8.

FOREST^e de SHIRWOOD,
in COM^o NOTT^o

Sessio in Itineris Forestⁱ p^ridⁱ tentⁱ per adjournament^u apud
Mansfild in Com^o p^ridⁱ s^ec^udo die Octobrⁱ Anno Dñi
1576, coram d^{no} Joh^e Millington Deputat^o Justiciar^u
Forestⁱ p^ridⁱ.

WHEREAS His Grace the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre resolves, speedily, to make a Returne of this Iter; and forasmuch as severall of the Claymants have brought in their Claymes in Paper, and others in Parchm^t, which are for rased, interlyned, and blotted, y^e they are not fit to be returned into his Ma^{ties} Court of Excheq^r: It is, therefore, ordered, that such of y^e said Claymants as will have their claymes returned, shall repaire to y^e next Session, to be held at Mansfild aforesaid, y^e tenth day of this Instant Month of Octobrⁱ to take order that y^e same be fairly recorded; otherwise their said claymes will not be returned.

Ista Sessio adjurnat^u usq^{ue} decimum diem Octobrⁱ prox^{ima}.

Copied from a Book in the Possession of William Clay, Esq.
of Southwell.

N° 9.

EXTRACTS of Two Letters from William Clay, Esquire, of Southwell, to Mr. Harrison, at the Land Revenue Office, concerning a Book of Proceedings at an Iter held for the Forest of Sherwood, in the Reign of Cha. II. belonging to Mr. Clay.

THE Trial on which I mentioned to have heard that the Book had been admitted as Evidence, was between the Parishes of Farnfield and Blidworth, respecting the Boundaries between those Parishes; and I think the Name of One of the Parties to the Suit was Collinson; but whether he was Plaintiff or Defendant I cannot, at this Distance of Time, recollect, it being prior to the Year 1750. The late Mr. Wilcox, of Mansfield, was the Attorney for One of the Parishes; and he was the Person who borrowed the Book of my Mother, to be produced upon the Trial.

Southwell,
18th Febr'y. 1793.

I am, &c.

W. C L A Y.

THE William Clay, who was the original Possessor of the Forest Book, was my Great Grandfather, and it came to me as a lined Defendant from him.

Any further Information in my Power to give, the Commissioners may command.

Southwell,
3d March 1793.

I am, &c.

W. C L A Y.

N° 10.

A LIST of divers Grants from the Crown of Manors, Lands, and Offices within the FOREST of SHERWOOD.

6 October 29 Hen. VIII.	To George Earl of Shrewsbury.	Of the Site of the Abbey of Rufford.
..... Eliz.	To in Fee.	Of Linby * Hay.
20 December 40 Eliz.	To John Stanhope, Esq', in Fee.	Of the Office of Keeper of Thorsewood, in the South Bailiwick of the Forest of Sherwood, and of the Deer there.
17 December 44 Eliz.	To William Hammond and Ralph Cotterell, in Fee.	Of the Manor of Sutton in Ashfield, the Manor of Mansfield-Woodhouse, and the Manor of Mansfield, with all the Lands, Tenements, Rights, Members, and Appurtenances therein belonging.
11 October 1 Ja. I.	To Sir Edward Blunt, Knight, and Joseph Earth, Esquire, in Fee.	Of the Manor and Park of Clifton.
20 February 4 Ja. I.	To William Derfon and Thomas Eley, in Fee.	Of divers Assart Lands in the Forest of Sherwood.
15 Ja. I.	To Sir William Cavendish, Knight, in Fee.	Of Lands in Kirkby, Fullwood Clofts, Lands called Hall Garland, Bare-hag, Butterworth-hag, the Two Keepers Walles, and Red-Lodge Wood.

* Note. An Index to the Inrollments of Grants in the Auditor's Office, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, refers to a Grant in Fee of Linby Hay thus, "Linby Hay in Gen. Nat. ant. in feod. Joseph. Lib. 3. 305;" but the Book is missing.

13 February	20 Ja. I.	To Francis Earl of Rutland, in Fee.	Of the Castle of Nottingham, Nottingham Park, and the King's Meadows there, paying a Rent of 30 <i>l.</i> per Annum to the Crown, and 4 <i>l.</i> 9 per Annum to the Lieutenant of the Forest of Sherwood, for the Payment of Nine Keepers of the said Forest.
10 June	1 Cha. I.	To William Viscount Mansfield, in Fee.	Of the Manor of Norton.
10 September	4 Cha. I.	To Edward Ditchfield, John Highlord, and others, in Fee.	Of the Manor of Lenton.
8 December	7 Cha. I.	To William Collins and Edward Fenn, in Fee.	Of the Manor of Edwinflow, and Lands in Carberton, except Timber on the Waste of Edwinflow, within the said Forest, to be preserved for the Service of the King.
16 January	7 Cha. I.	To Jervis Stanford, Edward Villiers, and Henry Harrington, in Fee.	Of the Manor of Arnsold.
22 May	10 Cha. I.	To William Crofts, Esq ^r , in Fee.	Of Gledthorpe Grange, adjoining to the Hay of Birkland.
25 August	16 Cha. I.	To Robert Baskerville, Gentleman, in Fee.	Of Lindhurst Plain, in Sherwood Forest.
28 April	18 Cha. I.	To John Golling, in Fee.	Of 35 Acres of Waste, Part of Bilhagh, in Sherwood Forest, and the Herbage and Passage of Birkland and Bilhagh.
10 October	25 Cha. II.	To John Earl of Rochester and others, in Fee.	Of Belkwood Park.
7 March	32 Cha. II.	To William Earl of Kingston, in Fee.	Of a Parcel of Woodland, containing 39 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>l.</i> 17. Statute Measure, Parcel of the Wood called Bilhagh als Billow, within the said Forest; and One other Parcel of Land containing 50. 2. 20, on which was standing a House, called the White Lodge there.

N^o 11.

LETTER from the Commissioners of the Land Revenue to the Duke of Portland, with the Answers of his Grace's Agents thereto.

My Lord,

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard, 31st October 1791.

MR. Rendshaw, a Surveyor, employed by us in taking a Survey of the remaining Property of the Crown in the Forest of Sherwood (in Consequence of the Act by which we are appointed Commissioners for enquiring into the State and Condition of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown) has transmitted to us a Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Gould, of Welbeck, informing him that your Grace claims the Right of Soil and Malt, and a Right of Pasturage for the Stock kept by yourself, or your Tenants, in and over the Woods of Birkland and Bilhagh; and also the Right of Soil, exclusive Right of cutting and carrying away Wood, and a Right of Pasturage for the Stock kept by your Grace, or your Tenants, in and over the Forest, within the Manors of Mansfield and Edwinflow.

From the Documents which have come under our Inspection, we had Reason to believe, that though the Manors of Mansfield and Edwinstowe have been granted away, the Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, and Two Woods called Noman's Wood or Fortworne Wood, and Lindherst Wood, in or near the Manor of Mansfield, still remained the Property of the Crown.—But as the Claims mentioned in Mr. Gould's Letter seem to include those Lands, we request that your Grace will be pleased to direct your Agents to inform us under what Grant or Grants from the Crown the Rights claimed are derived, that we may be enabled, in our Report on that Forest, to state, from Authority, that the Lands above mentioned do not belong to the Crown, if it shall appear that they have been alienated. We have the Honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient humble Servants,

His Grace the Duke of Portland,

CHAS^r MIDDLETON.

JN^o CALL.

JOHN FORDYCE

Sir,

Welbeck, September 23d, 1791.

IN Consequence of your Application to me, respecting the Duke of Portland's Claims upon the Forest of Sherwood, I now inform you that he claims the Right of Soil and Mast, and also a Right of Pasturage (for the Stock kept by his Grace, or his Tenants) in and over the Woods of Birkland and Bilhagh; also the Right of Soil, exclusive Right of cutting and carrying away Wood, and a Right of Pasturage (for the Stock kept by his Grace, or his Tenants) in and over the Forest within the Manors of Mansfield and Edwinstowe. These are all the Claims I have, at present, met with; if, upon farther Search, I discover any more, you will be informed by,

Sir,

To Mr. John Renshaw,
Owerhope, near Nottingham.

Your most obed^t hum. Serv^t,

WM GOULD.

Sir,

Chatsworth, 11th February 1792.

THE Commissioners for enquiring into the State and Condition of the Forests and Land Revenues of the Crown have, by Letter of the 31st of October last, informed his Grace the Duke of Portland that you, as their Surveyor, had transmitted to them a Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Gould, informing you that his Grace claimed the Right of Soil and Mast, and the Right of Pasturage for the Stock kept by the Duke and his Tenants, in and over the Woods of Birkland and Bilhagh; and also the Right of Soil, exclusive Right of cutting and carrying away Wood, and a Right of Pasturage for the Stock kept by his Grace and his Tenants over the Forest of Sherwood, within the Manors of Mansfield and Edwinstowe.

The Commissioners in their Letter further say, that, from the Documents which have come under their Inspection, they had Reason to believe that, though the Manors of Mansfield and Edwinstowe had been granted away, the Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, and Two Woods, called Noman's Wood or Fortworne Wood, and Lindherst Wood, in or near the Manor of Mansfield, still remained the Property of the Crown; but as the Claims mentioned in Mr. Gould's Letter seemed to include those Lands, the Commissioners requested his Grace to direct his Agents to inform them under what Grant or Grants from the Crown the Rights claimed are derived, that they might be enabled, on their Report on that Forest, to state from Authority that the Lands above mentioned do not belong to the Crown, if it should appear that they have been alienated.

Mr. Gould, who had been confined with Illness for some Months, left Welbeck about Christmas last, and has yet been never able to return there; and, for the last Month, has been confined at his Son's House in Derbyshire. As I had been Agent at Welbeck before Mr. Gould came there, and indeed have all my Life been in some Respect concerned in the Management of his Grace's Nottinghamshire Estates, Mr. Gould on Account of his Indisposition has desired me to act for him on the present Occasion.

The Duke of Portland, and those under whom his Grace claims the Manors of Mansfield and Mansfield Woodhouse, and the Soil thereof, comprizing Lindhurst Wood and Noman's Wood, and the Manor of Edwinstowe, and the Soil thereof, comprizing the Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, having been in Possession of the said Manors, and constantly exercised Acts of Ownership in and upon the said Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, and other uninclosed Lands within the said Manors, more than One hundred Years, his Grace's Title I conceive is effectually protected by the Statute of 9th Geo. III. Ch. 16. Nevertheless to satisfy the Commissioners that the above-mentioned Premises were long ago granted away by the Crown, they may be referred to an Exemplification of an Information or Record in the Exchequer, Michaelmas Term 15th Cha. II. whereby the Attorney General claimed Lindhurst and Noman's Woods, and

failed therein, the Defendants Whitehead and Rolleston having satisfied the Barons of the Goodness of their Title, which is set forth in the Proceedings. The Commissioners may also be referred to the Proceedings at a Seat in Eyre for the Forest of Sherwood, held at Mansfield, 25th Feb. 15 Cha. II. at which Court John Rolleston and another set forth their Title and Claim, amongst other Things, to the Manor of Mansfield, the Wood called Noman's Wood, the Wood called Lindhurst Plain, the Manor of Mansfield Woodhouse, the Manor of Edwinstow, and all Woods and Wailes within the Precincts of Edwinstowe and Carberton (great Timber Trees for the Service of the King excepted) which Claim was allowed. I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Serv^t,

Mr. John Renshaw,

JOS. FLETCHER.

N^o 12.

A BOOKE of the Survey of the Forrest of Sherwood in the Countie of Nottingham, taken and made in Anno dni 1609, w^{ch} Forrest is divided into three parts, the Northe part, the Southe part, and the Myddle.

THE Northe part of y^e Forrest beginneth at the first Lease and endeth at the Twentieth, cont. theis Townes following :

The Northe Plot	folio	folio
	1. Carberton	15. Eddenslowe
	2. Gledithorpe	16. Birkland
	3. 4. Warfop cu ^e Neuleworth	16. and Billhawe
	5. Maunsfield - Woodhouse	17. Botchie
	13. Clifton	18. Thurstbye Peverillthorpe
	14. Rufford Ahbye	19. & Allerton

The Southe part beginneth at the xxjth Lease, and endeth at the xxxth, cont. theis Townes and Names following :

The Southe Plot	21. Nottingham	29. Gunthorpe Caythorpe and Lowdian
	22. Perte of Willforde	31. Lambley Arkhall
	23. Leeton cu ^e Radforde	35. Basforde Bullwell
	23. Snelston	36. Bekor part Woodborough
	24. Colwicks Stoke	38. Calverton and
	25. Cawleton Gedling	39. Saunterford Manor
	27. Burton cu ^e Bullost	

The Myddle part beginneth at the xlth Lease, and endeth at the lixth, cont. theis Townes and Names following :

The Myddle Plot	4. Maunsfield cu ^e Plesley Hill	57. Blichworth
	47. Skegbie Sutton	58. Papplewicke
	54. Hucknall Fullwood	58. Newsted. parte
	57. Parte of Kirkbie	58. of Linbie part of Anley

(Fo. 16.)

Rex	—	One other $\frac{1}{2}$ cell of Woodground next adjoining	} 976 2 3
Birkland	—	called Birkland, the Kinge frech. cont.	
Rex	—	One other $\frac{1}{2}$ cell of Woodground called Billhay.	} 984 2 35
Billhay	—	the Kinge frech. cont.	

A true Extraitt from the Survey in the Office of the Surveyor
General of the Crown Lands,

WM HARRISON,

Acting Surveyor General.

Note.—The Number of Acres contained in the Hays of Birkland and Billhagh being stated differently, in different Surveys and Accounts, the following Paper is added to shew that various Measures were antiently used for surveying Lands in the Forests, and that the Forest Acre was much larger than the Acre by Statute Measure. The Measure used in this Forest was larger than the Commissioners of the Land Revenue have found any Example of in any other Forest.

HERE followe the Measuringes of Acres and of Roodes in arable Land and Meadowes w^hout y^e Covert of y^e Forrest of the Kinges demefne hayes & Woodes & also the Measure and the manner of meatinges of Acres & Roodes in Forests & Hayes & y^e Kinges demefne Woodes & Wastes after the Assise of the Forrest statted and made in the time of Kinge E. sonne of Kinge H. by y^e Oath of the Verdere^r after writen & the diversity of the measuringe both w^hin y^e Forrest & w^hout as hereafter appeareth &c.

BY the Consideraçon of all the People of England it is ordayned that the measure of arable Lande & Meadowe without Forreilles Hayes Woodes & Wastes of the Kinges y^e this be the beginninge thereof (y^e is to witt) That iij Cornes of Barley dry and rounde sett on length make an Inch & xij Inches make a foote of arable Lande and Meadowe in Workemen & Labourers Occupacions and iij foote make a Yarde and v yardes & al. make a Perche or a Gaddle in arable Lande or Meadowe w^hout the Forrest & xl Perches in length and foure in bredth make an Acre w^hout the Forrest & w^hout the Kinges Hayes Woodes & Wastes &c.

It is ordayned as is aforesaid y^e iij Cornes of Barley dry & rounde sett in length make an Inch, & xvij Inches make a Foote after y^e Assise of the Forrest & xxv such foete make a Perche after the Assise of the Forrest, & xl perches in length & foure in bredth make an Acre & one Rood containeth one perche of xxv foote in bredth & xl such Perches in length & iij such Roodes make an Acre after y^e Assise of the Forrest & so ought to be measured all assises & all Arentments arented & to be arented; but if it be so y^e in their Chifres or arentm^{nt} of them y^e Wastes or Woodes by number of Acres have assised or arented other mençon be made as appeareth in the Chife of the Prior & Covenat of Newsted of his assises w^hin the Kinges hay of Lyndeby hagh (y^e is to sale) of xl Acres of waste in a place called Swinehawe & of cxx Acres of Waste in the Herdywikes Hollwell Chiffe & Steplowe w^h bene measured by the Pole of xxliij foote & the fete to be after the assise of the Forrest; for their Chife pnteth y^e oumb^{nt} of y^e fete to y^e perch in certainty. And also in the Chartors & arentm^{nt} of Thomas Delahay of Lyndeby in his assises w^hin y^e Kinges Hay of Lyndeby hagh of xxx acres in div^{rs} Places (y^e is to say) Gerards toft Hailleghe Goldeswoode White leghe cliffe fronowe & Wardlethicke w^h x Acres & xxviij Acres in Places where they be mores by y^e Perch of xxliij foote as appeareth in their Chifres. Also the Assises of John Colyer in the foresaid Kinges Hay of Lyndeby Hagh xxx Acres of Waste by y^e foresaid John Colyer assised & arented betwix Radwell sicke & Annetley hagh w^h bene to be measured by y^e Perch of xxx foote & as ye appeareth in his Chife and xxviij Acres of Woodes in the Well heade of Bullwell Ryfe & assised by Phillip Willoughby Clerke & also of xl Acres of Woodes & Waste in the Westhead of Bullwell ryfe assised by Thomas Rydwase w^h bene to be measured after all the assises in Bullwell ryfe (y^e is to say) by y^e perch of xx foote & as in y^e Chifres of the same more plainly is conveyed & mençon of the same made afore Richard Opyell the Kinges approver in Hales woodes & wastes of our said Lord y^e Kinge in y^e xxvj Yere of Kinge E. Sonne of Kinge Edi as yt is contained in y^e Originall of the xxviij Yere of King E. Sonne of

King's Edi: in the keepinge of the Remembrance of the Treasurer And yt is to be underflooded that yf any may affaite any picell of Waste wth y^e Forreft or Walle or Woodes of y^e Kinges nor chaine tellinge of the fence to y^e perch but all onely by thefe Wordes *after the Affide of the Forreft* then yt shalbe moten by the Perch of xxv fote as it was ordained & determynd afore Sir Robt Harethrop Sir Ligeard of Drye M^r. Henry Serfe & by Sir Eustace of Morten, Thomas Samfon & Richard Sutton Thomas of Lasse Henry Lamley Henry Maleher Walter Bevon Richard Williamson Hugh Balage Aleyan of Redm'chwaye & Robt Otterhunter Verders y^e y^e Measurment afore said shoulde be kept & conferved in y^e Forreft of Sherwood in Haces Woodes & Wallies of our Lorde the Kinge whin y^e Cov'te of y^e Forreft & wthout y^e Covert in Luges from t e begynninge of the second yere of the first Coronacion of King H: Sonne of Kinge John where nothinge in y^e Charter affautes or armentments is specified, but all onely after the Affide of y^e Forreft as is aforesaid to be measured &c.

Copied from an ancient Book of Collections concerning the Forest of Sherwood, belonging to W. Dickenfon Raftall, Esquire, A. M. Author of the History of the Antiquities of Southwell.

N^o 13.

HERE begineth the INQUIRE, of the Estate of Robt Everingham's Cheife Forrester of our Lord the Kinge in Fee of his Forreft of Sherwood & of Wardes of the same Forreft & the number of the Forresters in the said Wardes and wth of them shalbe at the Cost of the said Roberte & which of them at the King's cost And of the King's Hayes wthout the Cov'te of the Forreft &c.

AN INQUISITION taken at St. John's House of Nottingham the fourth Noon of July in the xxxvth Yere of the Raigne of Kinge Henry Sonne of Kinge John by Geoffrey Langley Justice of the Forreft of our Lord the Kinge beyond Treas of all the Ministers of the Forreft of Sherwood of the Estate of Robert Everingham Forrester of our Lord the Kinge of See in the foresaid Forreft wth Sayen there be three Keepinges in the same Forreft (that is to witt) The first Keepinge is betwixt Leene & Dou'becke the second is the High Forreft the third Keepinge is Rummwood And it is to understand that Robert Everingham is Cheif Keep of the Forreft and ought to have his cheife Servante goinge through all the Forreft at the Costs of the said Robert to attache all mann' trespasses in the same in any mann'wise done, and them to p'sent at the Attachments afore the Verders of the said Forreft &c. Also that the same Robert ought to have betwixt Leene & Doverbecke One Forrester ridinge wth a Page and two Forresters on Foote wthout a Page And there be in the same Keepinge two Verders & two Agillors Also there be in the same Keepinge three Hayes or Parkes of our Lord the Kinge (that is to witt) Belfwood wherein no Man Comons and there be therein one Forrester ridinge & under him two Forresters on Foote. The second Hay is the Hale of Lyndebye wherein no man Comons & there be therein One Forrester ridinge & under him two Forresters on Foote The third Hale is Welly wherein no man Comons & there be therein one Forrester ridinge & under him two Forresters on Foote and two Verders, & two Agillors in the foresaid three Hayes. The second Keepinge is the High Forreft in the wth Robert Everingham ought to have two Forresters ridinge wth their two Pages & two Forresters on Foote wthout Pages and there be therein two Verders & two Agillors Also there be in the same Keepinge two Hayes (that is to say) Birkland & Billahagh wherein no man Comons and there be therein two Forresters on Foote at the Cost of the Countrey adjoininge And then is there the Parke of Clifton wherein no man comons but the Men of Clifton And there ys therein one Forrester ridinge at the Cost of the Bayliffe of Clifton And there be in the foresaid Hayes & Parke two Verders & two Agillors And yt is to understand y^e the Hayes of Lyndeby Birkland & Billahagh & the Parke of Clifton been orentymes in the keepinge of the Justice of the Forreft of our Lord the Kinge beyond Treas And the same Justice ought to have one Forrester ridinge alone through all the Forreft Also the Abbot & the Monkes of Rufford from the tyme of the Raigne of Kinge H. our Grandfire freely & in peace were wont to take of the Forre in their Wood wth is wthin the Reward in our Forreft of Sherwood & whatsoe' was to them needfull to their owne use & to all their Househote & Havbore aswell to all their Grauges in the Forreft & wthout as to their Abbey of Rufford And that they may have a Forrester of their owne to keepe their foresaid Wood wth shall doe to us fealty afore our Justices & Verders and he to have power to delivⁿ to the said Abbot and Monkes Verre in their said Woods to all their necessities aforesaid freely & in peace so that y^e said Forrester shall p'sent at all Mann' Attachments afore the foresters and Verders of the

14 K

same

same Forrest the takings of Trees taken by the said Monkes there is one (Page) is The third Kerpeige is Rumwood is y^e wth Robt^e Everingham ought to have one (Page) of Force And there be there two Woodwarders one of Carboon & one other of Budby & sheweth there two Verderors & Agitors Also the said Robt^e Everingham ought to have a Page bearinge his Bowe through all the Forrest to gather Chiminage through all the Forrest &c.

Copied from an antient Book of Collections concerning the Forest of Sherwood, belonging to W. Dickensoo Rastall, Esquire, A. M. Author of the History of the Antiquities of Southwell.

N^o 14.

SECUNDA PARS PATEN^r de Anno Regni Regis EDWARDI TERTII
Tricesimo Septimo. m 35.

p^r Hōibz Ville de }
Edeneshowe. } REX OMIBZ ad quos &c. SALTEM SCIATIS qd^d de Gra^r n^ra Sp^ras
Concessimus p^r nob^r & Hereditibz n^ris dicitis nob^r Hōibz & Tenentibz
n^ris de Villa de Edeneshowe in Foresta n^ra de Shirewode qd^d ipi & eor^r Heredes & Successores
inappetuu^r h^rant Communem Pasture in Haijs n^ris de Bilhawe & Birkeland in Foresta n^rost^ra
p^rda ad om^modas Bestias suas (exceptis Porcis & Capris) de Om^modis Agillamentis & Solu-
cōibz ea Occōne solvend^r libi quieti & exco^rati. Concessimus etiam q^{uod} nob^r & Hereditibz n^ris
Hōibz & Tenentibz n^ris p^rda qd^d ipi & Successores inappetuu^r h^rant Porcos suos in eisdem
Haijs n^ris quolibet Anno tempore Pannagij Solvendo Pannagium p^r eisdem Porcis r^{ati}onabil^r et
modo debito put ipi ante hec tempora solv^re consueverunt. IN CUJUS &c. T. R. apud
Castrum n^rum de Nottingham vij Die Septembris.

q^{uod} B^re de Privato Sigillo.

This is a true Copy of the Record in the Tower, having been examined.

ROBERT LEMON,
Chief Clerk.

N^o 15.

FORESTA de SHERWOOD, }
COM^r NOTT^r } p^r PLACITA FORESTÆ DOMINI REGIS de SHER-
WOOD in COMITATU NOTT^r rest^r apud
MANSFIELD Viceimo Quinto die Februarii Anno
1663. Regni Domini n^rostri Caroli secundi Dei Gratia
Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Regis Fidei
Defensoris &c. Quinzo decimo CORAM Wil^{elmo}
Marchione NEWCASTLE &c. Justicario Itineran^t
omnium Forestarum ultra Trentam.

MODO ad hanc Cur^r vener^r hōies et Ten^res villæ de Edwinstowe (in Foresta pred^r existē^r)
q^{uod} Johem Dobb eor^r Attornatus Et Claimant p^r se hered^r et Successor^r suos imp^rson here
Cōm^r pasture in Haijs Dei Regis de Bilhagh et Birkeland in Foresta p^rda ad om^modas bestias suas
(Except^r porcis et Capris) de om^modis Agillamentis et solucōibus ea occōne solvend^r libi quiet^r
et exco^rat^r. Ac etiam h^re porcos suos in eisd^r Haijs quolibet anno tempore pannagij solvend^r
p^r quolibet porco duos denarios put consueverunt Et pro t^rilo inde hēnd^r lidem hōies et ten^res
de Edwinstowe pred^r dicunt qd^d D^{eu}s Edw^{ard}us n^rost^r Rex Angl^r * primus q^{uod} L^ras suas paten^r Sub
magno

magno Sigillo Anglie Sigillas quarum dat' sunt apud Castrum Nottingham' octavo die Septembris Anno regni sui tricesimo septimo concessit p se et hered' suis hoibus et tenibus villas de Edneslow (que est eadem villa de Edwinstowe) in Foresta de Shirewood qd ipsi et eoru' heredes et Successor' inperpetuum hanc Cōiam pastur' in Hails suis de Bilsuagh et Birkeland in Foresta p'd' ad oīdas B'illas suas (exceptis porcis et capris) de oīdis Agilisam' et solutiōnibus et ordōne solvend' libere quies' et exonerat' Concessit etiam dñs Rex p se et hered' suis hoibus et tenibus pred' qd ipsi heredes et Successor' sui inperpetuum hanc portos suos in eis' hails quolibet anno tempore pannagie solvend' pannagiu' pro eisd' porcis rōnabile et modo debito p' ut ipsi ante hæc tempora solvere consuever' Et ulterius dicunt qd ipsi et Antecessor' sui et oīs quos statum ipsi hanc virtute p'd' Līar' paten' senp' a tempore Confectōis earundem huiusq' bene et quiet' hūerunt usq' et gavisī fuerunt et ad hunc hēnt oīs et gavisī sunt dñs Cōm et pannag' sēdm tenorem vim et effectum p'd' Līar' paten' in eodem modo put' sūp'us clamar' sunt (prout eis hēne licuit) Que oīa et singula idem hoīes et tenes parat' sunt verificare prout Cur' consideraverit Et profert hic in Cur' pred' Līar' paten' Et petunt Allocacōem sibi fieri.

ET MODO ad hanc Cur' ven' Georgius Cam Gen' in ppr' p'p'os' sua Et dicit qd ipse fēctus est in dñico suo ut de feod' de et in uno antiquo Messuagio duobus antiquis Cottagiis nonagint' ac' et dimid' un' ac' terr' arrabil' cu' p'p'uin' jacen' et existen' in Edwinstowe in Com' p'd' infra met' Foreste pred' existen' de antiquo dñico Corone Dñi Regis tent' de Maner' de Edwinstow pred' qd copiam rotulor' Cur' sēdm Cons' Maner' pred' Et clamat sibi et hered' suis pro se tenibus et Firmar' p'missor' pred' here et tenere ead' in feodalitate sequit' de vass' et assar' in illis terr' et Arbor' libere sparsi' crescen' ac de oībus penis et forisfactur' p' eis' ac de om' Chimingis et Scotall' ac here et gaudere oībus al' libtatibus privilegiis et immunitatibus hoībus et tenibus de antiquo dñico de jure spectan' sive p'p'ineas Ac here infra terr' vass' de Edwinstowe p'd' (met' et bundar' sūp' Dñia de Rufford et Clifton austral' et austr' occidental' (scilicet Southwell) et sūp' bois de Bilsuagh et Birkeland boreal' et sūp' Dñiu' de Ollerton orient' (et existen' infra Met' Forest' p'd' Cōia Pastur' pro oībus Averlis et Cantallis suis (Capris Porcis et Anteribus exceptis) levan' et cuban' sūp' Messuag' Cottag' terr' et tenia p'd' sūp'us mencionat' omni tempore anni Cōicabili tanqūm ad premissa pred' spectan' et p'p'uin' et pannagiu' p' porcis suis tempore pannag' in pred' vass' et terr' boscal' de Edwinstowe pred' ac Cōiam pastur' p' oībus Cantallis et Averlis suis (Capris Porcis et Anteribus exceptis) sūp' oībus p'missis Levan' et Cuban' omni tempore anni Cōicabili rōcōne vicinagii in oībus appert' locis et terr' Cōicabilibus Forrestr' p'd' Ac tempestivis temporibus anni here et p'p'p'ue in eisdem terr' appert' Jampna, Bruera, Ericas, et Felices ac sēpites (ante Sodas) pro nūbus necessariis expendend' in et sūp' respectivis antiquis Tenitis p'd' Ac etia' rōcōnabil' Effover' p' rōp'acōe et ad rōp'and' antiqua Messuag' et Cottag' pred' Capiend' p'p'visum et delibacōem officiar' Forrestr' p'd' in pred' boscal' et terr' boscal' pred' Ac etia' rōcōnabil' Effover' p' suo fiscal' (ante Fireboote) expendend' in Messuag' et Cottag' pred'. Ac etia' rōcōnabil' Effover' (ante Hayboote) pro rōp'acōe et ad rōp'and' antiquas Fensuras pred' terr' et tenor' capiend' sine visu et delibacōe Officiar' Forrestr' p'd' in pred' boscal' et terr' vass' et terr' boscal' pred' tanqūm Messuag' et Tenitis p'd' spectan' sive p'p'uin' Et hēre et retinere Canes de quacūq' specie (p'ter leporibus ante Grayhounds) in expeditatis Ea pro niso ad Cōiam pastur' et oīa et singula Franchetias, Libtat', Privileg' et p'scua sūp'us p' ipm Clamar' dicit qd ipse et Antecessor' sui et omnes alii quos statum ipse hēre et in Messuag' Cottag' et terr' pred' a tempore cujus contrar' memor' hoīum non existit usq' fuerunt et here consuever' p se tenibus et firmar' suis eisdem p'missor' dñam Cōiam et oīa et singula Franchetias libtat' privileg' et p'scua sūp'us Clamar' in eod' modo put' sūp'us Clamar' som'. Que oīa et singula idem Georgius paratus est verificare prout Cur' consideraverit et petit Judicium et quod p'missa p'd' p' ipm sūp'us Clamar' sibi alloceat et adjudicentur Quibus lectis audit' et p'bat' quia tamen Jusficiar' p'd' nodu' advīant' de allotacōe Clam' p'd' p'cedend' dies dat' est eidem Georgio Cam usq' nunc p' sequen' audiend' inde Judiciu'.

Note.—The Two Claims foregoing are copied from a Book in the Custody of John Gladwin, Esquire, Steward of the said Forest.

FORESTA de SHIRWOOD, } AD Sessioem in itinere test' & Adjuraament' apud Mans-
in COM' NOTTINGHAM. } field in Com' p'd' septimo die Aprilis Anno Dñi 1564.

THIS day the Clayme of the Men and Tenants of Edwinstowe was read heard and proved, but the Allowance thereof is respited quia Cur' aduifur' uult.

THIS day also the severall Claymes of the Mannor' of Edwinstowe as well of that Mannor' belonging to Mr. Rolleston & Mr. Clayton, as of that Mannor' of the Rectory of Edwinstowe, were read heard and proved, but the Allowance thereof respited quia Cur' aduifur' uult.

FORESTA de SHIRWOOD, } AD Sessioem in itinere test' & Adjuraament' apud
in COM' NOTT' } Mansfield in Com' p'd' decimo quinto die Septembris
Anno Dñi 1564.

THE Claymes of the severall Claymants of Edwinstowe are allowed this day.

Copied from a Book in the Possession of William Clay, Esquire,
of Southwell.

N^o 16.

FORESTA de }
SHERWOOD' } 6. PLACITA Forestę Domini Regis de Sherwood test' apud
in COM' NOTT' } Mansfield in Comitatu Nott' Vicefimo Quinq' die Februarij
Anno Regni Domini nostri Caroli secundi Dei Gratia Anglię
Scotię Francię et Hibernię Regis Fidei Defensoris &c.
Quinto Decimo Coram WILLO Marchione NEWCASTLE
&c. Justiciario itineran' omnium Forestarum ultra Trentam.

MODO ad hanc Curiam veniunt JOHANNES ROLLESTON Geo' et ANDREAS CLAYTON Gen' in proprijs personis suis et Clamant sibi Heredibus et Assignatis suis Maor' de MANSFIELD &c. &c.

Et ijdem Johannes Rolleston et Andreas Clayton ulterius Clamant sibi Heredibus et Assignatis suis Maner' de EDWINSTOW cum pertin' infra Forestam predictam existent' ac omnes Boscos Subboscos terr' boscal' et vast' dñi Manerij infra metas et precinct' Villar' de Edwinstow pred' et Carberton exteod' jacen' et existent' (Grassis Arbor' Marem' p'eo Servie' Regis exceptis) et totum terr' fuodum et Solum eisdem Boscor' Subboscor' et Arborum Necnon Decem Antiqu' Messuagia Octo Antiqua Cottagia unum Molendinum Aquaticum Ducent' Aeras terr' Arrabil' Prati et Pasture cum pertinentijs in EDWINSTOW predict' Et unum antiquu' Messuagium uo' Totum et Viginti Aeras terre cum pertinent' in Carberton pred' de antiquo Dñico existent' et Clamant sibi Hered' et Assign' suis pro se firmarijs et Tenentibus eorundem Messuagios Cottag' terr' Arrabil' prati et pasture ultimo mencionat' habere et tenere eadem Messuag' Cottag' terr' prati et pasture in feodalitate et quiet' de omnibus vallis et Assartis in ill' terr' et Arboribus ibim' sparsim crescent' ac de omnibus penis et forisfacturis pro eisdem Et habere infra dictum Manerium de Edwinstow Cur' Les' et vilas Franc' Pleg' perquisitiones proficuas et omnia que ad Cur' Les' et Vilas Franc' Pleg' pertinet' Catalla Warrin' Extrahat' Deodas' Bona et Catalla Felonum et Felon' de se Et un' Feriam singulis Annis per duos dies duratur' viz' in Vigili et in die Sancti Edwini Regis ac Tolnet' Theolon' et Sect' ad Molendin'.

Et ad Petitionem Roberti Harding qui Sequitur pro Dño Rege QUESTITUM et PRECEPTUM est per CURIAM eisdem Johanni Rolleston et Andree Clayton quod ostendant huic curie quo Warrano seu titulo Clamant dictum Manerium de Edwinstow proficuas Libertates et cetera Premissa in Edwinstow et Carberton per ipsos superius Clamat' in eodem modo prout Clamat'

Sunt Et dies dar' est eisdem Johanni et Andree usque ad presens vicefimum-secundum Diem Martij Anno Regis Caroli Secundi nunc Anglie &c Decimo Sexto ad quem Diem venerunt pred' Johes et Andreas per Richum Wyld' cur' Attornatum Et quoad dictum Manerium de Edwinstow Boscos Subboscos terr' Boscal' et vadi' Messuag' Coetag' Molendin' ten' prae' et Pastur' in Edwinstow et Carberton pred' jacent' et exsistent' Et cur' Let' Visus Franc' Pleg' pertinent' Catalia Wavias Extraher' Doodan' bona et Catalia Felonum Felon' de se Feriam, Tolnet' Theolon' et Seila' ad Molendin' infra dictum Manerium per ipsos Clamas' Dicunt quod Dominus CAROLUS nuper Rex Anglie &c per Litteras suas Patentes quas hic in Cur' ostendunt Sub magno Sigillo Anglie Sigillat' quarum Dar' fuit Octavo die Decembris Anno Regni sui Septimo Dedit et concessit pro se Heredibus et Successoribus suis quibusdam Willo Collins et Edwardo Fenne Hered' et Assign' suis dictum Manerium et oia et singula alia premissa infra dictum Maner' per ipsos Joheum et Andream Clamat' Habend' et Tenend' dictum Manerium et premissa prefat' Willo et Edm' Hered' et Assign' suis imperpetuum Virtute quarum Litterar' Patentium ipsdm Willos et Edwardus in dict' Maneria et premissa intraverunt et fuer' inde Seisit' in Dñcis suis ut de feodo Et sic inde seisi' exsistent' Postea Scilicet Vicefimo quinto die Febr' Anno Septimo supradicto per quandam Indenturam geren' Dar' eisdem die et Anno Et Postea Scilicet Decimo Quarto die Junij Anno Regni dñi Caroli nup' Regis Anglie &c Octavo Coram dñō nup' Rege in Cancellaria sua de Recordo irrotulat' pro et in consideratione cujusd' compen' fuisse leg'is monete Angl' eisdem Willo et Edwardo per Timotheum Leving et Georgiam Widdowson Solut' concesserunt Barganizaverunt et vendider' eisdem Timotheo Leving et Georgio Widdowson Hered' et Assign' suis totam illam partem et parcell' dicti Manerij de Edwinstow et ceteror' premissor' que jacet et exsistit infra Campos metas et bundas Ville de Edwinstow pred' Habendum et Tenendum eisdem Timotheo et Georgio Hered' et Assign' suis imperpetuum virtute cujus necnon vigore ACTUS in Parlamento Domini Henrici nup' Regis Anglie &c Octavi Anno Regni sui vicefimo Septimo Supradicto ten' edit' pred' Timotheus et Georgius in dictam partem dicti Manerij et Premissor' intraverunt et fuerunt inde seisi' in Dñcis suis ut de feodo et sic inde seisi' exsistent' Postea Scilicet Vicefimo tertio die Maj' Anno Regni dñi Caroli nup' Regis Anglie &c Nono per quandam Indenturam geren' Dar' eisdem die et Anno Et Postea Scilicet vicefimo Nono die Maj' Anno Nono supradicto coram dñō nup' Rege in Cancellaria sua de Recordo irrotulat' pro et in Consideratione

eisdem Timotheo et Georgio per prenobilem Willm Comitem NEWCASTLE Solut' concesserunt Barganizaverunt et vendiderunt eidem Willo Comiti Newcastle Hered' et Assignat' suis totam illam partem et parcell' dicti Manerij de Edwinstow et ceteror' premissor' que jacet et exsistit infra Campos metas et bundas Ville de Edwinstow pred' Habend' et Tenend' eidem Comiti Hered' et Assign' suis imperpetuum Quodque predicti Willos Collins et Edm' Fenne sic ut prefertur Seisit' exsistent' Virtute Litr' Patentium pred' de et in Maner' de Edwinstow et omnibus et Singulis alijs premissis per ipsos Joheum Rolleston et Andream Clayton Clamat' Postea Seisit' secundo die Martij Anno Domini Millimo Sexcentesimo tricesimo primo per Quandam Indenturam geren' Dar' eisdem die et Anno Et postea &c. &c.

Coram dñō nup' Rege in Cancellaria sua de Recordo irrotulat' pro eisdem Willo et Edwardo per Edm' Savage et Johannem Gibbon Solut' concesserunt barganizaverunt et vendiderunt eidem Edm' Savage et Johi Gibbon Heredibus et Assign' suis totam illam partem dicti Manerij de Edwinstow et ceteror' premissor' que jacet et exsistit infra Campos Metas et bundas Ville de Carberton pred' Habend' et Tenend' eisdem Edm' et Johi Hered' et Assign' suis imperpetuum Virtute cujus necnon vigore ACTUS in PARLIAMENTO Domini Henrici nuper Regis Anglie &c Octavi Anno Regni sui vicefimo Septimo Supradicto ten' edit' ipsdm Edm' et Johes in dictam partem dicti Manerij et premissor' intraverunt et fuerunt inde seisi' in Dñcis suis ut de feodo Et sic inde seisi' exsistent' Postea Scit' Secunda Die Martij Anno Regni dñi Caroli nup' Regis Anglie &c septimo per Quandam Indenturam geren' dar' eisdem die et Anno Et Postea Scilicet

Die ejusdem Mensis Martij Anno Septimo Supradicto coram dñō nup' Rege in Cancellaria sua de Recordo irrotulat' pro et in Consideratione Quadringent' et Triginta Librar' eisdem Edm' et Johi & dictum Prenobilem Willm COMITEM NEWCASTLE Solut' concesserunt Barganizaverunt et Vendiderunt eidem Willo Comiti Newcastle Hered' et Assign' suis totam illam partem dicti Manerij de Edwinstow et ceteror' premissor' que jacet et exsistit infra Campos Metas et bundas Ville de Carberton pred' Habendum et Tenendum eidem Com' Heredibus et Assign' suis imperpetuum Virtute quarumquid' Indenturaz' Necnon vigore pred' Actus in Parlamento Domini Regis HENRICI nuper Regis Anglie &c Octavi Anno Regni sui Vicefimo Septimo Supradicto Idem Comes in Maner' Boscos Subboscos et cetera premissa pred' intravit et fuit inde Seisit' in Dñico suo ut de feodo Et sic inde seisi' exsistent' Postea Scit' Secundo Die Februarij Anno Regni

Domini CAROLUS scđi nunc Regis Anglię &c Quinto Decimo per Quendam Indenturam geren' Dat' eisdem die et anno Idem Comes per nomen WILLELI MARCHIONIS NEWCASTLE Dimisit eisdem Johanni Rolleston et Andree Clayton dictum Maner' et premiſſa per ipsos Clamat' Habendum et Tenendum eisdem Johanni et Andree pro uno mense integro extunc prox' Sequen' Virtute cuſuſquidem Dimiſſionis iſdem Johes et Andreas in dict' Maner' et premiſſa intraverunt et fuerunt inde poſſeſſionat' Et ſic inde poſſeſſionat' exiſten' Poſtea Scit' tertio die ejuſdem menſis Februarij Anno Quoto Decimo Sopradicto Idem Willeſus MARCHIO Newcastle per quodam Indenturam geren' Dat' eisdem die et anno Relaxavit eisdem Johanni et Andree totum Jus Statum et titulum que ipſe Marchio habebat in vel ad dict' Maner' et Premiſſa Clamat' Habend' et Tenend' eisdem Johi et Andree Hered' et Assign' ſuis imperpetuum (Et proferunt hic in Cor' Omnes et Singul' Indenturas pred') Et dicunt quod ipſi et omnes quor' Statum ipſi habent de et in Maner' et ceteris premiſſis per ipſos ſuperius Clamat' de dicto Manerio et premiſſis Virtute predictarum Literarum Patentium ſemper a tempore Confeſſionis earundem hucusque ſecum quod nunc Clamant Sciti et eisdem ſine interruptione uſi fuer' Et taliter tali titulo et Warranto Clamant predict' Maner' de Edwinſlow et omnes Boſcos Subboſcos terr' vaſt' Molendin' profic' Liberrates et cetera premiſſa per ipſos ſuperius Clamat' io eodem modo prout Clamat' ſunt et petunt quod inquiretur inde veritas &c omnes Minors Foreſte pred' Et pred' Robertus Harding pro Dño Rege Sihcer—Qui ſcit Foreſtas Viridar' Regardatos' et Agiſtatos' ad hoc jurat' et onerat' Dicunt quod iſdem Johes et Andreas et omnes quor' Statum ipſi habent de et in dicto Maner' et premiſſis de eisdem Maner' et premiſſis ſemp' a tempore Confeſſionis dictar' Literar' Patentium uſque nunc ſecum quod nunc Clamant Sciti et eisdem ſine interruptione uſi et gaviſi fuerunt IDEO CONSIDERATUM eſt per CURIAM quod iſdem Johes et Andreas habeant et teneant dictum Maner' proficuas Liberrates et cetera premiſſa ſibi Hered' et Assign' ſuis modo et forma prout Clamat' Sunt Et quoad habere et tenere dict' Meſſuag' Cottag' terr' prat' et Paſtur' in ſeſſual' et quiet' de vaſſis et Affariis Et habere et percipere dict' Coſiam Paſtur' et Liberrates et Authoritas Probandi Teſtamen' per ipſos clamat' Dicunt quod ipſi et antecelſores ſui et omnes quor' Statum ipſi habent de et io dictis Meſſuag' Cottag' terr' prat' Paſtur' et ceteris premiſſis a tempore cuſus contras' memoria hominum non exiſtit uſi fuerunt et habere et tenere conſueverunt pro ſe tñtibus et firmarijs ſuis eodem premiſſos dict' Meſſuag' Cottag' terr' prat' et Paſtur' in ſeſſual' et quiet' de vaſſis et affariis et Coſiam pred' Superius per ipſos Clamat' in eodem modo prout ſuperius Clamat' ſunt Et hoc parat' Sunt verificare Et petunt quod loquiratur inde veritas per omnes Miniſtros Foreſte pred' Et pred' Robtus Hardiog pro Dño Rege Sihcer Qui ſcit Foreſtas Viridar' Regardatos' et Agiſtatos', ad hoc jurat' et onerat' Dicunt quod ipſi Johes et Andreas et omnes quor' Statum ipſi habent de et in dictis Meſſuag' Cottag' terr' prat' et Paſtur' a tempore ſupradicto uſi fuer' et habere et tenere conſuever' pro ſe tñtibus et firmarijs ſuis dicti Meſſuag' Cottag' terr' Prat' et Paſtur' in ſeſſualitate et quiet' de vaſſis et Affariis et habere Coſiam pred' ſuperius per ipſos Clamat' in eodem modo prout per ipſos ſuperius Clamat' ſunt Ideo Conſideratum eſt &c Curiam quod iſdem Johannes et Andreas habeant et teneant ſibi Hered' et Assign' ſuis Meſſuag' Cottag' terr' prat' et Paſtur' pred' in ſeſſual' et quiet' de vaſſis et Affariis et Coſiam Paſtur' ſuperius per ipſos Clamat' modo et forma prout Clamat' Sunt.

Et iſdem Johes Rolleston et Andreas Clayton ulterius Clamant ſibi Hered' et Assign' ſuis totam illam partem Grangie vocat' GLEADTHORP GRANGE Continen' per eſſiamcem Quadringen' Acr' jacent' et exiſten' iſſra foreſt' pred' (terr' Vaſt' de Budby ſupradict' borealiter Halo Dñi Regis Venas' Birkland Oriental' et terr' Vaſt' de Warſop auſtraliter inde jacent') Et clamant ſibi Hered' et Assign' ſuis pro ſe firmarijs et Tenentibus ejuſdem partis Grangie pred' habere et tenere eand' partem Grangie pred' que jacet iſſra Foreſtam pred' io ſeſſualitate et quiet' de vaſſis et Affariis in terris et Arbor' ibm Sparſim Creſcen' et de Oibz penis et ſorifaſturis pro eisdem Et habere Coſiam Paſtur' racōne vicinagij omni tempore ſocii Coſcabili in Omnibus vaſſis et locis coſcabilibz ejuſdem Foreſte pro omnibus averijs et catallis Levan' et Cuban' ſup' Grangiam pred' &c. &c.

Extracted from a Book in the Poſſeſſion of William Clay, Eſquire, of Southwell.

ET Modo ad hunc diem vener' Decanus & Capitul' Ecclie Cathr' bfe Marie Virgin' de Lincoln' per Ricom Wyld Atturnat' suum et Dicunt quod ipsi Senu existunt in feodo & jure Ecclie pred' de & in Rectoria de Edwinflow & Man'io ejusdem Rectorie Cum us' Capital' Messuag' & Quadragine acr' terr' Glebal' (parcell' ejusd' Rectorie) cum pertin' in Edwinflow pred' ac infra Met' & bund' Forest' pred' existit' Ac de & in decimis ad tand' Rector' Spestan' & de jure pertin' crescen' renovan' & contingen' infra Paroc' de Edwinflow pred' et Clamant pro se & Successor' suis et eor' Tenen' Man'ij sui pred' coium pastur' pro oibz aver' suis coicahil' levan' & cuban' super Rector' pred' in oibz vass' apert' & loc' coicahil' metar' & bundar' super Domina de Rofford & Clifton Austr' occiden' haps dei Dai Regis vob' Bilhaigh et Birkland boreal' et super Dominio de Ollerton orien' Et hie Coiam Pastur' pro aver' seu pred' racoe vicinag' in oibz terr' vass' apert' Forest' pred' ac hie pro se successor' et tenen' sua Rectorie & Maner' sui pred' cum pertin' panag' pro porcis suis Annulat' levan' et Cuban' super Rector' pred' cum pertin' tempore panag' in vass' pred' et clamant hie et tenere Rector' pred' cum pertin' solut' & quiet' de oibz vass' et affant' ac de oibz vass' et forisfactur' pro eisd' ac ad eor' librum succidere vendere & disponere arbores suos in terr' Glebal' Rectorie p' spasm crescen' clamant' etiam hie Visum franc' pleg' ad pred' Manerium Spestan' ac oia que ad vis' Franc' Pleg' pertinent Et pro titulo ad coiam pastur' de oia & singul' franches' librar' pleg' & privileg' supradict' Clamat' dicunt quod ipsi et predecessor' sui & ois quor' itat' ipsi hnt de & in Man'io pred' a tempore cujus coarar' Memoria hoium non existit usi fuer' & hie confoscever' pro se & successor' suis eord' premisor' dcam coiam & oia & singul' franches' lib'rar' privileg' et prolic' superius clamant' in eod' modo prout superius clamant' sunt Que oia & singul' ijdem Decanus & Capm parat' Sunt verificare prout Coria consideraverit Et petit jodic' et quod premissa pred' superius per ipos clamant' sibi alloceat' & adjudicent' Quo lecto audito & probat' considerat' est per curia quod Clam' pred' Allocat' Teste dicto Justiciar' Itineran' Forest' pred' et dat' sub sigillo Officii forest' pred' die Anno et loco superscriptis.

Copied from a Book in the Possession of William Clay, Esquire, of Southwell.

N° 17.

HERE followeth the boundes & the markes of the Hayes and Woods of our Lord the Kinge & of the Parkes and of the Abbey of Rofforde and of the Woods & Waistes of the Baronrie of Southwell appertaininge to the Archbishop of Yorke & other—Begininge at the Hay of our Lord the Kinge of Lyndeby See.

BILLAHAGH & } THE MARKES & boundes of the Hay of our Lord the Kinge of
BIRKELANDE } Billahagh and Birkeland begininge at the first leape & so goinge to the Oake in the Halywell dale & so goinge by the Wate unto the last head of Halywell Dale and so from thence goinge unto Thynghowe & from thence unto Grymshawe goinge unto Messmere & unto Buthheald & from thence unto the head of Billhawe toward the South & so goinge by the way that cometh from Pen'ellthorp to the deepe waye & cominge unto the newe milne and from thence by the gould hagh goinge to the Derne forthe & from thence goinge to the white Stable & from the White Stable to the Prestwich & from thence goinge to the head of Birkland at the first leape where yt began &c.

EDWYNSTOWE. THE MARKES & boundes of the Towneship of Edwynstowe as well in the demesne Woods as in Waits of our Lord the Kinge wⁱⁿ the Forrest of Sherwood—First to begin at the Towne end of Allerton at the north corn' of the holmes betwixte the water of Mayne & the water of Idell ascendinge toward Rufford by the west bankes of the water of Idell unto Nertildale & from thence goinge westward by the border South or East of the said valley of Nertildale unto a little hill set for a bound betwixte the Lordship of Edwynstowe & the ground of the Abbots of Rufford and yt marketh upon the South side or East syde the said valley of Nertildale & from the said hill ascendinge by the same side the said valley ever goinge straight unto another hill in the east end of the Stroge & from thence goinge straight by the South

South or East Side, ascendinge westward by the Shrogs unto another hill w^{ch} in the side of the Wood of Clifton Shrogs on the north side or west-side of the longe valley w^{ch} goeth from Rufford Damie unto the crossed Oake tree for a bound betwixte the Lordship of Clifton & the Lordship of Edwinstowe & the Soyle of the Abbots of Rufford and the said little hill is on the west Side of Skulkerdale in the South end or west end of Skulkerdale & from the said hill turninge backe northward by an old Way goinge through the wood & over the way that goeth betwixte Rufford & the towne of Clifton unto Bachow Dale & from thence goinge over Bachow Dale to goe by an old Dike and the Clozure of the East field of Clifton descendinge by the clozure of the said field on the East side to the Water of Mayn towards Birkland & over the Water of Mayn by a valley under the fuste hilles ascendinge towards Birkland unto an old Dike in the West head of the said valley and from the said Dike goinge betwixte the north and the East unto a bound of the bay of Birklande that is called Frestwich and from Frestwich by the hedge fyde of Billahagh unto the Waite of Mayne and so descendinge by the same Water of Mayne unto the northe Corner of the holmes wher yt began &c.

Copied from an ancient Book of Collections concerning the Forest of Sherwood, belonging to W. Dickenson Ruffall, Esquire, A. M. Author of the History of the Antiquities of Southwell.

N° 18.

EXTRACT from a Grant of the Manor of Edwinstow (among many other Estates) to William Collins and Edward Fenn, in Fee Farm; dated 8th Sept., 7 Char. I.

Quinta decima pars PATEN' de Anno Regni Regis CAROLI Septimo,

REX OMNIBUS ad quos &c. Salutem. — Sciatis qd nos tam in part' complemens' & p^{er}formac' p^{re}missis & Agreamens' ex parte n^{ost}ra content' & sp^{eci}ficat' in p^{re}dict' Contract' n^{ost}ro cum p^{re}fat' Radō Freeman ut p^{re}sent' confecti, ac p^{re} & in Consideracōe suae tresdecim Mill' quingent' quadragint' & quinq' Libr' quindecim Solid' & decem denar' legalis Monete Anglie p^{re}dict' Willelm' Russell Mil' ante Das' p^{re}sentiu' ad Recept' S^{en}cti n^{ost}ri Westm' bene & fidelit' soluti existens' parcell' suae viginti Mille Librar' p^{re}dict' Contract' n^{ost}ro m^{en}tionat' p^{re}dict' Radō Freeman fore solubel' & solvend' de quacūq^{ue} Suma tresdecim Mille quingent' quadragint' & quinq' Libr' quindecim Solid' & decem Denar' faciem' nos plenarie fore satisfactos & p^{re}solutos. Eandemq' Willelm' Russell Militem Heredes Executores & Administratores suos inde & de quacūq^{ue} inde parcell' acquirit' & exonerat' esse volum' imp^{er}petuū p^{re}dict' p^{re}sentis Ac ip^{se}m & ip^{se}s inde p^{re}sentis exonerat' & acquiritam' contra nos Heredes & Successores n^{ost}ros imp^{er}petuū qm p^{re}dicta alijs bonis Causis & consideracōibus nos ad p^{re}sentis sp^{eci}aliter moven' de Avisamen' p^{re}dict' Dn^{ost}ri & al' de privato consilio s^{uo} Necnon ad humilem petitiōem N^{ost}raciōem & Requisitiōem p^{re}dict' Willelm' Russell Militis de G^{ra} n^{ost}ra sp^{eci}aliter ac ex e^{ius} Sciencia & mero Motu n^{ost}ro **DEDIMUS** & **CONCESSIMUS** ac p^{re}sentis p^{re} nob' Hered' & Successoribus n^{ost}ris D^{omi}ni & Concedim' dictis n^{ost}ro Willelmo Collins & Edwardo Fenn de London' Gen^{er}alis Hered' & Assign' suis imp^{er}petuū. — Tot' ill' Maner' n^{ost}ri de Edenshowe in Com' n^{ost}ro Nort' cum suis Jurib' Membra & p^{re}sentis univ^{er}sas Ac om^{ne}s Terr' Tenement' Reddit' S^{er}vici' & Hereditamen' n^{ost}ri quocūq^{ue} in p^{re}dict' Com' Nort' vocat' seu cognit' p^{re} Nomen Maner' de Edenshowe aut altit^{er} ubicūq^{ue} eidem Maner' aliquo Modo Spectat' sive p^{re}sentis vel reposit' fore parcell' ejusdem Maner' Ac om^{ne}s ill' quinquagint' & duo Bovat' Terr' Dist^{ri}ctall' s^{uo} de quibz quidam Terr' Dist^{ri}ctis vigint' Bovat' Terr' inde sunt & existunt in Edenshowe vigint' quatuor Bovat' Terr' inde sunt & existunt in Carleton & oct' Bovat' Terr' inde sunt in Thareby in D^{omi}no Com' Nort' Acciam tot' ill' un' Molendin' Aquancum cum p^{re}sentis in Edenshowe p^{re}dict' & simil' un' Molendin' in Carleton p^{re}dict' Necnon tot' ill' Cultum' Cur' de Edenshowe cum omibz ad ip^{se}m p^{re}sentis cultand^{um} Quod quilibet Maner' de Edenshowe & c^{eteris} p^{re}missis p^{re}dict' particular' inde m^{en}tionat' n^{ost}re fuisse concessis Jacobo Ouchterlanie Militi & esse Actual' Reddit' sive valor' fendeccim Librar' & fuisse parcell' posses' antiquar' Com^{it} Anglie Except' tamen sem^{per} & extra hanc p^{re}sentem concessiōem n^{ost}ram nob' Heredibz & Successoribus n^{ost}ris om^{ne}io reterr^{er} omibz & singulis Gros' Arboribz Marrem' existens' fuisse Vall' de Edenshowe infra Forest' d^{omi}ni Sherwood crescent' & em^{er}gent' p^{re} p^{re}sentis & S^{er}vici' n^{ost}ro imp^{er}petuū p^{re}servand' **HENDUM TENENDUM** & **GAUDEND'**

GAUDEND' p'dict' Caſſa' Domin' Maner' Hundred' Conſort' Foreſt' Burg' Vill' Miner' Tolner' Molendaz' piſcae' conſuetudina' Meſſuag' Terr' Tenemen' prat' Paſc' Paſtur' Boſc' Subboſc' Cur' Lat' Vis' Franc' Pleg' pſic' Conſuetudina' Lib' tar' Privileg' p'hemiſſione' Advanag' Emolument' & Hereditament' ac cetera omnia & ſingula p'miſſa ſuperius & p'ſentes p'conceſſi aut menſioz' fore conceſſi cum eor' Juribus Membris & p'p'riis univ'ſis (except' p'except) p'fat' Willo Collins & Edwardo Penn Hered' & Assign' ſuis Ad ſolum & p'prio Opus & Uſum ipſe' With Collins & Edwardo Penn Hered' & Assign' ſuoꝝ in Feod' Firmit' imp'petum ———

TENEND' omnia & ſingula al' p'miſſa p'conceſſa vel menſioz' fore conceſſi cum eor' p'p'riis univ'ſis de nob' Hereditibus & Succelloribus n'ſis ut de Man'io n'ro de Eaſt Greenwich in Com' n'ro Kanc' & Fidelitaz' tantum in libro & cōi Socagio & non in Capite nec & p'ſvic' Militar' REDDENDO annuatim nob' Hereditibus & Succelloribus n'ſis ——— de & p' p'dict' Maner' de Edinſlowe cum p'p'riis in d'co Com' Nott' quindecim Libras ——— legalis Monete Anglie ad Recept' Scōj n'ri Weſtm' Hereditum vel Succellor' n'ror' ſeu ad Manus Ballivor' vel Receptor' particul' p'miſſor' p' Tempore exiſſen' ad Feſta Advenciaſis Bē Marie Virginis & Sēi Michis Archi & equales porcos aduatum ſolvend' imp'petum prima Solucoe inde incipiend' & Solvend' ad illud Feſtum Feſtor' p'dict' qd prim' & p' accideret poſt Datum p'ſentiu' ——— p' omibz alijs Redd' S'vic' ſolucoibz Exaſuibz & Demavod' quibzcuq' p' p'miſſi vel aliquo p'miſſor' ſuperius menſioz' fore conceſſi nob' Hered' vel Succelloribus n'ſis aliquo Modo reddend' ſolvend' vel faciend'—IN CUJUS Rei &c. T. R. apud Weſtm' octavo Die Decembris.

& B're de privato Sigillo &c.

N° 19.

FORESTA de }
SHERWOOD' } ſs
in COM NOTT'

PLACITA Foreſte Domini Regia de SHERWOOD tent' apud Mansfield in Comitatu Nott' Viceſimo Quinto Die Februarij Anno Regni Domini noſtri Caroli ſecundi Dei Gratia Angliæ Scōzæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regia Fidei Deſenſoris &c Quinto Decimo Coram WILLO Marchione NEWCASTLE &c. Juſticiario Itineran' omnium Foreſtarum ultra Trentam.

ET MODO ad hanc Curiam venit Carolus Goſling gen' & Radum Edge Attornat' ſuum Et clamat here ſibi et hered' ſuis totam illam p'cell' Stirilia palid' & vaſt' fund' jacen' & exiſten' infra foreſtam de Shirwood predict' in pro' Com' Nott' continen' & ellimacōem triginta & quinq' ac' vel eo circiter ſcōm mēſura' Foreſt' p' Q'equid' parcell' terr' incipit boreal' Angulo de le Breck voc' Bilhagh Brecke vad' recta linea ad parvam ſomitam dūcen' ad viam que dūcit a Budby ad Ollerton & in ſemie'lli ubi domus nup' exiſtit cum parum longius rect' ad viam que a Thoreſby ad Ollerton p'ced' dūcit tunc deſcend' ad viam latam oriental' tuncque verſus aſtral' juxta latum extremum extenſiū ejuſdem Bilhagh aſtralit' vel verſus aſtral' tunc deinde verten' verſus boreal' ubi incipit Ac omnes Arbor' tam quere' quam al' arbor' tam maerem' quam non maerem' exiſten' cujuſcuq' ſuit vel fuerunt gener' vel ſpeciei modo creſcen' ſtan' ſive exiſten' de in ſupra vel infra p' parcell' terr' ſic ut preſertur limitat' & bundat' vel de & in ſuper ac infra aliquam inde partem ſive parcellam Ac etiam clamat ſibi hered' & assign' ſois omnes & oibz decimas cujuſcuq' gener' ac condicōis ſint infra p'd' parcell' terr' creſcen' reuovan' et emergent' Necnon Herbāgium & panagium de le p'd' Haijs de Birkland & Billagh p'd' (p'terq' Chabaſcōem & venacōem ſeruarum foreſt' p'd') Clamat etiam pro ſe & hereditibus ſuis ad eor' libitum & voluntatem nup' excolere ſeminare & in culturam redigere & includere teſura predict' prout eis melius videbitur Reddend' inde aſuatim Dño Regi & Succellor' ſuis pro predict' Stiril' palid' & vaſt' fund' ſic ut preſertur limitat' & bundat' & ceter' premiſſi quatuor lib' legalis monete Anglie ad Recept' Scōj d'ei Domini Regis hered' & Succellorum ſuorum ſeu ad manus General' vel perticular' Receptor' dicti Dñi Regis hered' et Succellor' ſuor' predict' Com' Nottingham' pro tempore exiſt' n' ad feſt' Advenciaſis beate Marię Virgin' et Sēi Michis Archi per equales porcoſes aſuatim ſolvend' Et pret' allocacōem Clamei ſui predict'

Et pro ſitulo ad predict' parcellam ſtiril' palid' & vaſt' fund' ceteraq' premiſſa ſuperius & ipſm Carolum clamat' dic' quod Dñs Carolus Friens nup' Rex Angl' &c. & Lrās ſuas paten'

14 M

ſub

sub magno Sigillo Anglie dat' apud Ebor' vicesimo octavo die Aprilis Anno Regni sui decimo octavo pro se hered' & Successor' suis Dedit & concessit p'd' parcell' Scirilis p'did' & vass' fund' ac lib'tar' arrant' eascole & in cultur' eand' redigere necnon decimas arbor' herbagium & pannag' p'd' Sup'ius q' ipm clamat' Johanni Gosling patri dñi Caroli Gosling heredi' & Assign' suis Hemi' tenend' & gaudiend' p'd' pcell' Sciril' p'did' & vass' fund' ceteraq' premisa sibi p'fat' Johi heredi' & assign' suis imp'p'm Ad solum & p'p'iu' opus & usu' dñi Johis heredi' & Assign' suor imp'p'm Virtute quar' L'ar' paren' idem Johes in pcell' Sciril' p'did' & vass' fund' & cetera p'missa Sup'ius clam' intravit & fuit inde Scitus in dñico suo ut de feodo Et sic inde Scit' existit' idem Johes q' Chartam sua' gerens dat' decimo sexto die Julij anno regni dñi n'p' Regis Caroli primi Anglie &c. decimo octavo dedit concessit alienavit feoffavit & confirmavit hec' & fufficient' in lege convelevit p'd' pcell' terr' decimas ac herbagiu' & pannag' p'd' sibi p'fat' Carolo Gosling heredi' & Assign' Et p'fert hic in Cur' Litteras' Paren' et Chartam predict' Quibus L'etis Auditis et Probatis Quia tamen Jusficiar' predict' nondum adfuerant de allocacõe Clam' pred' procedend' Dies dat' est eidem CAROLO GOSLING usque Decimum Tertium diem Maij ante prox' Sequen' audiend' inde Judicium Ad quamquid' Diem matuta habita deliberatõe Clam' pred' Consideratum est quod Clam' predict' Alloc'.

Copied from a Book in the Possession of
William Clay, Esquire, of Southwell.

Nº 20 A.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELL^T MAJ^T,

The humble Petition of Willm^t Earle of Kingston.

Earle of
Kingston for
p's of Sher-
wood forest
in Notting-
hamshire.

Most humbly Sheweth,

THAT whereas Yo^r Ma^t Lords Commission^{rs} of the Treasry have lately ordered the selling of a considerable part of Yo^r Ma^t Woods in the Hayes of Birkland & Billhagh ab Billow, being in the Forest of Sherwood, in the County of Nottingham; And whereas yo^r most excellent Ma^t is seized of the said Hayes of Birkland & Billhagh, ab Billow, one pte of which, is Billhagh, ab Billow, doth abut on the other part of the said Billhagh ab Billow on the Southwest, & on Thoresby on the North, & Ollerston Field on the East, which said pte doth coneyn 39^a 2 17 Statute measure; And whereas yo^r most Excell^t Ma^t is also seized of a place within the said Forest called the White Lodge and of 50 of Land 2 & 20 of like measure, adjoining to the said Hayes of Billhagh ab Billow, both which do lye contiguous unto yo^r Pet^r Mannor of Palethorp & Town of Thoresby, in y^e later of which Yo^r Pet^r Mansion House standeth; And whereas Yo^r Pet^r with Yo^r Ma^t Licence & good favour, doth intend to impark Yo^r Pet^r Lands in Thorsby & Palethorpe, in the Map hereunto annex, and also the before mentioned part of Billhagh ab Billow, together with the said White Lodge, and the said fifty Acres of Land Two Roods & Twenty arches if yo^r Ma^t gracious pleasure shall be to permit yo^r Pet^r to become purchaser of y^e same.

Yo^r Pet^r therefore his most humble Petition & request to yo^r Ma^t is that You would be graciously pleased to sell unto Yo^r Pet^r the forementioned pte of Billhagh ab Billow, & the Wood standing upon the same, & also the said White Lodge, together with the said 50^a 2 20 of Land, with the Wood thereupon, all to be exempted from the Forest Lawes, and likewise to grant a Licence to enclose & emparke the same, and also yo^r Pet^r Lands mentioned in the Map hereunto annex, and that Your Pet^r and his Heires may hold all the Premises so imparked & inclosed, free from y^e Forest Lawes & all Penalties thereof.

Hampton Co^r May 10th 1683.

His Ma^t is graciously pleased to refer this Petition with the Map thereunto annexed to the R^{ts} Hooch^{ts} the L^{ts} Cens^{rs} of y^e Treasry to consider the same & to make Report to his Ma^t what they think fit to be don upon the Pet^r Request and then his Ma^t will declare his further Pleasure.

L. Jenkins.

Whitehall Treasry Chamb^r
5th June 1683.

The Lords Comm^{rs} of his Ma^y Treasry are pleased to refer this Peti^on with the Map annexed to Sir Robert Sawyer K^t his Ma^y Attorney Gen^l who is desired to consider how far his Ma^y can by Law with respect to the Rights of the Com^{on} and the rest of the Forest, determine such a proposition as is desired by this Hon^{ble} Pet^r & what ~~at~~ justice it may be to y^e Subject in respect of y^e Right of Com^{on} & Publi^ck Wayes through the same, & thereupon to report his Opinion to their Lo^{ds}

Hen. Guy.

Whitehall Treasry Chamb^r 12th June 1683.

The Lords Comm^{rs} of his Ma^y Treasry are pleased to refer the Peti^on of the Earle of Kingdon annexed to this Map, wth the same Map, to Willm Harbord Esq^r his Ma^y Surveyo^r Gen^l who is desired to consider the nature & Value of the Ground and Wood thereupon growing, request^d to be purchased by the said Earle, & to Report his Opinion thereupon to their Lord^{sh}

Hen. Guy.

19 June 1683.

The like Reference, verbatim, to Tho. Corbyn Esq^r Surveyo^r Geo^ll of his Ma^y Woods on the other side Trent.

Worthy Gentlemen,

The Earle of Kingdon having Peti^oned his Ma^y to be admitted to *purchase the Soyle* in *free* of a certain Part or Proposition of his Ma^y Hayes of Billingham ab Bowlow, in the Forest of Sherwood, and County of Nottingham, as also the White Lodge there near unto adjoining, and severall Lands contiguous to the said Lodge, together with the Timber & other Trees thereon growing, & to have the said Lands desforested, together with divers other Lands & Tenements there near adjoining, being the Inheritance of the said Earle, as parcel of the Mannor^o or Townships of Palethorpe & Thoreby in y^e said County, and to sever & enclose all the said Premises into a Parke, exempted from the Forest Lawes, All which are more particularly described and set forth in a Map produced to his Ma^y & the Lords Commission^{rs} of the Treasry, a Copie of which will be shewn You for y^e better Information & Guidance in this Matter, together with the References thereupon to M^r Attorney Generall & my selfe, & Thomas Corbyn Esq^r Surveyo^r Generall of his Ma^y Woods beyond Trent, I am comanded by the R^y Hon^{ble} the L^{ds} Com^{rs} of his Ma^y Treasry to pray & authorize You to view and ~~at~~ ambulate the said Lands & to consider of y^e nature quantity and value of the same severally, & what you conceive the said Forest Lands may be worth by y^e Acre Yearly for his Ma^y Interest therein, together with the Inheritance thereof, & what may be the quantity of y^e Lands so desired to be desforested within the said Mannor^o or Townships of Palethorpe & Thoreby, & what you conceive such Desforested may be reasonably valued at, considering the different Nature and Condition thereof, and what Towns, Townships, & Parishes have or do claim any Right of Com^{on} in all or any part of the said Forest Lands, & what Highwaies leading to any Market or other Towns do passe through any of the said Lands, so intended to be inclosed & imparked, and, in generall, what Inconvenience of any kind you conceive the inclosing the said Lands, Tenem^{ts} and other the Premises, as is proposed, may be to any of the Inhabitantes or Proprietors claiming Rights of Com^{on} thereunto, or what other damage or y^e justice may arise in the Country thereby, by turning or altering the said Highwaies, and that you inform y^e selves by y^e assistance of his Ma^y said Surveyo^r of his Woods, of the Nature Number and value of the Timber and other Trees standing and growing on the Lands so desired to be purchased, and what quantity thereof may be fit or usefull for Shipping, & how far the same lyes from any Navigable River, & wth the charge of carriage thereof may be by the Twa, & whether any proposals or agreem^{ts} to be made with the Com^{on} interested herein, may be such as in y^e Judgem^{ts} you conceive they will rest satisfied withall, without Clamour, His Ma^y graciously intending to gratify this noble Pet^r in his request, & not to infringe any of the Rights of his Subjects, or give them any just cause of Com^{pl}.—Of all which particulars, and whatsoever else you shall judge convenient to be considered herein conducing as well to his Ma^y Service as the Satisfaction of the Country, and Gratification of the Petitioner, you are desired to make and return a Certificate under Your Hands & Seales to the R^y Hon^{ble} the Lords Com^{rs} of his Ma^y Treasry, with y^e first Conveniency, that there may be such further Order thereupon given as his Ma^y & their Lo^{ds} shall think fit to direct: All which is hereby recommended to y^e care & good discretion, by

Gentlemen,

Yo^r very humble Servant,Covent Garden,
11th July 1683.Willm Harbord Surveyo^r
gen^ll.

Endorsed

To my worthy Freinds Francis Sandys Esq^r high Sherifff of the County of Nottingham, S^r Willoughby Hickman, Barr^r S^r Edward Nevill, Kn^t & Barr^r Francis Stringer, John Digby, Lancelot Rolleston, & Willm Cartwright jun^r Esq^r and Henry Halliwell Gent^l or any five of them.

For his Ma^y Service,

Iadors'd

To William Harbord Esq^r Surveyor General to his Ma^y p^rsent.

Sir,

Certificate
from y^e Not.
Gen^l, upon
my L^{et} of
Kingdon's
p^rovisor for
y^e 6th Willow
in Sher-
wood Forest.

Wee having notice from Mr. Millington of a Letter directed to us & some other Gentlemen of this County, from You, concerning some Service to his Ma^y, so many of us as was in the Country, and in health, met at Palethorpe upon the twenty second of the last Month, to consider of the same: Wee took a view of the Lands, & the Woods, both belonging to his Ma^y & the Earle of Kingdon contained in the Mapp to w^{ch} his Petition is annexed; And as to the Land belonging to his Ma^y & desired to be purchased, Wee are of Opinion that the same is of little value to his Ma^y by reason of the Incumbrances that are upon it, for besides the Right of Common that Edwinflow, Thoribby, Palethorpe, & Waleby have in the same, King Charles the first by his Letters Patents bearing date the 28th Day of Aprill in the 18th Year of his Reign did grant unto John Gosling & his heires the Herbage and Passage of the said Lands belonging to his Ma^y w^{ch} all w^{ch} Persons the said Earle must make a Composition, before he make any Enclosure; Besides, the Land itself, was it insurely in the disposall of any person is not above the Value of Twelve Pence an Acre, so that wee cannot give a value of the King's Interest in y^e Land that is clogged with such Incumbrances.

The Land belonging to the Earle of Kingdon is much of the same nature & adjoining to the other; As to the Contents of both w^{ch} wee refer ourselves to the Mapp, w^{ch} wee believe to be true: neither can wee inform you what such Deadforestry may be valued at.

There is as wee are informed about Thirry Brace of Red Deere in that Walke w^{ch} is the largest Walke in the Forest; and these Deere have liberty to go into the Earle of Kingdon's Lands, but if any of his Servants see them they do drive them out as wee are informed.

These Woods
are that
brought out in
the Certif.
case.

In answer to that part of yo^r Letter concerning such as Clayme Common Wee say that the Townes of Thoribby & Palethorpe, being the Earle of Kingdon's own Townes, do claime Common in the said Lands belonging to his Ma^y All the Inhabitants of both w^{ch} Townes are very willing the Earle's Petition should be granted. The Towne of Waleby being a claymeth Common in the said Lands belonging to his Ma^y The said Earle's Steward was with us at our Meeting, & did declare that his Lord had been informed of the Earle of Kingdon's design of making a Parke, and had writ to him to let the Earle of Kingdon know Het would concur with him in any thing that lay in his power: But the chieft & principall Towne that claymeth Common there is *Edwinflow, a Manor belonging to the Duke of Newcastle*; The principall Inhabitants of w^{ch} Towne was with us, and propoalls was made between the Agents of the said Earle & the said Inhabitants; The Earle offered to settle them Five poods a Year in lieu of their Right of Common; They stood upon Eight, *The Duke's offer was referred to the Duke of Newcastle*; what his Grace hath don in it wee have not yet heard; But wee are informed by M^r Millington, the Earle of Kingdon's Council, that he hath order from the Earle positively to agree with them, so that wee are very Content all the Commoners will be agreed with, very much to their Advantage, & consequently to their satisfaction. Wee viewed the Highways lying in the said Lands intended to be inclosed & emparked, and wee are of Opinion that the diverting of them, according as the Earle of Kingdon intends, w^{ch} was shewen to us in the p^resence of the Earle of Clare's Steward, whose Tenants are principally concerned in the passage through them, will not be at all to the p^rjudice or disadvantage of the Country, but rather for their advantage; But however wee are informed that the Earle of Kingdon will, both for his own Security, and the Satisfaction of the Country, bring a Writ of *ad quod damnum*, which will legally settle that Affair. As to the Wood belonging to his Ma^y & standing upon the said Lands, wee did not only View that ourselves, but wee took with us some of the most skillfull persons in wood that we could get, and who had been employed by Cap^t Corbin, & one Prestland, since dead, and they did inform us that the number of Trees standing upon the said Ground belonging to his Ma^y was seven thousand seven hundred Sixty & nine Trees, the Value of w^{ch} wee do esteem to be about seven Thousand pounds to be paid for in a convenient Time—The wood wee saw to be generally decayed, beyond our expectations, & wee did make the best Enquiry wee could concerning what number of Trees was fit for Ship timber, And the best Account wee could get was that there was not above Eight & fifty Trees in that Place fit for Ship timber, and those not worth above One hundred pound upon the place, w^{ch} is distant from any Navigable River fourteen Miles, & will cost fourteen Shillings a Tunn Carriage thither. Sir / Wee desire you to p^resent our humble Service to the Lords of the Treas^ry, & and to lett them know wee are highly sensible of their great kindness to our Country in the great Care they take,

5

by

by endeavouring to prevent any Inconveniency that may be supposed to happen to it.—Wee have made all the Enquiry wee can & wee do assure you that the granting my L^d of Kingstons request wilbe so far from creating any Clamour, that nothing wilbe more satisfactory to the whole Country.—Wee have not thought it convenient to return this to the Lords of the Treasury under our hands & Seales, having no immediate Command from them; But when you communicate this to them, if it be not satisfactory, and wee shall know their Commands wee shalbe ready to obey them, and serve you, in any thing that is within the Power of

Your most humble Servants,

East Redford
Sept^r y^e 1683

Fr: Sandys
Joi: Digby
Fr: Siroger
W^m Cartwright Jun^r
Henry Hallhid

To the R^t Hono^{ble} the L^d Com^{rs} of his Ma^{ty} Treasury.

The R. of
Kingstons
Report.

May it please Your Lo^{ds}

I have lately reced a Certificate from Francis Sandys Esq^r high Sheriff of the County of Nottingham, & severall other worthy Gentlemen there, in Answer to a Comissionary L^{re} wth by your Lo^{ds} Comand, I sent unto them & others, in July last, pursuant to your Lo^{ds} Reference of the 12th of June before, upon the Petition of the Earle of Kingston, requesting them to inform your Lo^{ds} their Opinion touching the Quantities & values of the Lands desired by his Lo^d to be purchased of his Ma^{ty} out of the Hayes of Billow, & y^e White Lodge, wth the Lands there wth used, within the Forest of Sherwood, in the said Country, and of the number of Trees & value of the Tymber & other Wood thereon growing, together wth severall other Lands & Co^mmons there near adjoining, within his Lo^{ds} Man^{or} of Palethorp & Town of Thorisby, wth his Lo^{ds} desires to inclose into a Parke & to have exempted from the Forest Lawes, as they are all described in a Map produced unto them, and how they conceived y^e Com^{on} might be agreed with, and the Highwayes altered & turned wthout p^rjudice to the Country, and what the deafforesting of the whole might be reasonably valued at, as will more plainly appear to your Lo^{ds} by the Copy of my said L^{re} & the Certificate itself hereunto annexed, wherein the Gentlemen do refer themselves to the Map for the Quantities of the Lands wth I conceive are truly admeasured & set down therein, And as to the Value of y^e Tymber & other Trees they have set them at Seven thousand Pound's (whereof not above One hundred Pound's worth fit for Shipping) of wth your Lo^{ds} will have a further Certificate from M^r Corby, his Ma^{ty} Surveyor of the Woods on that side Trent, (to whom your Lo^{ds} have likewise referred the Consideration thereof) But as to the Value of the Lands, they make them very inconsiderable, not worth above xij^e an Acre; And they give no Opinion what y^e deafforesting thereof may be valued at, wth is for 442 Acres in the Hayes of Billow, and belonging to the White Lodge, And in the Townes of Palethorp & Thorisby 828 Acres (whereof a full third part is Com^{on}) in all 1270 Acres. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, L^d Chief Justice in Eyre on that side Trent, conceiving it wilbe no disservice to his Ma^{ty} since his Ma^{ty} resolves to sell y^e Wood; so that if your Lo^{ds} shall think fit to advise his Ma^{ty} to pass a Grant thereof to this noble Petitioner, to be severed & inclosed into a parke, exempt from all Forest Lawes, I humbly conceive that for the White Lodge (wth I am informed is much in decay) & for his Ma^{ty} Interest in the said 442 Acres of Forest Lands, and deafforesting them, together with the residue of the Lands in Palethorp & Thorisby, wth the great convenience & accomodation it wilbe to the Earle of Kingston, such a Grant may reasonably be valued at Four hundred pounds, over & above the value of the Wood & Tymber, His Lo^d taking care to compound with & satisfy aswell all the Claymes of Com^{on} therein, as the Country, in turning the Highwayes by due Course of Law: But I think it necessary that M^r Attorney be advised with upon the Validity of the Grant of 28 Apr. 18 Car^{ol} P^{rius} touching the Herbage & Pannage of the Hayes of Birkland & Billhay, as is suggested to be therein conveyed out of y^e Crown, and whether no part of the Land now desired be comprehended within 35 Acres of this Forest Land, alleged to be passed in Fee in the said Grant, to John Gossling, all under a Fee Farm Rent of liij^e 4^s anⁿ wth Rent I am informed is sold away to M^r George Dashwood dectd & others.

All wth I most humbly submit to your Lo^{ds} wisdom

15 Oct: 1683.

WILL Harbord.

Upon the back of a Draught of a Warr^t p^rpared by the L^{ds} of the Treas^{ry} for his Ma^{ty} Signature, M^r Attorney wrote, "I do approve of this Warr^t Ro Sawyer." & M^r Harbord, underwrote, "By a Map now shewn me, I have enlied the Boundaries of the Lands to be passed to the Earle of Kingston & find them to be rightly comprehended in this Warr^t."

W. H."

To the Lords Com^{rs} of his Ma^{ty} Treas^y

The Duke of
Newcastle's
Report to y^e
Lords of y^e
Treas^y about
y^e Land de-
sired by the
E. of King-
ston in Sher-
wood Forest.

My Lords

I rec^d upon Saturday seavenight the favour of yo^r Lo^{ds} wth yo^r desire of my Opinion concerning a Petition & a Map thereunto annexed, of the Earle of Kingston's to his Ma^{ty} wherein his Lo^r desires to buy of his Ma^{ty} four hundred forty odd Acres, and the Wood upon it, and to have Liberty to enclose that, & somuch more of his own Land, as will make it amount to 1270 Acres. Truly my Lords, I do conceive his Ma^{ty} granting my Lord of Kingston his request will be no disservice to him, since his Ma^{ty} is resolved to sell his Wood, w^{ch} I present to yo^r Lo^{ds} as my humble Opinion, and that it will be for his Ma^{ty} Service to oblige so noble & great a person. I am

Wellbeck 23 May 1663.

my Lords

This is a true Copy of the Duke of
Newcastle's Report to the L^{ds} of
the Treas^y ex^{am}ined by me

Your Lo^{ds} most humble Servant,
H. Newcastle.

John Millington

A true Copy of the Entry in the Office of
His Majesty's Surveyor General.

W^m HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

N° 20 B.

EXTRACT from a Grant to William Earl of Kingston of a Parcel of
Woodland, Part of Bilhagh, in the Forest of Sherwood; dated 7th March
36 Cha. II.

Quinta pars Paten^{te} de Anno Regni Regis CAROLI Secundi Tricesimo Sexto.

D. Con^{te} } CAROLUS SC^o D^{us} Dei Gr^{at}ia &c. OMNIB^{us} ad quos &c. Sal^{utem} SCIATIS
Comit^{es} } quod Nos tam in Consideracon^e Summe Septem Mille & Centum Librar^{um} bone &
Kingston^{is} } legal^{is} Monet^{is} Anglie ad Receipt^{em} Sc^{ilicet} o^{mn}i apud Westm^{onasterium} ad usum n^{ost}rum q^{uod} quicquam
Concess^{us} } fidel^{is} & q^{uod} fidel^{is} Con sanguineu^{us} n^{ost}rum Gulielmu^m Comitem de Kingston sup^{ra} Hull
bene & fidelit^{er} solut^{us} unde fatemur nos plen^{ius} fore satisfact^{us} & q^{uod} solut^{us} Et eun-
dem Gulielmu^m Comitem de Kingston sup^{ra} Hull Hered^{is} Executor^{is} & Administrat^{oris} suos inde
acquiesce & exon^{at} esse imp^{er}io q^{uod} p^{re}sentes quam p^{er} diversis alijs bonis causis & Consideracon^e
nos ad p^{re}sens sp^{eci}aliter moven^{te} de Gr^{at}ia n^{ost}ra sp^{eci}ali ac ex certa Scienc^{ia} & meo motu n^{ost}ro Dedimus
& Concessimus ac q^{uod} p^{re}sentes p^{er} nob^{is} Hered^{is} & Successor^{ibus} n^{ost}ris Damus & Concedimus p^{re}sens
Gulielmo Comiti de Kingston Hered^{is} & Assignat^{is} suis, TOTAM ill^{am} Partem et Parcelam
Bosci & Terr^{is} Boscal^{is} continen^{te} q^{uod} Mensuracoem trecent^{is} sonagint^{is} & uo^{is} Acres unam Rodam &
Septem decim Pertic^{is} q^{uod} Mensur^{is} Scatur^{is} sive plus sive minus scituat^{is} jaceat^{is} et exis^{it}en^{te} infra Mes-
tas & bundas in his L^{it}eris n^{ost}ris Paten^{te} postea exp^{re}ssis & sp^{eci}ficat^{is} & exis^{it}en^{te} q^{uod}cell^{is} Bosci & Terr^{is}
Boscal^{is} n^{ost}re vulgarit^{er} vocat^{is} vel cognit^{is} q^{uod} nomen de Bilhagh als Billow infra Forestam n^{ost}ram de
Sherwood in Com^{itatu} n^{ost}ro de Nott^{ingham} unicum Fundo t^{er}re Sala p^{re}dict^{is} ap^{er}tis t^{er}re q^{uod}cell^{is} Bosci t^{er}re Boscal^{is}
q^{uod} p^{re}sentes p^{re}concess^{is} aut menconat^{is} fore concess^{is} Necnon omnes & singulas Arbores maceremial^{is}
& al^{ias} Arbores Boscos & Subboscos quoscunq^{ue} nunc crescen^{te} vel exis^{it}en^{te} sup^{ra} eandem q^{uod}cell^{is} &
q^{uod}cell^{is} Bosci & Terr^{is} Boscal^{is} Ac Totam ill^{am} al^{iam} Parcel^{lem} Terr^{is} Arrabil^{is} Bosci & Terr^{is} graminee
continen^{te} q^{uod} Mensuracoem p^{re}dict^{is} quinquagint^{is} Acres duas Rodas & vigin^{is} pertic^{is} sive plus sive
minus In quaquidem q^{uod}cell^{is} est Domo vel Logea n^{ost}ra vocat^{is} Le White Lodge Quequidem q^{uod}cell^{is}
q^{uod}l^{icet} menconat^{is} est Similiter q^{uod}cell^{is} Forest^{is} n^{ost}re de Sherwood in Com^{itatu} n^{ost}ro Nott^{ingham} p^{re}dict^{is} & jacet infra
met^{as} & Bund^{as} in his L^{it}eris n^{ost}ris Paten^{te} postea exp^{re}ssis & sp^{eci}ficat^{is} & abutit^{ur} sup^{ra} orient^{is}al^{em} q^{uod}cell^{is}
q^{uod}cell^{is} Bosci vel Terr^{is} Boscal^{is} io p^{re}sentib^{us} primo menconat^{is} unicum p^{re}dict^{is} Domo vel Logea
n^{ost}ra vocat^{is} Le White Lodge Ac etiam Tot^{am} Horreu^m n^{ost}rum & al^{ias} Edific^{ia} & o^{mn}es Commun^{is} Pastur^{is}
& al^{ias} q^{uod}visit^{is} quoscunq^{ue} eidem Domo vel Logeo q^{uod}trines sive sp^{eci}es n^{ost}re Necnon o^{mn}es &
singul^{as} Arbores Maceremial^{is} & al^{ias} Arbores Boscos & Subboscos quoscunq^{ue} nunc crescen^{te} vel
exis^{it}en^{te} sup^{ra} q^{uod}cell^{is} Terr^{is} Arrabil^{is} Bosci & Terr^{is} graminee ultra in p^{re}sentib^{us} concess^{is} aut men-
conat^{is} fore concess^{is} aut sup^{ra} aliquam iode partem vel parcel^{lem} Quequidem sep^{ar}at^{is} partes vel
Parcel^{lem}

Parcell' Bosci Terr' Boscal' & Terre graminee p'mendat' continentur & comprehenduntur infra Mer' & Bund' hac postea m'ndonat' viz' p'dict' Mer' vel Bunde Anglice the said Boundaries incipient apud Crucem nup' itam in Terra apud Zephyrus Austral' Angul' Anglice the South West Corner De Le Upper Stonehill Breake exilteo' extremu' Termin' Ville de Thoresby Qui quidem Angulus de Le Upper Stonehill Break jacet Sepeuagint' & unam Pertic' aut eo circi' sup' part' Boreal' & oriental' Anglice the North East Part vie alter ducent' a Villa de Budby usq' ad Villam de Oullerton extendunt versus orient' & part' Austral' Anglice East by South in Boscum de Billow usq' ad Palum Anglice a Stake vel Crucem illic locas' distant' a Croce primo m'ndonat' & Spatiu' Cencum & duar' Perticar' aut eo circi' et ab hac extendunt in recta Linea ad quendam Clavum vulgari' vocat' vel cognit' & nomen de Le Middle Cockhoor Clofe usq' ad Quendam Lapidem ibi locas' in quadam Cruce nup' facta & Spatiu' sepeuagint' & Sex Pertic' aut eo circi' sup' p'tem oriental' vie p'dict' ducent' a Budby ad Oullerton & inde extendunt ad Angulum Boreal' de Le East Cockhoor Clofe & inde descendunt & Oriental' p'tem de Le East Cockhoor Clofe p'dict' usq' ad Viam regiam ducent' ab Oullerton ad Villam de Peverilthorp als Palethorp eadem via ducent' ab Oullerton ad Peverilthorp als Palethorp circumfribent' P'miss' & totam p'tem usq' ad Angulum De Le Foxfield Breake existu' in Ordo de Peverilthorp als Palethorp p'dict' Et ab eodem Angulo De Le Foxfield Breake extendunt versus Occiden' & exterior' Limites de Peverilthorp als Palethorp & Thoresby usq' ad Angul' p'mendat' de Le Upper Stonehill Breake ubi p'dict' Mer' & Bunde inceperunt Que omnia & singula P'missa sunt in vel prope p'ochiam de Edwinthorpe in Com' nro de Nott' p'dict' Ac omni' & singul' Mesuagia Dom' Edific' Structur' Horr' Stabul' Gardin' Pomar' Tosi' Croci' Curtillag' Terr' Tenement' Prar' Past' Pastur' Coias Boscos Subboscos & Arbores & Terr' Salu' & Fensum &c' Boscu' Subboscor' & Arbor' Fruct' p'nc' Aquas Aquar' Cursus Stagn' Vivar' Aqueduct' piscar' piscadum' Sect' Socas Multur' Redin' Reven- don' & Servic' & Estover' Consumam Estover' Tolnet' Cultum' Jus' Jurisdiction' Libat' Fran- ches' Privileg' p'nc' Comoditat' Advantag' Emolument' & Hereditament' quecunq' cum omnibz & singulis eor' & cujuslibet eor' p'tinen' quibuscunq' & cujuscunq' Natur' Generia vel Specei & q' quecunq' Nosa nuncupantur reputantur vel cognoscuntur respective Scinur' jacen' et existen' in p'ochia de Edwinthorpe p'dict' aut alibi in d'co Com' nro de Nott' p'dict' Sepalibz Precijs vel P'tell' Bosci & Terr' Boscal' & ceter' p'miss' & p'tenes p'concess' aut eor' alicui vel aliquibz aut ad aliquam P'tem inde Spectan' vel p'tinen' vel existen' infra p'dict' Inpal' Pecias vel P'tell' Bosci & Terr' Boscal' & ceter' P'missa aut infra aliquam inde part' vel p'cell' Ac Reveredem & Reverodes Remaner' & Remaneria omni' & Singul' p'missor' et cujuslibet inde p'tis & p'cell' dependent' vel expectant' dependentia vel expectantia sup' aliquam Dimis- sion' seu Concession' aut aliquas Dimissiones seu Concessiones aotehac confect' vel coofectas vel alie' Ac Tot' Stat' Jus Titul' Inesse & Demand' nri Hered' vel Successor' nror' de vel in eis- dem p'miss' aut aliqua inde P'tell' HABEND' & TENEND' p'dict' sep'al' per' sive p'tell' Bosci & Terr' Boscal' & omnia & singula p'dict' Maeremial' Arbores Arbores Bosci & Subbosci & al' p'missa & p'tenes p'concess' aut m'ndonat' fore Concess' cum eor' p'tinea' quibuscunq' p'fat' Gulielmo Comiti de Kingston Hered' & Assignat' suis ad solum & p'prium Opus & Usu' ejusdem Gulielmi Comitis de Kingston Hered' & Assignatur' suor' imp'p'm TENEND' de nob' Hered' & Successor' nris ut de Manerio nro de East Greenwich in Com' nro Kanij in libro & Cui Soccagio & non in Capite nec p'p' Serviciu' Militare Sed p' Fidelitatem tantum p' omnia & omni' Servic' Exactionibz & Demand' quibuscunq' IN CUJUS Rei &c. TESTE me ipso apud Westm' Septimo Die Martij.

Per Bre de Privato Sigillo.

N° 21.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MA^{TY}

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Inhabitants of the Towne of Edenslow within the Forest of Sherwood in the County of Nottingham.

SHEWETH

Edenslow in
Con. Not.
for Trees to
repair their
Church.

* Curberton.

That the Parish Church of Edenslow is an Antient Mother Church, and hath three Chapells of Ease belonging thereto. That about seaven Yeares since the Steeple of the same Church was beaten downe, by thunder, and was repaired at the proper charge of the Pet^r the severall Townes of Ollerton, Palethorpe, Parberton *, being within the said Parish, & to wth the same Chapells doe appertain, refusing to contribute towards the rebuilding of the same, or to repaire the said Church.

That now it appears that the whole Body of the Church is extremely shaken, and in a very ruinous Condition (occasioned by the fall of the Steeple) inasmuch as by the Opinion of very able Workmen, the Charge of its repairs will amount unto Three hundred Pounds, wth Your Petitioners are not able to beare, so that the Church must absolutely perish wthout the Charitable benevolence of yo^r most gracious Ma^{Ty}

Yo^r Pet^r therefore most humbly pray That yo^r Ma^{Ty} would bee graciously pleased to grant to yo^r Petitioners Two hundred of the decayed Oakes w^{ch} are unfit for Ship Timber, or some Wood to the value of Two hundred Pounds, out of Yo^r Ma^{Ty} Hayes of Billhay and Birkland within Yo^r Ma^{Ty} Forest of Sherwood, towards repairing of their Church.

And yo^r Pet^r shall ever pray &c.

John Vessey, Wth Heays
Wth Cudbery, Willm Bedfield
George G. E. Emley, Will Lowe

Thos Bows Viccar ibm.
With Hammond, Jo^r Bellamy
Miles Ouldham

At the Court at Whitehall y^e 22th Nov^r 1679.

His Ma^{Ty} being graciously inclined to contribute towards the Repair of the Petitioners Church, is pleased to refer the Consideration of their suit unto the Right Hon^{ble} y^e Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to report what may be fitly don in it for the Petitioner's gratification, and then His Ma^{Ty} will declare his further Pleasure.

Sunderland.

Whitehall Treary Chambers 29 Nov. 1679.

The Lords Commis^{rs} of his Ma^{Ty} Treary are pleased to refer this Petition to Willm Harbord Esq^r his Ma^{Ty} Surveyor Gen^l who is desired to make Report to their Lordships whether such a grant as is desired may be made to the Pet^r without Prejudice to his Ma^{Ty} Woods.

Hen: Guy

Sir

Ld to Mr.
Cudbery,
about 100
Oakes in
Sherwood
Forest for y^e
Inhabitants of
Edenslow.

The Inhabitants of Edenslow in the Forest of Sherwood & County of Not^{ts}. having petitioned his Ma^{Ty} for Two hundred decayed Oakes unfit for Shiptimber, or Wood to the Value of Two hundred pounds, to be given them out of his Ma^{Ty} Hayes of Billhay & Birkland within the said Forest towards the repair of their Church being much in decay, and the Lords of the Treary having referred the Consideration thereof to mee, I desire you to certify mee yo^r Opinion whether such a number of decayed Trees can be found, & taken out of the said Hayes without prejudice to his Ma^{Ty} other Wood & Tymber there, & what the Value of them may be according to yo^r Judgm^t, & in what Aprs & Places of the said Hayes they may be best spared, if any such there be.—This I shalbe glad to receive from you wth yo^r first Convesieny for his Ma^{Ty} Service, that I may be thereby enabled to make a Report thereof to their Lo^{ds} as I am comanded,—resting

Sir,

Covent Garden,
3 febr^y 1679.

Yo^r very affectionate
Friend & Servant
Will: Harbord, Surveyor^g.
Generall.

Directed
To my worthy Friend Thomas
Corbin Esq^r Surveyor^g Generall
of his Ma^{Ty} Woods beyond Trent.

Sir,

According to yo^r desire I went to Sherwood Forrest & viewed the Trees growing in his Ma^y Hayes of Birkland & Billah, where there are yet standing many Thousands of Trees, few of which there are, but what are decaying, and very few I conceive usefull for the Navye, there having been femany taken out for that use already, and most of the Trees now standing will prove Redwood, so that if you please you may assure their Lo^y that the number of Trees peisoned for may be taken out (if his Ma^y please to grant them) without prejudice to his Ma^y Navall Service, or without defacing of the Woods, if they be set out disperisely over the Hayes,—In what particular places I could not give you that account you desired, because when I came there I found M^r Godling was dead, and old Tasbury, so that there is now no Keeper can tell me the Names of the Places: And you further desire to be satisfied, what I conceive The value of 200 Trees may be worth, such as are not for the Navall Service: I conceive there may be Two hundred of such Trees may be worth that Money, though the Barke of them is little worth, & the Topps but very small, and S^r in my Opinion, I have now given you what satisfaction I can to your desire; Though not by way of Report, as I have don, when the late Lord Treas^r were pleased to Refer some References of this nature to mee, w^{ch} I hope S^r you will excuse mee to them, if I have committed any Error thereby, and I hope, by what I have don, you will be assured that I am

M^r Corbys
answers to y^e
Lrd sent to
him.

S^r.

Yo^r most faithfull &
humble Servant,

Thos Corbys.

Feb: 21.
1679.

Directed
Therfe p^{re}sent

To Withen Harbord Esq^r his Ma^y Surveyo^r Generall.

May it please yo^r Lo^y

I have considered the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Edenhow in y^e Forest of Sherwood & County of Nott^s & yo^r Lo^y Reference thereupon, and though I cannot conceive 200 decayed Oakes (as is desired towards y^e Repair of their Church) can be taken out of his Ma^y Hayes of Billah & Birkland, w^{ch} in his Ma^y said Forest, w^{ch} out p^{re}judice to his Ma^y Woods, yet having sent a L^{re} to M^r. Tho^s Corbys, Surveyo^r Gen^l of his Ma^y Woods beyond Trent, to be informed whether such a number of decayed Trees can be found & taken out of the said Hayes without p^{re}judice to his Ma^y other Wood & Tymber there; & what the value of them may be, & in what parts & places of y^e said Hayes they maybe best spared, to w^{ch} he hath returned the Answer herewith annexed—That there maybe such a number of Trees taken there, w^{ch} out p^{re}judice to his Ma^y Navall Service, or without defacing of the Woods, if they be sett out disperisely over the Hayes, I most humbly submit the determination thereof, for so charitable a Work^r, to yo^r Lo^y pleasure, & great Judgm^t.

Will. Harbord. 14. M^{ch}: 1680.

A true Copy of the Entry in the Office
of His Majesty's Surveyor General.

W^m HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

AFTER my hearty Commendations. Whereas her Ma^y by Warrant under her Royall Signo Manual bearing date the 28th day of July last, hath directed the cutting a small Ryding crosse the Woods of Birkland and Billé in the forest of Sherwood, in y^e County of Nottingham; There are in pursuance of her Ma^y said Warr^t to authorize and direct You (calling to Yo^r assistance some of the Verderers or Regarders of the said Forest, and such other Persons as You shall think fit) to mark fell and cut down or cause to be marked felled and cut down such a Number of Trees as may be convenient for the making a small Ryding crosse the said Woods of Birkland and Billé in the said Forest, and that You cause the Trees and Wood w^{ch} are to be felled and cut down in the making the said Ryding, together with the Bark Lopp Topp and Offall Wood of the same, to be sold for her Ma^y best advantage and to receive and pay the Money arising thereby (the necessary charges of making the said Ryding being first deducted) into the Receipt of her Ma^y Exchequer for her Ma^y use; And You are hereby directed to render an account of Yo^r Actings and doings herein, before the Auditor of the said Countie on or before the last day of Easter Terme now next coming: And for so doing this shalbe Your Warrant: Cockpit Treasury Chambers 4th August 1703.

GODOLPHIN.

To my very loving freind Thomas
Hewet, Esq^r, Surveyour Generall
of Her Ma^y Woods on the
North Side Trent.

AFTER my hearty Comendacions: These are in assistance of the annexed Warr^t under her Ma^y Royall Signe-Manuall to me directed in this behalfe, to authorize and require You, wth y^r Assistance of the prop^r Officers of Sherwood Forest to cause such a Ryding to be made from Thousby House through Billagh Wood, in the said Forest, by cutting down the Trees now growing upon the Ground to be made the said Ryding as is directed by her Ma^y said Warr^t which Ryding is not to exceed One hundred and Five Foot in Breadth and You are to take care to fell the Trees that shall be felled in making such Ryding, together with the Bark Lopps Topps and Offall Wood of the whole, to her Ma^y best advantage, and to account for Yo^r doing herein before the Aud^r of our County of Nottingham, on or before the last day of Hillary Term next; and for so doing this (being first entered wth y^r s^d Aud^r) shall be Your sufficient Warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chambers 7th May 1706.

GODOLPHIN.

To my very loving Freind
Thomas Hewet, Esq^r Survey^r
Gill of her Ma^y Woods on
the North Side Trent.

After my hearty Comendacions Whereas Her Ma^y by Letters Patents under the Great Seale of Great Britain bearing date the 31th day of Jan^y last, hath given and granted unto His Grace John Duke of Newcastle free Licence and Liberty to make a Park in the forest of Sherwood, or in the Purvis thereof, in the County of Notts. to contain at least three Thousand acres of his own Land of Inheritance, and also to make and cut a Ryding not exceeding Eighty Yards wide through Her Ma^y Wood called Birkland Wood, from the West, Eastward, cross the Ryding already made in the same Wood, and likewise to enlarge the Ryding already made cross the said Birkland Wood, so as to make the same of equall width with the said now intended Ryding and by the said L^{tes} Patents there is also granted to the s^d Duke of Newcastle as well the Wood and Timber which shall be cut down in the making of the said new Ryding, as what shall be cut down in enlarging the Ryding already made, together with the Bark Lopps Topps and Offall Wood thereof as by the said Letters Patents, relation being thereunto had may more fully appear. These are in assistance of the Letters Patents above recited to authorize and require You in the P^rsent and with the assistance of the proper Officers of the said Forest to cause as well the said new Ryding to be cut through the said Birkland Wood in the manner above mentioned as also the said old Ryding to be enlarged and made of y^e same width, not exceeding Eighty Yards as aforesaid, with the new Ryding, by cutting the Wood lying on the West Side thereof next Hanging Hill, which as I am informed will be most ornamental to the said Ryding, and of least Prejudice of Her Ma^y Woods And You are also to cause the Wood and Timber so to be felled and cut down and the Bark Lopps Topps and Offall Wood thereof to be delivered to the said Duke of Newcastle or his Assignes, And to do all such other Matters in relation to the said Rydings as in and by the said L^{tes} Patents are directed; And for so doing this shall be Yo^r Warr^t: Whitehall Treary Chambers the 14th day of Feb^y 1709.

GODOLPHIN.

To my very loving Freind Tho^s Hewet Esq^r
Surveyor Gen^l of Her Ma^y Woods on y^e
North Side Trent.

N° 22.

ELIZABETH Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hib^{ie}, Fidei Defensor &c. omnibus ad quos presentes Littere pervenerint Salutem: Sciatis quod nos pro et in consideratione Summe Decutarum Libarum legalis Monete Anglie nobis ad Receptionem Scaccarij nostri ad usum nostrum per dilectum Subditum nostrum Johannem Stanhope Armigerum bene et fideliter solut^{um} unde fatemur nos Plenarie fore Satisfacti et persoluti eundemq^{ue} Johannem Stanhope Heredes Exerutores et Administratores suos inde acquietas et exoneratos esse imperpetuum per presentes de Gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa Sciencia et mero Moto nostra dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes pro Nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris DAMUS ET CONCEDIMUS prefato Johanni Stanhope Heredibus et Assignatis suis Custod^e et Offic^e Custod^e Forestar^{um} Boscorum de THORNEWOODE in Australe Baliva infra Forestam nostram de Sherwood in Comitatu nostro Nottingham^{um} ac omni^{um} P^rerarum nostrarum ibidem existent^{um} ac Custodem, omni^{um} aliorum Boscorum eidem Officio Persone^{rum} sive Speciaz^{um} AC ECIAM ipsam Johannem Stanhope Forestar^{um} nostrum et Custodem dictorum Boscorum de THORNEWOODE et omni^{um} P^rerarum nostrarum ibidem infra Forestam predictam, per Presentes ordinamus facimus ac constituimus HABENDUM exercendum

dem et gaudend' Officiu' et Custod' predict' prefato Johanni Stanhope Heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum tam per eundem Johannem Stanhope Heredes five Assignatos suos quam per sufficientem deputatum five sufficientes Deputatos ejusdem Johannis Stanhope Heredum five Assignatorum suorum imperpetuum ET ULTERIUS dedimus et concedimus ac per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris damus et concedimus Prefato Johanni Stanhope Heredibus et Assignatis suis pro Occupatione et exercitio Officii five Custodis predicti, omnia vada' Feod' advantagis et proficua dicti Officii et Custod' ab antiquo debiti' et consuet' pertinen' five spectant' (excepte' et extra has presentes omnia reservat' Vad' Feod' et Annuitat' five annual' Pensione quatuor Denarior' per Diem, antehac pro Occupatione et exercitio Officii five Custod' predicti per nos seu progenitores nostros dat' concessi' seu solut') in tam ampla modo et forma prout Henricus Parker, Simon Digby, Johannes Biron Miles Franciscus Walloughby Miles, aut Michael Stanhope Armiger aut eorum aliquis five aliqui Offici' et Custod' predicti antehac habentes gaudentes five exercentes, habens gaudens five exerrens habuerunt perciperunt vel gavisii fuerunt habuit percepit vel gavisii fuit, aut habere percipere, vel gaudere, debuerunt vel debuit ratione Officii five custodis predicti ET ULTERIUS VOLUMUS et per presentes pro nobis Heredibus Successoribus nostris concedimus prefato Johanni Stanhope Heredibus et Assignatis suis, quod nec idem Johannis Stanhope Heredes nec Assignati sui, nec eorum aliquis de cetero gravabitur aut gravabuntur aut impediatur aut impediuntur per nos heredes aut Successores nostros, aut per aliquos Justiciarios Officiarios, five ministros nostros, Heredum vel Successorum nostrorum pro aliqua venatione Fugacione, Destructione Occisione five Spoliatione aliquarum Ferrarum nostrarum infra Boscos predictos, duendo tal' Venatione, Fugacione, Destructione, Occisione seu spoliatione non obstant' remanebunt ad tunc Centum Fere, Anglice Deere ad minus infra eisdem Boscos de Thornewoode ad usum nostrum Heredum vel Successorum nostrorum; aliqua Assis' seu consuetudine Forest' aut aliquo alio Statuto, Actu, Ordinatione, five Provisione aut aliqua alia Re, Causa, Consuetudine vel materia quacunq' incontrarium inde non obstant' CONCESSIMUS ETIAM et per presentes pro nobis Heredibus et Successoribus nostris concedimus prefato Johanni Stanhope Heredibus et Assignatis Suis Quod si predictus Johannis Stanhope Heredes aut Assignati sui de Tempore in Tempus, bene et veraciter Custodierint et preservaverint, ad minus Centum Feras, Anglice Deere, infra Boscos predicti, et Fere ille, aut eorum aliqui Sine Defectu predicti Johannis, de aliqua Infirmitate aut aliter obierint, aut sine Defectu aut negligentia ejusdem Johannis Stanhope Heredum aut Assignatarum suorum, occiderint destruantur aut spoliabuntur quod tunc nec predictus Johannes Stanhope Heredes five Assignati sui nec eorum aliqui pretextu alicujus talis Occisionis Destructionis five Spoliationis, ullo modo gravabuntur aut impediuntur, nec eorum aliqua ullo modo gravabuntur aut impediuntur aliquo in presentibus incontrarium inde non obstant' aut aliquo Statuto Actu Ordinatione five provisione, aut aliqua alia Re Causa vel Materia quacunq' in aliquo non obstant' EO QUOD EXPRESSA MENCIO DE VERO VALORE annuo aut de aliquo alio valore, vel de certitudine premiorum five eorum alicujus, aut de aliis Donis five concessionibus per nos seu per aliquem Progenitorum nostrorum prefato Johanni Stanhope ante hec Tempora facti in presentibus minime facti existit aut aliquo Statuto Actu Ordinatione Provisione, Proclamatione five Restrictione incontrarium inde antehac habiti' facti editi Ordinati' seu provis' aut aliqua alia Re Causa, vel Materia quacunq' in aliquo non obstant' IN CUJUS Rei Testimonium has Literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes Teste me ipsa apud Westmonasterium Decimo Die Decembris Anno Regni nostri Quadragesimo Secundo.

Per Breve de Privato Sigillo &c.

H U S B A N D E S.

N° 23.

FOREST of SHERWOOD.

A STATE of the Estimated Quantity and Value of the Forest Lands which have been inclosed by Act of Parliament, and of those remaining uninclosed, as reported to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue by John Readshaw, Land Surveyor, in the Year 1792.

LANDS inclosed by Act of Parliament, lying within the Bounds of Thorney-Wood Chase.

	Acres.	
In Arnold (besides about 1,300 Acres not within the said Chase) — —	750	Inclosed in 1790, for which the Earl of Chesterfield, as Ranger, received a Twentieth Part in Value, as a Compensation for his Forest Rights.
Calverton (besides about 500 Acres not within the said Chase) —	500	Inclosed in 1780, for which the Earl of Chesterfield received a Twentieth Part in Value, as a Compensation for his Forest Rights.
	1,250	

LANDS uninclosed, lying within the Bounds of Thorney-Wood Chase.

	Acres.	Proport Value per Acre.	Value per Acre, if inclosed.
In Basford * — — —	1,300	6	18
Gedling — — —	750	7	16
Lenton and Radford — —	200	5	20
Lambley — — —	600	5	16
Nottingham — — —	190	6	13
Woodborough — — —	440	7	16
Sacinton — — —	80	10	25
	3,460		

LANDS inclosed by Act of Parliament, not lying within the Bounds of Thorney-Wood Chase, for which a Compensation has been made for Forest Rights.

	Acres.	
In Arnold (besides about 750 Acres within the said Chase) — —	1,500	Inclosed in 1790, for which the Crown received a 40th Part in Value, as a Compensation for the Forest Rights.

* Note.—In 1790, after this Account was received from Mr. Readshaw, Acts were passed for the Inclosure of the Wastes in Basford, Gedling, and Lambley, within Thorney-Wood Chase.

LANDS inclosed, not lying within the Bounds of Thorney-Wood Chase, for which no Compensation was made for Forest Rights.

	Acres.	When inclosed.	Value per Acre at the Time of Inclosure.
In Calverton (exclusive of about 500 Acres within the said Chase) —	1,000	in 1780	£. 6
Carburton (a small Part only of the Inclosure within the Bounds of the Forest) — — —	—	in 1770	
Farnsfield — — —	1,820	in 1778	8
Blidworth — — —	1,100	in 1769	7
Ollerton — — —	638	in 1777	9
	4,558		

LANDS uninclosed, not lying within the Bounds of Thorney-Wood Chase.

	Acres.	Present Value per Acre.	Value per Acre if inclosed.
In Annetley — — —	460	£. 4	£. 10
Bulwell — — —	80	5	18
Budby — — —	1,000	3	8
Blidworth (besides 1,100 Acres inclosed in 1769) — — —	2,000	3	6
Clipston — — —	400	3	7
Edwinstow — — —	2,100	4	7
Kirkby — — —	1,700	4	8
Mansfield — — —	1,600	4	6
Mansfield-Woodhouse — — —	1,200	5	7
Newstead — — —	500	3	6
Papplewick — — —	1,000	4	8
Rufford — — —	5,085	3	} would not pay for inclosing
Sutton in Ashfield — — —	2,300	4	
Market-Warford — — —	1,000	5	
	20,425		

N° 24.

A VEIWE taken by speciall Command^t from his Maj^{ty} to the Righte Ho^{on} Francis Earle of Rutland Lord Warden of this Forrest of Sherwood, and from him to the Verderors, of all the Redde Deere in this Forrest the vth of Marche 1616, & certified as followeth

Rumwode & Oflande	—	—	—	27	Deere whereof male	21
Birkelande	—	—	—	92	whereof male	19
Bilbagh	—	—	—	78	whereof male	9
Ruſſorde & Clifton Straggles	—	—	—	487	whereof male	130
Mansfeilde Office	—	—	—	180	whereof male	000
Mansfeilde Woodhouſe	—	—	—	60	whereof male	000
Calverton	—	—	—	117	whereof male	22
Farnesfeilde	—	—	—	70	whereof male	39
Blidworth	—	—	—	61	whereof male	11
Pappleweke	—	—	—	2	whereof male	000
Birkewoode Parke	—	—	—	28	whereof male	16
Anneſley Hillles	—	—	—	2	ſome Daies	10
Newſted Woods	—	—	—	000	but y ^t Keepe ^r affirmeth } y ^t thre be }	14
Sutton & Kirkeby	—	—	—	59	whereof male	26

Suma tot^e 1163.

Copied from an antient Book of Collections concerning the Forrest of Sherwood, belonging to W. Dickenson Raſſall, Eſquire, A. M. Author of the Hiſtory of the Antiquities of Southwell.

N° 25.

ANNE R.

OUR WILL, and Pleaſure is, that you forthwith prepare a Bill for our Royal Signature, to paſſe our Privy Seal in theſe Words, or to this Effect:

ANNE by the Grace of God Queene of England, &c. To our Right Truſty and Welbelov'd Counſellor Sidney Lord Godolphin Our High Treaſurer of England, and Treaſurer of our Exchequer, And to the Under Treaſurer of our ſaid Exchequer now being, And to the Treaſurer & under Treaſurer of our Exchequer or Commiſſioners of our Treaſury for the time being greeting: WHEREAS Our Right Truſty and Right entirely beloved Couſin and Counſellor John Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Warden of our Forreſt of Sherwood, hath humbly repreſented unto Us (amongſt other Things) that for the preſervation of our Deere in the ſaid Forreſt, and increaſe of the Game there, which hath till of late been very much deſtroyed, it is abſolutely neceſſary a competent Allowance ſhould be made not only for the Maintenance and Support of a ſufficient number of Keepers, which he conceives can not be leſſe than fix, and their Deputies, but alſo for providing of Hay and paſture ground for the foehering and ſupporting our ſaid Deere; AND WHEREAS We are graciouſly pleaſed to allow for the purpoſes aforeſaid the yearly Sum of £. 256, for providing Hay and Paſture Ground for Our ſaid Deere, and for Salaries for our ſaid fix Keepers and their Deputies, out of ſuch Money as is and ſhall be in the hands of Our Surveyor General of Our Woods on the north ſide Trent, now and for the time being, ariſen by the Sale of Windfall Wood and doctard and decayed Trees not being fit for Ship Timber, or by any Lopps Topps or Offalwood, and that the ſame ſhall commence from Michaelmas 1703: Our Will and Pleaſure therefore is, And We do hereby direct authorize and command, That you Our ſaid High Treaſurer and under Treaſurer of our Exchequer or Commiſſioners of our Treaſury now and for the time being do iſſue Your Warrant or Warrants to the ſaid Surveyor General of our Woods, Trent North, Now and for the time being, out of ſuch Money as is and ſhall be in his hands, ariſen by Sale of Windfalls and of Doctard or decayed Trees (not being fit for any uſes of our Navy)

Navy) or by any Logps, Topps, or Offalwood, in any of our Parks Forrefts or Chafes within his Survey, to pay or cause to be paid to the said John Duke of Newcastle, Lord Warden of our said Forest of Sherwood, or to the Lord Warden thereof for the time being, the said yearly Sum of £. 366, from Michaelmas last aforesaid, without any Account to be rendered into our Exchequer for the same; which Yearly allowance is intended to be employed as followeth (that is to say) For providing Hay and Pasture Ground for our said Deer, and Salaries for our six Keepers and their Deputies, to be distributed to and amongst them in such manner and proportions as he the said Lord Warden shall think fit and proper, the first payment on the said Annual Allowance to be made forthwith, for the half Year incurred thereupon, from Michaelmas 1703, to Lady Day last, 1704, and the Subsequent payments to be made Quarterly, from time to time, as the same shall incur and grow due, during our Pleasure: And these Our Letters, Given &c.

And for so doing this shall be Your Warrant: Given at our Court at Windſor the 3^d Day of July 1704, in the 3^d Year of Our Reign.

By her Majesty's Command,

GODOLPHIN.

To the Clerk of our }
Signet attending. }

N^o 26.

AFTER our hearty Commendations. WHEREAS her Majesty hath by her Letters of Privy Seal bearing date the 19th July 1704 for the preservation of her Deer within her Forest of Sherwood in the County of Notts and for the increase of the Game there directed an Yearly Sum of £. 366 to be paid to the Lord Warden of the said Forest for the time being out of the Money now or hereafter being or remaining in the hands of the Surveyor General of the Woods on the North side Trent, arisen or to arise by the Sale of Windfall Wood, and doctard and decayed Trees to be by the said Lord Warden distributed to and amongst the six Keepers of the said Forest and their Deputies, for Salaries and for Hay and pasture Ground for the Deer there, in such manner and proportion as to him shall seem meet, the same to commence from Michaelmas 1703, as in and by the said Letters of Privy Seal, relation being thereunto had, may more fully appear: These are by virtue of Her Majesty's said Letters of Privy Seal to authorize and require You out of any Money that is or shall be in your hands, arisen or to arise by the Sale of Windfall Wood, and of doctard and decayed Trees within the said Forest, to pay unto his Grace John Duke of Newcastle, the present Lord Warden of the said Forest, or the Warden thereof for the time being, without Account, as well what is already incurred and grown due on the said Yearly Sum of £. 366 since Michaelmas 1703, as of what shall from time to time hereafter grow due thereupon, to be distributed and paid according to the directions of the said Letters of Privy Seal: And for so doing This shall be Your Warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chambers 7th Augst 1704.

GODOLPHIN.

To Thomas Hewet Esq^r Surveyor General of
Her Majesty's Woods on the North side
Trent, or to the Surveyor General thereof
for the time being.

After our hearty Commendations. By Virtue of Her Majesty's General Letters Patent dormant bearing date the 19th Day of March 1701 These are to pray and require your Lordship to draw an Order for paying unto his Grace John Duke of Newcastle, Lord Warden of Her Majesty's Forest of Sherwood, or to his Assigns the Sum of £. 200 without Account, for and towards the satisfying the Allowance which the Surveyor of Her Majesty's Woods Trent North is directed by Her Majesty's Letters of Privy Seal, dated on or about the 19th Day of July 1704, to pay out of Money arising by Wood Sales to the Lord Warden of the said Forest for the time being, for providing Hay and Pasture Ground for Her Majesty's Deer there, and for Salaries to Six Keepers and their Deputies, and is in lieu of the like Sum paid into the Exchequer by the said Surveyor since the date of the said Letters of Privy Seal, and thence issued to another Use: And let the said Order be satisfied out of any the Revenues granted to Her Majesty for the use of the Civil Government, taking care entries be first made hereof, not only with the said Surveyor, but also with the Auditor of the County of Nottingham, to the End Her Majesty may not be liable to any double Payment: For which this shall be your Warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chambers 21st August 1705.

GODOLPHIN.

To Aud^r Rec^r.

N° 27.

AFTER our hearty Commendations. Whereas Her Majesty by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain bearing date the 15th August 1709 hath given and granted unto my very good Lord John Duke of Newcastle free Licence and Liberty to make a Park in the Forest of Sherwood in the County of Nottingham, to contain at least 3000 Acres of his own Land of Inheritance, and in Consideration thereof, and of the said Duke's Extinguishing the Rent of such a quantity of his own Laods, and of feeding and providing Hay and Pasture Ground not only for the Deer to be kept in the said Park but for those in the Forest also, and of paying all the Keepers both in the Park and the Forest their Yearly Wages, and defraying all other Charges incident to both, hath also granted unto him the said John Duke of Newcastle the Yearly Allowance Fee or Salary of £. 1000, from Michaelmas 1707, in such Manner as is therein express: These are by virtue of the said Patents to pray and desire Your Lordship to make and pass Debentures or draw an Order for paying unto the said John Duke of Newcastle, or his Assigns, the Sum of £. 1000, for one Year due on the said Allowance of £. 1000 4th Annua, at Michaelmas 1708; and let the same be satisfied out of any of her Majesty's Treasure or Revenue in the Receipt of the Exchequer applicable to the uses of the Civil Government: For which this shall be your Warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chambers 26 August 1709.

To Auditor Rec^d

GODOLPHIN.

5. August 1710	} <i>Memorandum</i> — By several Warrants of these Dates, the Payment of the said Allowance of £. 1000 per Annum from the Exchequer was continued to the said John Duke of Newcastle and his Heirs unto the end of the Reign of Queen Anne, the last Warrant being for the payment of £. 300. 13s. 8½d. mentioned to be a Moiety of £. 601. 7s. 4½d. due on the said Allowance, for half a Year to Midsummer 1714, and for 37 Days from thence to the 1 st of August following. Signed—K. Walpole—Geo. Dodgston—W ^m Strickland.
10. July 1712	
27. July 1714	
13. April 1725	
6. May 1726	

ABSTRACT of Accounts of Woodſales, and of Timber ſelled for the Uſe of the Navy, within the Forest of Sturwood; and of the Diſpoſitions made thereof, from the Year 1700 to the Year 1777, as Timber having been ſelled there ſince that Time; taken from the Accounts of the Surveyor General, remaining in the Office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue.

[illegible]

D.

To MONIES expended in the Payment of Salaries to the Keepers of the said Forest, and in the Execution of Warrants for the Felling and Sale of Timber and Wood, and other Charges relative thereto, between the Years 1700 and 1785, viz.

An entire Allowance to the Lord Warden of the said Forest, of £.9 per Annum for the Wages or Salaries of 9 Foresters, paid out of a Fine Farm Rent of £.10. 10 per Annum returned for the Castle of Nottingham, in Charge of the Sheriff of the said County, from the Year 1700 to 1786 — — — — —

Monies paid to the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Warden of the said Forest, on an Allowance of £.366 per Annum, to be paid to Six Keepers and their Deputies for their Salaries, and for Hay and Pasture Ground for the Deer there, commencing at Michaelmas 1705, pursuant to the Warrant in the Appendix, N^o 15 — — — — —

The Sum of £.200 issued from the Exchequer to the said Duke of Newcastle towards the aforesaid Allowance of £.366 per Annum, for providing Hay and Pasture Ground for the Deer, and for Salaries to the Keepers, in lieu of the like Sum paid into the Exchequer by the Surveyor General, and thence issued to another Use, as appears by the Warrant in the Appendix, N^o 25 — — — — —

Monies paid to the said Duke of Newcastle and his Heirs, on a Yearly Allowance of £.1,000, in Consideration of his having made a Park in his own Lands in the said Forest, and of providing Hay for the Deer, and paying the Keepers both in the said Park and Forest, commencing at Michaelmas 1707, and ending the 26 of August 1722, being Six Years, Three Quarters, and 37 Days, in pursuance of the several Warrants contained in the Appendix, N^o 27 — — — — —

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

774 — —

5,272 2 9½

200 — —

6,852 7 4½

9,097 10 2½

C.

By the PRODUCE of Timber felled for the Use of the Navy, and likewise by the Sale of Timber and Wood within the said Forest, between the Years 1700 and 1786, viz.

Navy Timber. { By Navy Bills for the Value of 682 Loads and 29 feet of Oak Timber felled in the said Forest, and delivered to the Purveyor of the Navy, at £.2. 18. per Load, as by the preceding Account appears — — — — —

Wood Sales. { By Sale of divers Quantities of doimed and decayed Trees felled in the said Forest, with the Bark, Logs, and Tops thereof, and of CHAFF and Cord Wood, Stoops, Polls, Pales, Rails, &c. within the Period of this Account — — — — —

By the Value of 931 Oak Trees, and some few Birch Trees, cut down in making a Riding through Burklard Wood, and delivered to the Duke of Newcastle, pursuant to a Warrant dated 14 February 1709, as by the preceding Account appears — — — — —

£. s. d.

1,296 17 11

£. s. d.

6,532 8 7½

2,100 — —

9,850 8 7½

£. 9,850 8 4½

To the Value of 932 Oak Trees, and some few Birch Trees, cut down on making a Riding through Bakland Wood, and delivered to the Duke of Newcastle pursuant to a Warrant, dated 14 February 1709	— — — — —	1,300 — —
Expenses incurred in the viewing, setting out, marking, felling, and selling the Timber and Wood, within the Period above mentioned, as by the preceding Account appears	£. s. d. 1,358 1 3	
Fees paid at the Treasury for Warrants and Entries, and to the Auditor for issuing and registering the Accounts, and Allowance to the Surveyor General for his Charges in passing the same through the several Offices	296 17 8	
Paid Mr. James Farver for sending an Express, by the Direction of the Lords of the Treasury, to the Deputy Surveyor in the said Forest, to execute the Execution of their Warrant of 15 May 1775, for selling 500 Loads of Timber there for the Use of the Navy, to be layed	2 11 9	1,655 10 8
Surveyor General's Allowance of 20s. per Day, for his Service, Attendance, and Riding Charges in the Execution of the said Warrants	475 — —	
Surveyor General's Poundsage on Monies received, at 12d. per Pound	58s 15 2	
Allowances to the Surveyor General for Deputies in the said Forest, as by the preceding Account appears	1,393 4 —	
A Customary Allowance to the Surveyor General for One Deputy for taking Care of the Woods North of Trent, at 4s. per Day (Sundays excepted) being £. 6s. 12s. per Annum, allowed in the Accounts of the Surveyor General for New Forest, from the Year 1732 to 1786 inclusive, the Sum of	1,380 8 —	
Salary of ailing Deputy in the said Forest, at £. 20 per Annum, allowed in the Accounts of the Surveyor General for New Forest, from Lady Day 1768 to Lady Day 1786 inclusive, the Sum of	360 — —	3,043 7 2
Paid to the Woodward of Birkland and Bilbrough, said to be claimed by him as a Customary Allowance, at £. 5 per Annum, from the 27 July 1768 to 18 July 1770	— — — — —	19 11 8
	£. 18,193 19 8½	

Expenses incident to the Forest exceeding the Monies received therefrom

9,037 13 2
 £. 18,193 19 8½

N^o 29.

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

May it please Your Lordships,

IN obedience to a Warrant under the Hand of the most noble Evelyn Duke of Kingston directed to us whose hands are hereto subscribed, His Majesty's Verderers for the Forest of Shirwood in the County of Nottingham, in the Form following (FORASMUCH as I Evelyn Marquess of Dorchester Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all His Majesty's Forests &c. Trent North have received Information that by a late dreadful Tempest of Wind which happened the beginning of February last many hundreds of His Majesty's Trees in the Forest of Shirwood are blown down, and many others there much dampified, I doe hereby order and direct that the Verderers of the said Forest do immediately view number and value such Trees as are blown down, and cause an account thereof fairly to be written and transmittted to me under their hands, with a like account of the Trees so dampified, that by reason of the damage so done them ought to be taken down, To the end I may lay a full account before His Majesty, or the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that due care may be taken thereof: Given under my hand this first day of April Anno Domini 1715) We did make Return as followeth FIRST We found Four hundred Twenty Seven Oak Trees, and the major part of such Trees blown down or broken nigh the Bottom the Timber part of which (to be separated by the Buyer where marked) and Bark which if taken now will pill, We are of opinion may be sold for one Thousand Eighty Two Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Eight Pence: SECOND And the Cordwood arising from the Roots and Tops of them, when separated as before, and from the damaged and other standing Trees, and about Thirty Five Birch Trees eradicated, We judge may be sold uncut, for Four hundred thirty Eight Pounds Four Shillings and Six Pence: THIRD We have likewise valued The damaged Trees (including the standing parts of such as were blown down and numbered in the first Article) and find there Eight hundred and three Trees, and Stumps of those Trees will further decay if not cut down (which without their blown-down Tops, composed in the second Article) We judge may be sold standing for Nine hundred Fifty Two Pounds Eight Shillings and Two Pence: Together Two Thousand Four hundred Seventy three Pounds Nine Shillings and Four Pence: And since the said Return made, and on orders from Your Lordships, or Commission under the Exchequer Seal being produced to us, or either of us, touching the Sale or working up of the said Wood, and understanding that several Pillers and Cutters of Cordwood, together with Colliers for converting the Cordwood into Charcoal, were at work upon the same, We the underwritten Verderers, as to duty bound, did interrogate the Woodward Charles Pawson, and the Master Workman, by what Authority he and they were barking and cutting up the said Windfall Trees, who replied by order from Thomas Hewitt Esq^r. Surveyor of His Majesty's Forests Trent North, given in a Letter to Samuel Strutt Servant to the said Mr. Hewitt,—Not judging that an answer sufficient, wished him to write to the said Surveyor for a more plain account, and such an one as by the Forest Laws We could record in our Rolls, and to bring the same to the next Attachment Court, the nineteenth day of May last past, which the said Master Workman promised; but did not then appear, or send the said Authority; whereupon in Favour of the said Master Workman, the said Court was further adjourned to the Twenty Fourth day of the said Month of May, at which day the said Master Workman appeared, but either had no further Authority, or refused to produce it; But afterwards, upon a yet further adjournment of the said Court viz^t. on the Twenty ninth day of the said Month of May, the said Samuel Strutt, and not the said Master Workman, appeared, and produced a Letter from the said Surveyor General, to the said Samuel Strutt, to the purport following (By directions from the Lords of the Treasury I order You to set on Workmen, and to assist Charles Pawson in Barking and working up the Windfall Trees in Birkland and Billbay, and for Your so doing this shall be Your sufficient Warrant) which Letter We humbly conceive not to be a sufficient Authority to the said Pawson, or any other Persons for so doing (no such Treasury Order appearing) And bring in duty bound, by virtue of our Offices, not to suffer any Wood to be cut, broken, and worked up, to any other than His Majesty's use, without a sufficient Authority from Your Lordships, or Commission as aforesaid, for so doing, We judged ourselves obliged to lay the State of this affair before Your Lordships and to beg Your directions what Your Lordships are pleased to have done in the disposal of the said Wood for till such directions We apprehend ourselves obliged to put a Stop to the working up and carrying away the remainder of the same not only as being as improper Time of the Year (no Persons being suffered to come within the Woods of the said Forest during the Fence Month) But also for the Preservation of His Majesty's just Rights, which We apprehend cannot be more effectually done than by following the ancient Methods practised in the Crown Wood Sales. GIVEN under our hands at Mansfield Woodhouse the 1st day of June, in the second Year of King George's Reign, Annoⁱ Domini 1716.

J. DIGBY.
Jⁿ^o NEALE.
J. CHAPPELL.

AFTER our hearty Commendations, WHEREAS upon the Information that was given concerning the great destruction and damage which fell on the Woods belonging to the Crown within the Forest of Sherwood in the County of NOTTS. in the violent Storm, that happened the 11th of Feby 1714, You was directed to examine and report the numbers and value not only of the Trees that were actually blown down, but also of all other Trees as by reason of their being broke, shattered or otherwise damaged were fit to be cut down; and being of opinion that the whole be sold for his Ma^y Service with all convenient Speed, These are to authorize, direct and require You with the Assistance of such His Ma^y Officers of the said forest as are used to assist at the felling of Wood, or the making Sale thereof, within the said forest, to cause y^e s^d entire Parcell of Windfall Timber and Wood to be sold, by making an open Publication of the Time or Times of felling thereof, and dividing the same into Lots and Parcells, and proceeding therein in such other manner and upon such Terms, as You shall judge may best conduce to his Ma^y Profit and Advantage: Also with the assistance of the same Officers You are further authorized and required to fell and cut down, or cause to be marked felled and cut down, all and every the said damaged Trees, and in the like manner and method, to fell or cause y^e same to be sold with the Bark, Loppes, Topps, and Offfall Wood thereof; and You are to receive, for His Majesty's use and account, the money that shall arise by y^e said Sales and every of them, and to account for Your sellings and doings herein upon Oath, before the Auditor of His Majesty's Land Revenue within y^e s^d County on or before Xmas 1717, and for so doing this being first entered with the said Auditor shall be, not only to You, but also to all others herein concerned a sufficient Warr^t. Whitehall Treas^y Chambers y^e 7th Aug^t 1716.

To our very loving friend Thomas
Hewett Esq. late Sur^v Gen^l of all
his Ma^y Woods on the North and
South Sides of Trent.

R. WALPOLE.
WILL^{ts} S^r QUINTIN,
TORKINGTON.

N^o 30.

SHERWOOD FOREST
in the County of
NOTTINGHAM.

NORTH SIDE TRENT.

THE ACCOMPT of John Thurnhagh Esquire Executor of Saint Andrew Thornhagh Esquire Deceased who was Executor of Thomas Hewett Esquire (afterwards Sir Thomas Hewett Knight) deceased late Surveyor General of his late Majesty's Woods on the North Side Trent of sundry Wood sales by him made of all such Trees as were not only blown down but broken and shattered or otherwise damaged by a violent Storm which happened in the said Forest on the first day of February 1714, by virtue of a Warrant from the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners of his said late Majesty's Treasury bearing date Seventeenth day of August 1716, that is to say, as well of all such Sum and Sums of Money as this Accomptant hath had and received at several Times from divers Persons by the Sales of such blows down broken and shattered or otherwise damaged Trees in the said Forest as of all Monies by him issued and paid to sundry Persons and Workmen for diverse Services and sorts of Work by them done and performed in the said Forest And also of his allowances for Fees Travelling and other incident charges and expences in and about the Execution of the said Warrant as hereafter followeth.

That is to say

The said Accomptant is charged with

The
CHARGE
viz^t

{ Arrears This being the First Acco^t for this Service—None.
But he is charged with Monney received of diverse Persons
raised by Sale of Trees blown down broken and shattered,
or otherwise damaged, valued and sold in the said Forest,
pursuant to the Warrant above mentioned, amounting in the
whole to the Sum of — — — — — }

C £
vij. l.

Against which the said Accomptant is allowed for

	Fees paid at the Treasury for several Warrants and entering the same with the Auditor, as also Fees paid at the Exchequer, and other Expenses allowed by virtue of a Warrant from the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury bearing date the Eleventh day of February 1745, amounting to the Sum of —	£ x. x. —	} CCxix. ^{ss} £ x
	Money paid to diverse Persons for felling Wood, cutting Cordwood and attending and assisting at the valuation of the said Wood and for sundry other Works and necessary Expenses allowed by virtue of the Warrant last above mentioned — — —	ss. £ Clij.	
	The said Accomptant humbly craves Allowance of several Sums of Money, as well for Arrears of Patent Salary, as for Fees and other Customary Allowances due to the said Sir Thomas Hewett, his Deputy, and diverse other Persons for their respective Services and Attendance, about the execution of the beforementioned Warrant, within the Time of this Accompt, as also for Travelling Charges, and other disbursements in pursuance of the same: viz ^t		
	For Arrears of a Patent Salary of £. p ^r Ann. due to the said Sir Thomas Hewett allowed by virtue of the said Warrant, dated the xj th day of February 1745, amounting to the Sum of —	CCxv. [£]	
	To the said Accomptant for the Service Attendance and Riding Charges of the said Sir Thomas Hewett about the Execution of the said Warrant being upon the same lvj days at x ^{ss} p ^r day allowed by virtue of the said Warrant dated the xj th day of February 1745 amounting to the Sum of —	lvj. [£]	} ss. liij. xviij. [£] x.
DISCHARGE viz ^t	More for his Poundage of the afore- ^c said Sum of viij. l. being the near Money received on this Accompt, at xij ^d in the Pound being an antient and usual Allowance, comes to — — —	xliij. [£] x.	
	To a Deputy for his Service and constant Attendance in Sherwood Forest about the Execution of the said Warrant being upon the same ^c viij days at liij. p ^r day allowed by virtue of the said Warrant dated the xj th day of February 1745 amounting to — — —	Clx. [£]	} CCCxix. [£]
	More to another Deputy for the same Time, and at the same Rate, allowed by virtue of the before mentioned Warr ^t — — —	Clx. [£]	
	And for Fees paid the Auditor for his Care and Pains in stating, drawing, and engrossing this Accompt for declaration the Sum of —	vj. [£]	

And Lastly to the Accountant, being a constant		} £
Allowance for his Charges and Expences in		
passing this Account thro' the several Offices,		
the Sum of	— — — —	x.
All which said several Sums of Money, paid disbursed and allowed		}
as aforesaid amount in the whole to the Sum of		
	— —	
And then the said Accountant upon the End and		} EVEN.
Determination of this Account is		
	— —	

Ex^{te} xxv^{te} die February 1745.

☞ C. Shelley. Aud.

Declaratur 27^{te} die Martij 1746

H. PELHAM.

N^o 31.

EXTRACT from a Paper entitled

"COM^{ty} NOTTINGHAM A BREUIAT of the Survey of his Ma^{ty} Woods & Tymber in the said Countie."

Indorfed

"NOTTINGHAM. Woods Surveyed by Sir Jo. Bentley Kt. John Whitchall, Wil. Deane 13 Dec. 1602*."

		Serw.	Number.	Value.	To be Ignored.	Worth.
Sherwood Forest	Birkland Wood	Tymber Okes	11,400	£. 7,600		
		Okes not Tymber	9,600	3,200		
		Underwoods	000	000		
		The Total of both Tymber & decayed	21,000	10,800		
	Billowe, & hays Wood	Tymber Trees	11,700	£. 7,800		
		Okes not Tymber	17,200	£. 5,733	s. 6 d. 8	
		Underwoods	000	000		
		The totall both of Tymber & decayed	28,900	£. 13,533	s. 6 d. 8	

* In a Collection of Papers of Sir Julius Cesar, Knt. Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Reign of King James the First, sent to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue by William Morton Pitt, Esquire, 1792.

N^o 32.

M^r Guy's L^{ie} wth an
Account of the Tymber
in Sherwood Forest.

S^r.

MY L^d Treſr comānds me to ſend you the incloſed Account
of y^r Tymber in Sherwood Foreſt, & ſo acquaint you
that the Bearers hereof are the two perſons who were in that Foreſt when M^r Preſland was
there, and are able to anfwer ſuch queſtions as you ſhall aſke them, in order to y^r making y^r
Report upoſ the Papers wth his L^o gave you this Morning.

I am

Sir

Y^o humble Servant

HEN. GUY.

Treary Cham bers
30 Sept. 1686.

For John Fiſher.

R^r Hoodth

Here is Account of the Timber in y^r Foreſt of Sherwood.

Peter Brunſden, Calker of
Deptford, & John Bowyer
Purveyor their Eſtimate upon a
view in Oct^r 1686, ſent me in
y^e ſucceeding L^{ie} of M^r
Guy's, by them ſent.

	Number of Trees ſee in M ^r Shipping	Price ^{per} ſunt in the Country	Number of Trees for y ^e Country's uſe	Contents in tons of each quantity		Values ^{per} ton.		
						£.	s.	d.
The Wood of Birkland.	160	20	1,070	2,964		2,964	—	—
	140	18	826	1,518	Theſe Trees for y ^e Country's uſe are very ſlow & ſhakes.	1,366	4	—
		16	4,999	5,905	Courſe dead Knots and ſlow	4,724	—	—
		12	5,622	3,891	{ Young thriving Trees, but many ſhaken, what prove clear will make 2 inch Plank	2,234	12	—
					503 hollow decayed trees q ^d 3/4 Cord, at 3/4 ^{per} Cord	51	18	—
					3,662 Load of Wood in y ^e topps at 3/4 ^{per} Load	549	6	—
					2,365 load of Bark at 6/4 ^{per} load	709	10	—
	400	—	12,516	14,278		12,699	10	—
						* Overſet £. 100.		
The Wood of Bilhay.	340	20	474	1,705		1,705	—	—
	660	18	2,755	5,337	Theſe Trees for y ^e Country uſe ſlow & ſhakes.	4,803	6	—
		14	2,060	3,904	{ Courſe and ſhaken, full of dead Knots by oft lopping	6,232	16	—
		12	2,811 †	6,680	{ Young thriving trees but many ſhaken, what of y ^e biggeſt may prove clear of ſhakes, will make good 2 inch plank	4,008	—	—
					Cord 2,797 hollow & dec ^d trees q ^d 1,145 at 3/4 ^{per} Cord	172	7	—
					5,422 Cords in y ^e topps at 3/4 ^{per} Cord	813	6	—
					2,863 Loads of Bark at 6/4 ^{per} load	858	18	—
Both	1,000	—	20,080 ſals	22,626		18,593	13	—
	1,400	—	32,596	36,904	The ſoall of Birkland & Bilhay	31,293	3	—

As to the quantity of Tymber that may be fitting for his Ma^y Shipping & equal to pay the charge of Land & Water Carriage to his Ma^y Yards, Deptford, Woolw^{ch} or Chatham, wth other contingent charges, as felling sawing, & converting y^e same for proper uses, our opinion is in felling 5000 of the best trees there may prove 1400 of them Sound, White, and good, and may be fit for 4, 3, or 2 inch Plank, thick stuff or middle or upper Deck Beames for 2^d or 3^d rate Ships.

				£.	s.	d.
The Charge of Conversion Land and Water Carriage.	Felling $\frac{1}{4}$ tree	—	—	—	00	0 9
	Squaring $\frac{1}{4}$ load	—	—	—	00	1 6
	Land Carriage to Stockworth	} $\frac{1}{4}$ load	—	—	00	12 0
	Water Carriage to his Ma ^y Yard		—	—	00	17 0
	Sawing in plank at 3 ^d $\frac{1}{4}$ C ^t . foot		—	—	00	3 0
				<hr/> 1 14 3		

May it please yo^r Lo^d

I have quised the L^{tes} (herewith annexed) of M^r Prelland a late Purveyo^r of the Navy, & of M^r Corbin Surveyo^r Generall of his Ma^y Woods beyond Trent, touching the Birchwood & decaying Oakes fit to be fallen in Sherwood Forest, delivered me yesterday by yo^r Lo^d together wth an Estimate of all y^e Oake Wood and Timber within the said Forest, sent afterwards by M^r Guy, and brought to me by Peter Brunfden, Calker of Deptford, and John Bowyer, a p^{re}sent Purveyo^r of y^e Navy, taken by M^r Prelland and them in 1680, and have conferred wth them, who I find to be well Skill'd in Wood and Timber, & particularly acquainted wth all the Woods in this Forest; And upon consideration of the whole matter, do think that it is for his Ma^y Service to have the decaying Wood and Trees as are unfit for the use of the Navy to be taken down, and sold for his Ma^y best advantage, and that the longer they stand the worse they grow, and wilbe of less value every Year; But that there may be (as M^r Prelland's L^{re} expresses) 2000 £ . a Year, for eight Years, raised of such, I make great question, for by their own Estimate this is more than half the Value of all the Timber, Wood, tops, and Bark, that was judged to be in the whole Forest before the hundred Oakes felled last Aprill, for the repair of the two neighbouring Churches, and what may have been fallen in these last six yeares, since that Estimate made; and I am likewise of M^r Corbin's Opinion (for the reasons expres'd in his L^{re} of the 27th past) that the Country will hardly take off 2000 £ . worth yearly; And therefore I humbly conceive it necessary that by yo^r Lo^d direction a speedy view and estimate be made by the said Surveyo^r of the Woods together wth a purveyo^r of y^e Navy, and some of the Venderors or other Officers of the Forest, of the p^{re}sent most decaying trees as well Birch as Oake, and to have them certainly numbered & marked, and their quantity and value set downe in writing, together with the names of the places where they now stand, and upon the Returne of a Certificate thereof und^r their hands and seals to yo^r Lo^d with their Opinions how much & to what value it may be judged by them the Country may take off in this ensuing year, (w^{ch} may be a pretence for the future) yo^r Lo^d may be pleas'd therewith to give Warrant for the fall & Sale of so much as shalbe thus thought expedient for his Ma^y Service; And an Account thereof to be made upon Oath by the said Surveyo^r or such Person as yo^r Lo^d shall please to entrust therein, according to the usual course in that behalf. All w^{ch} I most humbly submit to yo^r Lo^d Wisdom,

JOHN FISHER 1st Oct: 1686.

A true Copy of the Entry in the Office
of His Majesty's Surveyor General.

Wth HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
March 28th, 1793.

CHAS MIDDLETON.
JNO CALL.
JOHN FORDYCE.

THE FIFTEENTH
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO
The STATE and CONDITION
OF THE
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues
OF THE
CROWN,
AND TO SELL OR ALIENATE
Fee Farm and other Unimproveable RENTS.

Dated 28th MARCH 1793.

Ordered to be printed 28th March 1793.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in
Parliament aſſembled.

THE FIFTEENTH REPORT of the
Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the State
and Condition of the WOODS, FORESTS,
and LAND REVENUES of the CROWN,
and to ſell or alienate Fee Farm and other Unim-
proveable RENTS.

THE Foreſt of Waltham, which comprizes the Two extenſive Tracts of Land,
commonly called Epping Foreſt, and Henault Foreſt, is ſituated in the South
Weſt Part of the County of Eſſex, and adjoins the Counties of Middleſex and
Hertford.

This Foreſt was formerly called the *Foreſt of Eſſex*, being the only Foreſt in that
County, and antiently comprehended almoſt the Whole of it. By a Charter
or Grant of King John, dated 25th March, in the 5th Year of his Reign, and
confirmed in the 8th of Edward the Fourth, all that Part of the Foreſt which lay to
the North of the Highway from Stortford to Colcheſter (very diſtant from the pre-
ſent Boundaries) was diſafforeſted. The Foreſt was farther reduced by a Perambu-
lation made in the 29th of Edward the Firſt, in purſuance of the *Charta de Foreſta*:
But the Metes and Bounds of it were finally ſettled, by an Inquiſition and Perambu-
lation taken on the 8th September 1640, by virtue of a Commiſſion under the
Great Seal of England, in purſuance of the Act of the 16th of Charles the Firſt, for
ſettling the Bounds of the Foreſts.

Appendix, N^o 21.

29 Edw. I.
in the Tower.

16 Cha. I.
Chap. 17.

The Boundaries fixed by that Perambulation, of which a Copy is inſerted in the
Appendix, comprehend Twelve Pariſhes lying wholly within the Foreſt, and Parts
of Nine other Pariſhes, which are ſituated partly within and partly without the
Foreſt; viz.

Appendix, N^o 2.

Parishes wholly within
the Forest.

Wanstead
Layton
Walthamstow
Woodford
Loughton
Chigwell
Lambourn
Stapleford-Abbots
Waltham Holy Cross
Epping
Nasing
Chinckford.

Parishes partly within
the Forest.

Stratford
East-Ham
West-Ham
Little-Ilford
Great-Ilford
Barking
Dagenham
Navestock
Theydon-Bois.

We found in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands an ancient Plan or Draught of the Forest, delineating the Bounds according to the Perambulation in the 17th of Charles the First, and the Nine Walks into which it was then divided; but not distinguishing the Open from the Inclosed Lands, or the private Property from that of the Crown, nor describing the Contents of either: We have, therefore, endeavoured to form an Estimate of its general Contents, from the Map of the County of Essex, published in the Year 1777, from a Survey taken a few Years before, in which the Bounds of the Forest, and the Division between the Open and Inclosed Lands, are described. According to a Computation made from that Survey, the Forest contains, in all, about 60,000 Statute Acres, of which about 48,000 Acres are the estimated Contents of inclosed private Property, and the remaining 12,000 Acres, the Amount of the uninclosed Woods and Walks.

The Lands which belong to the Crown in this Forest, exclusive of some detached Parts granted by Lease, are situated in the Part called Henault Forest, or more properly East and West Henault Walks, and lie within the Parishes of Barking and Dagenham: They were formerly Part of the Possessions of the Abbey of Barking, and came to the Crown by virtue of the Acts of Parliament for the Suppression of Religious Houses, in the Reign of Henry the Eighth; they are now distinguished from the rest of the Forest Lands by the general Appellation of the *King's Forest*, or the *King's Woods*; but particular Parts of the Lands are called by other Names, most of which are still the same as are mentioned in Two old Surveys made in the 36th of Henry the Eighth, and 1st of James the First, Copies of which are inserted in the Appendix. This Circumstance clearly ascertains the Identity of the Lands; and though there is a Difference in the Number of Acres, that we apprehend to be occasioned by the Difference between the Statute Measure and the Measures anciently used in surveying Lands in the Forests, which were different in different Forests, and all of them greatly exceeding the Statute Measure.

Appendix, N^o 5 A.
N^o 3 B.

Appendix to 14th Report,
N^o 18.

We have caused a Survey to be taken of these Lands, which are delineated in the Plan delivered with this Report, and comprize the following Particulars and Quantities, viz.

	Statute Measure.		
	A.	R.	P.
A large Tract of uninclosed Woodland, called the <i>King's Forest</i> or <i>King's Woods</i> , interspersed with several Open Plains, and containing — — —	2,939	2	38
A Lodge, called Chapel Lodge, and Lands inclosed therewith, lately occupied by the Keeper of the Walk, but now let as a Farm — — —	150	2	2
Another Lodge, called Hog Hill House, with Three small Inclosures, now occupied by One of the Keepers — — —	7	2	24
And Two small Incroachments, containing — — —	1	1	18
Total of the Lands now called the <i>King's Forest</i> —	3,079	1	2
	Adjoining		

Brought forward	—	3,079	1	2
Adjoining to these is a small Farm called Fence Piece Farm, inclosed from the <i>King's Woods</i> in the Reign of Charles II. and granted for the Maintenance of a Curate, to officiate in a Chapel of Ease to the Parish of Barking; but that Chapel being suffered to go to Decay, towards the End of the last Century, the Lands have since been demised as Part of the Crown Land Revenue	—	—	—	—
There are Two detached Parcels of Waste Land within the Forest, belonging to the Crown, but situated at some Distance from what are called the <i>King's Woods</i> ; One of them, called Curtmill Green, or Cuttlema's Green, containing	—	—	104	6
And the other called Chadwell Heath, containing	—	—	40	2 36
And there are Two small Pieces of Land in Layton Marsh, the Rent of which is received by the Keeper of Layton Walk, and which are considered to belong to the Crown	—	—	—	2 6
Total, comprized in the Plan	—	3,278	3	2

Appendix, N^o 4.

We have not met with any Proof of the Crown being entitled to any other Lands within the Forest than those comprehended in the foregoing Statement, except such as are held under Leases from the Crown, and are included in the Schedule annexed to our First Report, as Part of the demised Land Revenue.

The Crown has in this, as in other Forests, an unlimited Right to keep Deer in all the uninclosed Woods and Wastes within the Perambulation, unless some Parts have been disafforested by Grants which have not come to our Knowledge; and the Owners and Occupiers of Lands within the Bounds of the Forest have a Right of Common of Pasture for Horses and Cows, no other Cattle being Commonable in the Forest. Those within the Parishes of Stapleford, Lamborne, Chigwell, Barking, and Dagenham, and at Woodford Bridge, within the Parish of Woodford, turn into the Part called Henault Forest. The Cattle are sent in as early in the Spring, and remain as late in the Winter, as the Owners choose, but the Forest is constantly cleared of them during the Fence Month. The Cattle are marked by the Reeves of the respective Parishes, with a particular Forest Mark for each Parish; and we are informed, that the general Rule has been to admit One Horse or Two Cows for every £. 4 of Annual Rent; but that, in some Instances, the Reeves have marked Cattle in Proportion to the Value of newly erected Houses, which we conceive to be an Infringement of the Rights of Common appertaining to ancient Messuages and Lands, as well as of the Rights of the Crown, by surcharging the Forest.

See Examination of John Fuller, infra.

The Custody or Wardenship of this Forest was granted by the Crown in Perpetuity, at a very early Period, as appears by the annexed Copy, from the Records in the Tower, of an ancient Grant to Richard de Munfichet and his Heirs, without Date, but supposed to be of the Reign of Henry the Second. In the Time of Edward the Third, the Office was held by the Family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford, and continued in that Family till the 12th of Henry the Eighth, when John Earl of Oxford, by an Instrument under his Hand and Seal, reciting, "That he was seized in Fee of the Office of Keeper and Steward of the Forest commonly called Waltham Forest, to which belonged the Appointment of a Lieutenant, One Riding Forester, and

Appendix, N^o 5.

Pat. 34. Edw. III. p. 2.
m. 20. in the Tower.

Appendix, N^o 6.

"Three Yeomen Foresters, in the Three Bailiwicks of the Forest; and that the King delighted in that Forest for Recreation and Hunting, before all other Forests, Parks, and Chases in his Realm," therefore the said Earl granted to the King the Power of appointing those Officers during his Majesty's Life.

Appendix, No 7.

Though this Deed or Instrument was merely a Relinquishment of the Power of appointing the Forest Officers during the King's Life, and we have not found the least Trace of any other Grant or Surrender of it to the Crown, the Forest appears to have continued in the Hands of the Crown until the 1st of James the First, when the Wardenship was restored, and granted to Edward Earl of Oxford (the Heir Male of the said John Earl of Oxford) his Heirs and Assigns, for ever. In the 2d of Charles the First, on the Death of Henry Earl of Oxford without Issue Male, that Office devolved to Robert Earl of Lindsey, and was afterwards purchased by an Ancestor of the late Earl Tylney, from whom it descended to Sir James Tylney Long, Baronet, the present Possessor.

For many Years past, the Forest has contained Ten Walks, what was formerly called Loughton Walk having been divided into Two, called Loughton and Lambourn Walks. The Names of the Walks are,

Layton and Wanstead Walk,	Epping Walk,
Walthamstow Walk,	Loughton Walk,
Woodford Walk,	Lambourn Walk,
New Lodge Walk,	West-Henault Walk,
Chinkford Walk,	East-Henault Walk.

The Forest is under the Government and Superintendence of the following Officers; namely,

A Warden	- - - - -	Sir James Tylney Long, Baronet.
Deputy Warden, or Lieutenant	- -	Sir John Henniker, Baronet.
Riding Forester	- - - - -	Vacant.
Purieu Ranger	- - - - -	Sir William Smyth, Baronet.
Four Verderers	- - - - -	Richard Lockwood, Esquire, Late Bamber Gascoyne, Esquire, John Conyers, Esquire, Eliab Harvey, Esquire.
Steward	- - - - -	John Skirrow, Esquire.
King's Woodward	- - - - -	Richard Hould.
Four Under Purieu Rangers	- - - - -	Elisba Gray, Richard Hould, —— Wood, Thomas Hatherill.
Beadle	- - - - -	Richard Hould.

MASTER

MASTER KEEPERS, and Under Keepers, of the Ten Walks.

Walks.	Master Keepers.	Under Keepers.
Layton and Wanstead Walk	- - - - -	Richard Hould.
Walthamstow Walk - -	Thomas Grosvenor, Esq.	John Laver.
Woodford Walk - - -	Samuel Bosanquet, Esq.	James Hyde.
New Lodge Walk - - -	William Southby, Esq.	William Burrell.
Chinkford Walk - - -	Frances Moyer	William Deskins.
Epping Walk - - - -	John Conyers, Esq.	James Court.
Loughtoo Walk - - -	James Langton, Esq.	Thomas Hatherill.
Lambourn Walk - - -	Joh Mathew, Esq.	Richard Corderay.
West-Henault Walk - -	Donald Cameron, Esq.	William Hill.
East-Henault Walk - -	Samuel Pole, Esq.	Elisba Gray.

The Verderers are elected, in the usual Manner, by the Freeholders of the County. All the other Offices are appointed by the Warden, except the Under Purlicu Rangers, and Under Keepers, who are appointed by the Ranger, and the respective Master Keepers.

There was formerly paid to the Three Yeomeo Foresters, as Masters of the several Walks in the Forest, a Fee or Salary of £. 36. 10 s. per Annum, being £. 12. 3 s. 4 d. to each, which was paid in the Office of Treasurer of the Chamber; and Salaries to the Ranger, Woodward, Under Keepers, and Under Rangers, paid at the Exchequer, amounting to £. 233. 10 s. These were continued as separate Payments until the Year 1703, when they were consolidated, and ordered to be paid at the Exchequer, out of the Civil List Revenue; and they have ever since been issued from that Fund to the Warden, to be paid over to the Officers of the Forest, according to the following Distribution; viz.

Appendix, N^o 8.

To the Chief Ranger	—	—	—	—	£. 10 — —
To the Woodward and Keeper of the Woods in Chapel Henault Walk	—	—	—	—	20 — —
To the Under Keeper of Walthamstow Walk	—	—	—	—	20 — —
D ^r — of Leighton, Wallwood, and Ham Frith	—	—	—	—	20 — —
D ^r — of Loughton Walk	—	—	—	—	20 — —
D ^r — of Woodford Walk	—	—	—	—	20 — —
D ^r — of New Lodge Walk	—	—	—	—	20 — —
D ^r — of Lambourn Walk	—	—	—	—	20 — —
D ^r — of Chinkford Walk	—	—	—	—	20 — —
D ^r — of Epping Walk	—	—	—	—	20 — —
D ^r — of East-Henault Walk	—	—	—	—	20 — —
D ^r — of West-Henault Walk	—	—	—	—	20 — —
To the Four Under Purlicu Keepers of the said Forest	—	—	—	—	40 — —
					<hr/> £. 270 — — <hr/>

Though the Warden now appoints the Woodward of the King's Woods, we apprehend that the Appointment of the Woodward belongs, of Right, to the Crown.

When that Office became vacant, in the 5th of James the First, Four Years after the Wardenship was restored to the Earl of Oxford, it was granted, by Letters Patent, to

6 October, 5 Ja. I.

Appendix, N^o 9.
28 Jan. 5 J^a. 1.

to Robert Barefoot, for Life. A reversionary Grant of the same Office, was afterwards made by King James, to John Holmes, and Gerson Holmes, for their Lives: And, at a Justice Seat for this Forest, in the 10th of Charles the First, the Office was held by Gerson Holmes, who claimed it by virtue of that Grant.

Had the Right of appointing the Woodward belonged to the Warden, it is hardly to be imagined that it would not have been exercised by the Earl of Oxford, on the *First* Vacancy that happened after his Restoration to the Wardenship; nor is it likely that it would have been omitted to be mentioned in the Claims preferred by the Warden at the Justice Seats held in the 10th of Charles the First, and 22d of Charles the Second. There is not, however, any Mention of the Woodwardship in either of those Claims, though the Rights and Privileges of the Warden are stated in them very minutely, and the Appointments of the other Officers of the Forest in his Nomination are particularly specified.

Manswood, Pa. 351.

It is observable, also, that in every other Forest the Woodward of the King's Woods is appointed by the Crown; and we humbly conceive that the Appointment of a Woodward by any other than the Proprietor of the Woods is incompatible with the Nature of the Office; for the Woodward being entrusted with the Care and Management of the Woods and Timber, must necessarily receive his Authority from the Owner, and be accountable to him. Under the antient Forest Laws, the Office of Woodward was forfeited if he destroyed, or suffered to be destroyed, the Woods committed to his Care.

8th Report, Pa. 10.

The Practice of the Warden of this Forest appointing the Woodward may, perhaps, have arisen from that of issuing the Woodward's Salary from the Exchequer to the Warden, with those of the Keepers; which was probably done merely to avoid the Trouble and Expence of a separate Quarterly Warrant. The Forest of Whittlewood furnishes a similar Example of a Woodward's Salary having been issued to the Warden, to be paid over to the Woodward, though that Officer is appointed by Letters Patent from the Crown.

Appendix, N^o 10.

The late Woodward, Mr. John Fuller, who resigned that Office in August 1791, informed us, that he was appointed Woodward, by the Warden, about Fourteen Years before; and that, some Time afterwards, he was appointed by John Pitt, Esquire, late Surveyor General of the Woods, to be his Deputy in this Forest, and had a Marking-Hammer delivered to him by Mr. Pitt, for marking Trees that might be felled for His Majesty's Use, or any that might be cut down without Authority. We are informed by Mr. Skirrow, Steward of the Forest Courts, that, after Mr. Fuller's Resignation, Richard Hould (Keeper of Wanstead and Layton Walk, Beadle of the Forest, and One of the Under Purview Rangers) was appointed Woodward, by Sir James Tydney Long, "by Delivery of the Forest Hammer to him:" But the Hammer having been delivered to Fuller by the Surveyor General of the Woods, we conceive it ought to have been returned to that Officer, to be delivered to such other Person as he might think fit to appoint his Deputy.

22 May, 5 J^a. 1.

There is a House called the *Prison House* in Stratford Langthorne, for the Custody of Offenders within the Forest. This Prison the Warden is authorized to keep, by virtue of a Grant from King James the First, made to Henry Earl of Oxford, then Warden in Fee, on the Condition of building the Prison, and providing a Keeper, without any Fee or Allowance from the Crown.

Among the Rights claimed by the present Warden of the Forest, there are Two which affect the Lands called the King's Woods, and are attended with Circumstances which require a particular Explanation.

The

The First respects the Lodge and inclosed Lands in East-Henault, or Chapel-Henault Walk, now let as a Farm, and claimed as private Property by Sir James Tylney Long, whose Right is thus stated by himself: "There is a Messuage, together with some Lands, which is called Chapel Lodge, anciently used as a Lodge for a Keeper; a Part of which Land has anciently been taken out of the Forest, and inclosed by Richard Lord Viscount Castlemaine, afterwards Earl Tylney, and was by him occupied and enjoyed 60 Years ago; which Lodge and Lands have since descended to me, as Part of the said Earl's Estate."

Appendix, N^o 12.

The Information which we have obtained, we apprehend will enable us to set this Matter in a clear Light.

The House appears to have been a Lodge for a Keeper as far back as we have found any Accounts concerning it. It was *re-built*, at the Expence of the Crown, in the Years 1609 and 1610, by Robert Trefwell, Surveyor General of the Woods. The original Account of the Charge of building it is now in our Possession; and an Extract of it is inserted in the Appendix, with a Copy of a Commission to Robert Barefoot, the King's Woodward, to fell Timber for that Purpose. A Part of the original Building is still standing, with the Date of 1610 remaining upon it.

Appendix, N^o 13 A.
N^o 13 B.

In 1680*, and again in 1725†, that Lodge was repaired at the Expence of the Crown: The last of those Repairs was done during the Time that Lord Castlemaine was Warden.

Appendix, * N^o 14.
† N^o 20.

The Lands which belonged originally to the Lodge, according to the Information of Mr. Fuller, the late Woodward, consisted of a little Meadow and Orchard, on the South Side of the House, containing Four Acres. The rest of the Land, he has heard, was inclosed for providing Hay for the Deer. This, he says, is a common Tradition in the Neighbourhood, though he does not remember when it was inclosed, nor ever knew any Hay made there for the Deer: And the late Bamber Gascoyne, Esquire, One of the Verderors of the Forest, in his Answer to our Enquiries, informed us, that he remembered that a large Tract of Ground in Henault Forest was inclosed by Richard Earl Tylney, under the Pretence of providing Hay for the Deer.

Appendix, N^o 15.

The Keeper of the Walk, who occupied this Lodge and Land, used Annually to take in Horses to Grass during the Fence Month (the Forest at large being then cleared of Cattle) at a certain Rate per Head, which Mr. Fuller says he understood was accounted for to Lord Tylney's Steward. After the Fence Month, the Inclosures were suffered to go down, and the Lands lay open to the Deer and Cattle till the following Year, when the Fences were repaired again. In this Manner they were occupied till about the Year 1773, when the House and Lands were let as a Farm, by the Managers of Lord Tylney's Affairs, to Mr. Fuller, who made up the Fences, and plowed the Lands. The Rent he paid was Forty Guineas a Year; and he was allowed 800 Faggots Annually, for Fuel, out of the King's Woods, by the Order of Sir James Tylney Long. This, he says, was the First Time that the Lands were rented, or that this Allowance of Wood was assigned to the Occupier of them. The Farm was held by him till about the Year 1783, when it was let to the present Tenant, who has the same Allowance of Fuel from the King's Woods. Since the Lodge and Lands have been thus occupied, the Keeper of the Walk has lived in a Cottage in the Neighbourhood, hired for him at the Warden's Expence.

As it is not pretended that this House and Lands are held under any specific Grant from the Crown, we conclude that they are claimed in Right of the Office of Warden, but as the Grant of that Office to the Earl of Oxford, in the 11th of

15.

C

James

James the First, purports to be only a Restitution of what his Ancestor died seized of in the 4th of Henry the Eighth, when these Lands belonged to the Abbey of Barking, we apprehend that they cannot be considered as conveyed by that Grant.

The Claim to this Lodge and Lands, as the private Property of the Warden, appears the more extraordinary, from the Circumstance of the other Lodge within the King's Woods being expressly admitted by Sir James Tylney Long to be the Property of the Crown. That Lodge, called Hog-Hill House, was built about the Year 1725, at the Request of Lord Castlemaine, and upon a Proposal from him to pay Half the Expence of building it, which was estimated at £.600. A Sum of £.300 was accordingly paid by Lord Castlemaine into the Hands of the Surveyor General, by whom a like Sum was raised by Wood Sales in the King's Woods; and in an Account passed before the Auditor, the Sum of £.600 is mentioned to have been paid by the Surveyor General in full for building the Lodge. But in the Year 1731, Lord Castlemaine, having obtained Leave, by Warrant from the late King, to cut Two Ridings or Avenues to the House through the King's Woods, he was allowed to take to his own Use the Wood and Timber cut in making those Ridings, and as much more as would together make up £.1,000, which is expressed to be granted to him in Consideration of the Expence which he had been at in building that Lodge. The House was a large Brick Building, but never finished; and it is stated by Mr. Fuller, that about Seventeen Years ago above Half of it was pulled down, and the Materials taken away for Lord Tylney's Use. The Part of the Building now remaining is inhabited by the Under Keeper of this Walk.

24 May 1731.
Appendix, N^o 16.

Appendix, N^o 12.

The other Claim to which we have referred is the following: "The Warden also claims to have, and his Ancestors, Wardens, have had, One hundred Loads of Wood Annually out of the Part of the Forest called Henault."

In respect to this Claim, we examined the late Woodward, from whose Information we find, that the Quantity of 100 Loads, or 10,000 Faggots, was Annually cut and sold by him for the Warden's Use. The Price for which they were sold was 7 s. 6 d. per Hundred, being £.37. 10 s. per Annum (exclusive of 3 s. 6 d. per Load for the Charge of cutting) and out of that Sum the Woodward paid Yearly 50 s. each to the Master Keepers of the Three Walks of Woodford, Loughton, and Lambourn, in lieu of an antient Allowance of Wood called *Livry Logs*, until the Year 1790; but in 1790 and 1791, those Allowances were paid with Money raised by the Woodward by the Sale of Pollard Trees, and the Price of the 10,000 Faggots was paid to the Warden without Deduction.

Appendix, N^o 17.

In the 24th of Queen Elizabeth the Claims of the Officers of this Forest to Fee Wood came under the Consideration of the Court of Exchequer, upon an Information filed against them by the Surveyor of the Queen's Woods. The Keepers of Walthamstow Walk, and of the Two Walks of Henault, then took each Twenty Loads of Wood Yearly, the Four Verderers Five Loads each, and the Woodward certain Fee Trees. By the Order of the Court, it appears that the Verderers abandoned their Claims, and that the Keepers and Woodward, who claimed the Wood taken by them by Prescription, in Right of their Offices, failed in the Proof of their pretended Right. The Court, however, thought it proper to allow the Keepers of those Three Walks the Quantity of 20 Loads each, to encourage them to a diligent Execution of their Duty; but ordered that the Verderers and Woodward should not have any in future, and prescribed Regulations for the Cutting and Delivery of the Wood. In this Proceeding there is not any Mention of an Allowance of Wood to the Warden.

The Rights and Privileges belonging to the Office of Warden being particularly specified in a Claim preferred by Montagu Bertie, afterwards Earl of Lindsey, at a Justice

Justice Seat hold for this Forest, in the 10th of Charles the First, and in a subsequent Claim, by the succeeding Warden, at a Justice Seat in the 22d of Charles the Second, we have referred to both those Claims, of the last of which we have annexed a Copy; but in neither of them is there any Mention of a Right to such an Allowance of Wood.

Appendix, N^o 18.

As the Woods in Henault Walk belonged to the Abbey of Barking, until its Suppression by King Henry the Eighth, we apprehend that a Right of the Warden to Fee Wood from these Woods must have commenced after that Period, and could only have originated in a Grant or Allowance from the Crown. We, therefore, requested Sir James Tylnay Long to inform us if there existed any Grant, Warrant, or other Authority for taking the Wood now claimed. In Answer to which he has stated that he is entitled, by his Office, to all Deer-fallen Wood and Browzing Wood, and to certain Perquisites on the Sale of Wood within the Forest; but these we find are enumerated in the Claims preferred at the Justice Seats before mentioned, and do not seem to us to have any Reference to the 100 Loads of Wood now claimed by him.

Appendix, N^o 19.

It is observable, however, that the Keepers of the Three Walks, who by the Order of the Court of Exchequer in the 24th of Elizabeth, were allowed Twenty Loads each, do not now receive that Allowance; and it is, therefore, not improbable that, as the Wardens have had the Appointment of the Keepers, and of course the Power of making those Appointments on any Conditions that they thought fit, the Wardens at some former Period have chosen to take those Allowances of Wood to their own Use, and have increased the Quantity from Sixty to a Hundred Loads a Year by their own Authority, in the same Manner as the Lodge in Chapel Henault Walk has been taken from the Under Keepers; the Land held with it increased by Inclosures from the adjoining Lands of the Crown, and let as a Farm; an Assignment of Fuel allotted from the King's Woods to the Tenant of that Farm; and the Whole claimed, at length, as the private Property of the Warden.

We have thought it our Duty to state these Facts and Observations, in order to shew on what Foundation these Claims of the Warden stand.

There are Seventy-three Estates, or Parts of Estates, in the Parishes of Barking and Dagenham, the Owners of which have Annual Assignments of Fuel from the King's Woods. Each Assignment contains about 500 Faggots, which are cut from the Loppings of Pollard Trees of Oak and Hornbeam. On Reference to the Proceedings at the Justice Seats, in 10th Charles I., and 22d Charles II., we find that similar Rights were then claimed, and allowed. The Number of these Assignments is mentioned by Mr. Fuller to have been always the same, during his Remembrance; but several of the Houses on those Estates, and in which it is understood the Fuel ought to be expended, have been pulled down, and, in some Instances, only the Chimney (called a *Smoke Hole*) left standing, to preserve, as it is said, the Right to the Assignment; and where One Person is the Occupier of several of the Estates, he receives the whole Number of Assignments allotted to them, though occupying only One House.

Appendix, N^o 14.

The Lord of the Manor of Marks had Yearly a Quantity of Pollard Trees sufficient to make 1,200 Shides of Cleft Wood, containing Half a Foot each; and also 12 Loads of Bushes: But after the Death of Mr. Mildmay, the late Owner, in 1789, some Doubt having arisen respecting the Right to that Allowance, it was ordered by the Forest Court to be discontinued, until the Right should be proved. We have since seen an Office Copy of a Grant to George Harvey, Esquire, in 44th Elizabeth, confirming to him, and his Heirs, a Right to Twelve Cart Loads of Wood, of decayed Trees, Yearly, and Common of Pasture in Henault, as belonging to his Manor

1 May, 44 Eliz.

nor

nor of Marks, but without any Mention of Bulbes, and the Right so granted was allowed at the Justice Seats before mentioned.

An Assignment of 200 Faggots is Yearly allotted, from the King's Woods, to the Vicar of Dagenham; and a Custom has prevailed of allowing to every Poor Widow, living in those Parts of the Parishes of Barking and Dagenham which lie within the Bounds of the Forest, not receiving Alms, and whose Husband has been dead a Year, One Load of Wood Yearly, on Easter Monday, to be taken on that Day only; or, in lieu of it, 8 s. in Money to those who cannot procure a Team to carry the Wood on that Day. These Payments are made by the Woodward out of the Money raised by Sale of Pollards, pursuant to an Order of the Forest Court, mentioned by Mr. Fuller to have been made about Eight or Nine Years ago.

The Assignments to the different Claimants are set out under the Direction of the Woodward of the King's Woods; and the Mode of doing it is to mark out such a Space of Ground as, in the Judgment of the Woodward, or Persons employed by him, will yield the Quantity of Wood each Claimant is entitled to, which is afterwards left to be cut by themselves. A Right so exercised is evidently liable to Abuse, and must inevitably prevent any Timber coming up on those Parts of the Land. Mr. Fuller says, the Quantity of Wood assigned was formerly much greater than it has been of late Years. He remembers One Assignment, in particular, before he was Woodward, which was said to contain 1,800 Faggots; and he admits that there have been frequent Instances of the Owners or Purchasers of the Assignments cutting more Wood than was assigned, and topping young Trees to make Pollards of them, though all the maiden Trees and Saplings had been previously marked to stand for Timber. The Liberty allowed to the Claimants, or Purchasers of the Assignments, to cut the Wood themselves, and at such Times as they think fit, affords a Pretext for going into the Woods as often as they chuse, and renders it almost impossible to detect or prevent the stealing of Wood, or destroying of the young Timber.

Besides what is Annually cut for satisfying the Claims and Allowances above mentioned, the Woodward exercises a discretionary Power of cutting and selling Wood, for defraying the Expence of setting out the Assignments, and answering the Payments to the Widows of Barking and Dagenham; and also for repairing the Forest Gates, and the Head of a Pond within the King's Woods, when ordered by the Forest Court.

Having required from Mr. Fuller an Account of the Money raised for those Purposes, and of his Disbursements on Account of the Forest, during the Time he was Woodward, he informed us, that having Annually settled with the Warden's Steward, and paid the Balance to him, he did not expect that any farther Account would be required from him, and was unable to give any. We therefore applied for a State of those Particulars to Sir James Tylney Long, who informed us that it has been usual for the Warden to retain those Balances, to discharge the contingent Expences of the Forest, in Law Suits, Prosecutions of Deer Stealers, and Misdemeanors, and divers other Expences for which the Crown makes no Allowance, and which, he believes, have far exceeded the Sums received for Wood sold by the Woodward; But we have not been able to obtain any Account of the Amount of those Charges, the Sums raised for answering them, or the specific Purposes to which they have been applied.

Appendix, N^o 19.

The Owners or Occupiers of Lands adjoining to the Part called the *King's Forest* are sometimes allowed to have Bulbes from the King's Woods, for repairing their Fences

Fences next to the Forest, first obtaining an Order from One of the Verderors, to the Woodward, or Keepers, specifying the Quantity, and directing them to be cut where they think most fit.

And there were allowed for several Years to an Innkeeper at Chigwell, at whose House the Forest Courts are held, Five Stacks of Wood Yearly from those Woods: But this was merely a Matter of Favour; and during the Two Years preceding the Year 1791, Mr. Fuller says that only Three Stacks were allowed, by the Order of Sir James Tylnay Long.

These are all the Claims or Allowances of Wood from the King's Woods which have come to our Knowledge.

On examining the Accounts of Timber felled in this Forest, and of the Sums expended on it, during the present Century, we find the Account of the Produce and Expence to be as follows:

P R O D U C E.

	£.	s.	d.
By Sale of 1,245 Trees, pursuant to a Warrant issued in 1721	605	5	—
Do of 2,075 Trees, sold in 1725	1,194	—	—
Value of Timber and Wood granted to Lord Castlemaine in 1731	1,000	—	—
	2,799	5	—
Charges of executing the Warrants, Poundage, and Fees	238	14	—
Net Produce	£. 2,560	11	—

Appendix, N° 20.

E X P E N C E.

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs of several Lodges in the Year 1725	789	18	—
Paid towards building the new Lodge in West Henault Walk, in the same Year	300	—	—
Value of Timber and Wood allowed to Lord Castlemaine, on that Account, in 1731	1,000	—	—
Salaries of the Forest Officers, at £. 270 per Annum, from 1700 to 1786, inclusive	23,220	—	—
	25,309	18	—
Expence exceeding the Produce	£. 22,749	7	—

Appendix, N° 21.

In Return for this Charge, the Forest has supplied, one Year with another, Five Brace of Bucks and Three Brace of Does, killed by Authority from His Majesty, for the Use of the Public Offices, and Persons accustomed to have Venison from the Royal Forests; and we know not of any other Advantage which the Crown has derived from thence, under the Management to which it has been subject, during the present Century.

We have not obtained any authentic Account of the Number of Deer kept in the Forest, the Keepers alledging that they cannot ascertain the Numbers, but we understand

stand the Stock to be considerable, both of Red and Fallow Deer. The Number of Bucks killed in the Season of 1788 was Twenty Brace and a Half; and we are informed by Sir James Tylney Long, that there have been, One Year with another, about Fourteen Brace of Bucks, and Seven Brace of Does, killed for Individuals who claim a Right to Venison from the Forest, exclusive of those killed by Authority from His Majesty.

We have received Representations from the Owners and Occupiers of Lands in Twelve Parishes within and adjoining to the Forest, of the Injury they sustain from the Deer; and requesting that we would recommend to the Legislature the Disafforestation and Inclosure of the Forest, or that the Deer may be removed, or confined within a Park, or Parks. Those Representations, which are inserted in the Appendix, are signed by more than Two hundred Persons, among whom are several of great Property, and of the first Respectability.

Appendix, N^o 22.

N^o 23.

On a Survey of the Timber in the *King's Woods*, taken in the Year 1783, it was found that the whole Number of Oak Trees, from Ten Feet upwards, was 11,055. Of these, 2,760 were reported to be Trees of Thirty Feet and upwards, and to be fit for the Use of the Navy; 7,825 were young Trees, from Thirty Feet down to Ten Feet each; and the rest scrubbed and unthrifty. On the whole, the Number of Oaks was less than Four Trees to the Acre, and of those of Thirty Feet and upwards less than One to an Acre.

The Surveyor whom we employed to take a Plan of these Lands represents the greatest Part of them to be of a strong Loamy Soil, very favourable to the Growth of Oak Timber; and that even those Parts which are of a lighter Soil are productive of fine Oaks. The Situation of the Forest, for Convenience and Cheapness of Carriage of Timber to the Dock Yards, is the most favourable of all His Majesty's Forests, being only Three Miles distant from Ilford Bridge, from whence the River Rodon is navigable to the Thames.

To the Account we have given of the Condition and Management of this Forest, we shall add the Opinion of the late Bamber Gaskoyne, Esquire, who residing many Years on the Borders of the Forest, and being One of the Verderors, had the best Opportunities of being well informed concerning it: Mr. Gaskoyne says, " Much Spoil, much Waste, and piteous Destruction has been committed upon the King's Timber in this Forest; and many Abuses are daily practised to the Injury of the Rights of the Crown. The Neglect and Inattention, if not worse, of the late * Woodward, and the appointing insufficient Under Keepers, have tended to encourage a wanton Waste and Spoliation of the King's Timber, and almost an utter Destruction of his Deer. The Division of Henholt is well adapted, in its Soil, for the Growth of Timber. Great and cruel as the Destruction of the Timber upon this Part of the Forest has been, yet there are now standing many fine and useful Timber Trees, which have been marked by the late Surveyor of the Woods; and it behoves the King's Officers to be very attentive to the Growth and Preservation of the Timber Trees upon this Forest, as, in a few Years, it would be the Supply of Deptford and Woolwich Yards; and, from its Vicinity to those Yards, be a Saving of 50 per Cent. in the Carriage of Timber laid in from distant Parts."

* Mr. Fuller's Predecessor.

From many Circumstances stated in the preceding Part of this Report, it appears, obviously, to be for the Interest of the Public that the Part of this Forest called Henault, in which the Soil, Timber, and Wood belong to the Crown, should be retained, and improved as a Nursery of Timber for the Supply of the Navy.

That Part is situated so near to the River Thames that the Expence of the Carriage of the Timber to the Dock Yards could not exceed 5 s. the Load, which is less than the Expence of Carriage from any other Forest to any of the Dock Yards; and it is so near to London, where the Office for the general Superintendence of the Forests must be kept, that it may be frequently visited by the principal Officers, without much Loss of Time or Expence.

The great Size of some of the Trees now growing upon it affords a convincing Proof of the peculiar Fitness of the Soil for the Growth of Oak. The Money necessary for the Inclosure and Improvement may be raised by the Sale of Part of the old Trees, which ought to be removed as soon as Inclosures shall be made to protect the future Growth. There are some thriving Trees, which, if preserved from Injury, would, at no great Distance of Time, become useful for the Navy; and the Underwood, which must always find a ready Sale in London, would yield a larger Fund than would be required for the Payment of the Officers necessary for the Care and Protection of the Property of the Crown.

The Extent of the open Forest is not inconsiderable, the *King's Woods* in East and West Henault containing by Statute Measure 2,939 Acres, and the rest of the open Forest, in which the Soil belongs to private Proprietors, containing by Computation about 9,000 Acres. In both the Crown has the unlimited Right to keep Deer, and different Parishes and Estates have the Rights of Common which have already been described.

The Stock of both Red and Fallow Deer is considerable; and the Representations made to us by many respectable Owners and many Occupiers of adjoining Estates, shew that great Injury is done to private Property by the Deer, and that a considerable Part of the Country is desirous of their Removal, and willing to give a Compensation to the Crown for a Disafforestation.

We therefore humbly recommend that an Act of Parliament should be passed, by which His Majesty should be enabled to appoint Commissioners, who should be authorized, on the Part of the Crown, to disafforest all or any Part of the Forest; to purchase such Rights to Fuel, or Common of Pasture, in the *King's Woods*, as those entitled to them may be disposed to part with; and to sell such Rights as the Crown possesses over the Property of others in this Forest, or to set off the One against the other, and ascertain the Difference to be paid or received.

If there should remain any Rights to Fuel Wood which cannot be purchased or compensated, Regulations should be made to prevent the destructive Practice of suffering the Persons entitled to them to cut the Wood themselves. Such Quantities as they are found to have a Right to should be cut by the Forest Officers, and delivered, agreeably to the Order of the Court of Exchequer in the 24th of Elizabeth.

Appendix, N^o 17.

The same Commissioners should be empowered to settle and agree with Sir James Tydney Long, concerning his Claims, so as to ascertain his Rights; and, in case that should not be found practicable by private Negotiation, to refer any disputed Matter to Arbitration, or to be determined by amicable Suit, if he should prefer that Mode.

They should also be authorized to settle with those having Rights of Common in the *King's Woods* in East and West Henault, as to the Proportion of those Woods which the Crown should be allowed to inclose for the Growth of Timber, on a Disafforestation, and what Part should still be left open for the Commoners Cattle.

If

If it should be found, notwithstanding the Representations made to us, that the far greater Part of the neighbouring Proprietors, and Occupiers of Land, are, on Account of the Pleasure of the Chase, adverse to a *general* Disafforestation, or to a Disafforestation of the 9,000 Acres before mentioned, in which the Soil does not belong to the Crown, it may, perhaps, be doubtful whether, in a Situation so near to the Capital, an Inclosure of that Part ought to be earnestly desired; but though the Deer should be left in that extensive District, *that* should not prevent an Arrangement for the Disafforestation of East and West Henault (which is entirely separate, and at a considerable Distance, from the other) or of the Estates which have Rights upon it, if that should be desired by the Owners.

In consequence of the general Decrease in the Quantity of Great Timber in this Country, and the Danger of a Want of it for the Supply of the Navy, the Public Interest requires that the Inclosure and Improvement of a Part of the Property of the Crown so fit for the Growth of Timber should not (to use the Expressions in an Act for the Improvement of Wastes) "be disappointed on Account of the Contradiction " of those who have Rights of Common;" which, in this Division of the Forest, are of very little Value, a considerable Part of it being already covered with very thick Wood.

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
March 28th, 1793.

CHAS MIDDLETON, (L. S.)
J N^o CALL, (L. S.)
JOHN FORDYCE, (L. S.)

A P P E N D I X.

A P P E N D I X.

N ^o		Page
1.	E XEMPLIFICATION of a Charter or Grant of Disafforestation of Part of the Forest of Essex, dated 25th March, 5th John; and Confirmation thereof in 8th Edward IV. — — — — —	21
2.	Perambulation of the Forest of Waltham, in 17th Charles I. — — — — —	22
3.	A. Extract from a Survey of the Woods and Underwoods growing, as well upon the King's Lands foreclosed and surrendered, as upon the Lands purchased and exchanged, within the County of Essex, made in 36th Hen. VIII. — — — — —	26
3.	B. Extract from a Survey of the King's Woods in the County of Essex, within Seven or Eight Miles of the Sea or the Thames, made in 1st James I. — — — — —	28
4.	Warrants for a Lease of Lands in the Forest of Waltham, as a Provision for a Priest to officiate in a Chapel built within the Walk of Henholt, 1663 — — — — —	30
5.	Grant to Richard de Monficher and his Heirs, of the Custody of the whole Forest of Essex, and Houses of Havering, &c. temp. Hen. II. — — — — —	31
6.	Grant from John Earl of Oxford to the King, of the Power of appointing the Officers of the Forest of Waltham, during his Majesty's Life, 12 Hen. VIII. — — — — —	32
7.	Grant of the Custody and Stewardship of the Forest of Essex to Edward Earl of Oxford, 1st James I. — — — — —	33
8.	Warrants for Payment of Salaries to the Officers of the Forest of Waltham, 1703 and 1704 — — — — —	34
9.	Grant of the Office of Woodward and Keeper of the King's Woods within the Walks of Chapel Hensault and East Hensault, and Riding Bailiff of the Lordship and Manor of Barking, &c. to John Holmes and Gerfon Holmes, 5th James I. — — — — —	36
10.	The Examination of John Fuller, late Woodward of the King's Woods in the Forest of Waltham — — — — —	37
11.	Letter from John Skirrow, Esquire, Steward of the Forest of Waltham, to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, respecting the Appointment of a Woodward of the King's Woods, on the Resignation of John Fuller — — — — —	42
12.	Answers of Sir James Tyney Long, Baronet, Warden of the Forest of Waltham, to the Enquiries of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue — — — — —	43
13.	A. Extract from the Account of Robert Treswell, Esquire, Surveyor General of his Majesty's Woods, of Monies disbursed by him in the new building of Chapel Hensault Lodge, begun 10th February 1609 — — — — —	46
13.	B. Commission to Robert Barefoot, Woodward, for selling Timber in the King's Woods for building the said Lodge, 5th James I. — — — — —	47
4	14. Warrant	

N ^o		Page
14.	Warrant for repairing the said Lodge in 1630 — — —	47
15.	The Answer of Bamber Gascoyne, Esquire, One of the Verderers of the Forest of Waltham, to the Enquiries of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue — — —	48
16.	Warrant for Richard Lord Viscount Castlemain to make Two Ridings through the King's Woods to a new Lodge built in Henault Walk, and to take Timber and Wood therefrom, of the clear Value of £. 1,000, to his own Use, 24th May 1731 — — —	50
17.	Order of the Court of Exchequer respecting the Claims of the Keepers and other Officers of the Forest of Waltham, to Fee Wood in the Queen's Woods, Trinity Term, 24 Eliz. — — —	51
18.	Claim of Robert Earl of Lindsey, Warden of the Forest of Waltham, at a Justice Seat, holden 22d Charles II. — — —	53
19.	Letter from the Commissioners of the Land Revenue to Sir James Tyloey Long, Baronet; and his Answer thereto — — —	60
20.	Account of Monies expended in Works and Repairs within the Forest of Waltham, and so Payment of the Forest Officers; and also of the Produce of Timber felled there, from the Year 1700 to 1786 — — —	63
21.	State of the Returns of Bucks and Does from His Majesty's Forest of Waltham, from 1783 to 1792 — — —	64
22.	Representations of the Owners and Occupiers of Lands in Twelve Parishes within and adjoining to the Forest of Waltham, to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue — — —	65
23.	State of the Timber in Waltham Forest in the Year 1783 — — —	68

N° 1.

TERTIA pars Paten' de Anno Regni Regis EDWARDI QUARTI OCTAVO. m. 15.

ESSEX' FOREST'—**R**EX Omibz ad quos &c. **SALTUM** Constat nob' & Inspectorem Rotulor' Cancellar' Dñi Johis quondam Regis Angl' pgenitoris nři qđ idem pgenitor' nři Cartam suam fieri fecit in hec verba—**JOHES** Dei Grā Rex Angl' Dñus Hibn' Dux Norman' et Comes Andeg' Archiepūs Epūs Abbātz Comitibz Baronibz Justic' Vicecomitibz Forestar', Prepositis & omibz Ballivis & fidelibz suis Saltū Sciatis Nos deafforestasse de Essex' que est ultra Calceam v'sus aquilonem que tradit de Scorteford v'sus Colceste' usq' ad Bofeum de Wyldehora ubi ad Capud Fossati quod dicitur Haydych jungitur p'dē Calceæ, et exinde ultra Calceam sicut via tendit ad Novum Pontem, et exinde sicut magnum Chiminum tendit usq' in Heyland, Ita qđ tota Foresta infra p'dē Metas contenta et Hoies in ea manentes et Heredes eor' sint deafforestati et libi soluti & quieti in p'p'm de nob' & Hereditibz nřis de omibz que ad Forestam et Forestarios p'tinent, Et qđ capiant & hant omnimod' venacionem quam capere pot'nt infra p'dē Metas—Quare volumus & firmis' p'cipimus qđ p'dē Foresta infra p'dē Metas contenta, et Hoies in ea manentes et Heredes eor' sint deafforestati soluti et quieti de nob' & Hereditibz nřis in p'p'm de omibz que ad Forestam & Forestarios p'tinent, et qđ omnimod' Venacionem infra p'dē Metas capiant et hant quam capere pot'unt sicut p'dēm est, Testibz Dño H. Cantuar' Archiepō, E. Eliens' J. Norwic' & W. London' Epīs G. Fil' Petri Comitis Essex' Com' W. Marescalli R. Com' Leycestr' Willelmo de Braosa et Hugone de Neryill—Dat' & Manum S. p'positi Bre'iaci & Archid' Well' apud Westm' xxv Die Marcij Anno Regni nři quinti. Nos autem Tenorem Irrotulamenti p'dē Tenore p'sencium duximus exemplificand, IN CUJUS &c. T. R. apud Westm' quinto Die Februarij.

REX Omibz ad quos &c. Saltū Inspeimus Lras nřas parentes fēas in hec v'ba, **EDWARDUS** Dei Grā Rex Angl' & Franc' de Dñis Hibn', Omibz ad quos p'sentes Lrē & ven'nt Saltū, **CONSTAT** nob' & Inspectorem Rotulor' &c. ut supra, usq' ibi Anno Regni nři octavo et tunc, **NOS AUTEM** Lras nřas p'dēas ac omīa & singula in eisdem contenta rata hentes & grata, ea p nob' & Hereditibz nřis quantum in nob' est acceptamus & approbamus ac nunc Hoibz infra Metas p'dēas manentibz & eor' Hereditibz ratificamus et confirmamus pot' Lrē p'dē rōnabilir' testantur. IN CUJUS &c. T. R. apud Westm' vj Die Februarij.

p una Marca solut' in Hanag'ro.

This is a true Copy of the Record in the Tower
of London, having been examined.

ROBERT LEMON,

Chief Clerk.

N° 2.

PERAMBULATION of the FOREST of WALTHAM, in the County of Essex, in the 17th Year of King Charles the III.

ESSEX &c. — INQUISITIO capta apud Stratford Langthorne in Com' Essex' Die Mercurij existit' Oñavo die Septembris Anno Rñi Dñi 1681 Carol' Dei grā Angl' Scocie Franc' et Hibñie Rñ Fidei Defensoris Decimo Septimo Coram Thoma Bendish Baronetto Benjamin Ayloffe Baronetto Wilho Roe Mil' Henrico Halcrofte Mil' Wilho Marryn Mil' Gamahel Capell Mil' Jacobo Altham Ar' Wilho Conyers Ar' Thoma Fanshawe Ar' Edfo Keighley Ar' Carew Harvey sñs Mildmay Ar' et Edfo Palmer Ar' tribus Visidarioru' Foreste dñi Dñi Regis de Waltham als dñe Foreste sue de Essex' in Com' Essex' Johne Wright Ar' et Wilho Atwood Ar' Comissionar' dñi Dñi Regis virtute Comissionis ejusdem Dñi Regis & l'ras suas Paten' sub magno Sigillo suo Angl' geren' das' apud Westm' decimo sexto die Augusti Anno Rñi dñi Dñi Regis Decimo Septimo supradño Eis (inter al') direct' ad inquirend' et inveniend' & Sacramenta probor' et legiti' Elomina' et & Sacramenta Testiu' producendor' apud pñd' Inquisicem et & omnes al' modos legitimos omnes et singulos Terminos metas bundas et limites Foreste pñd' qui fuer' vulgariter cognit' fuisse Termin' mete bunde et limites dñe Foreste Anno vicesimo Regal' nup' Regis Jacobi Angl' &c. juxta tenorem ejusdñ' Actus in pñti Parlamento apud Westm' in Com' Midd' modo assmblat' edit' et priv' intulit' " An " Ad fur the certainty of Forests &c. of the Meeres Meeres Lynmits and bounds of the " Forests " et ad oñā al' et singul' faciend' et & implend' in et circa Inquisicem pñd' capiend' et retornand' eademq' faciend' que juxta tenorem dñi Actus faciend' sunt et & implend' assignat' Virtute ejus Comissionis Comissionar' pñdñ fecerunt quoddam Warrant' direct' Vicecomit' Com' Essex' pñd' ad retornand' coram Comissionar' pñdis quinq' vel pluribz Eor' ad Diem et locum pñd' quadraginta et octo probos et leges Homines de Com' pñd' ad inquirend' de et sup' pñdis in eadem Comissione specificat' Ad quem Diem et Locum Richus Luckin Ar' tunc Vicecom' Com' pñd' tam virtute Warr' pñdñ quā virtute Bñs dñi Dñi Rñ de Venire fac' hā in ea pñe direct' retornare Comissionar' pñdis Bñe et Warrant' sua' pñd' Et q' ipse Sandionis exaudivit juxta forma' et Effrōm Bñs et Warrant' pñd' (inter al') Thomam Manwood Gen' Petrum Whetcombe Gen' Johem Sorrell Gen' Johem Levett Gen' Wñm Gray Gen' Thomam Aylett Gen' Franciscum Nicholson Gen' Georgiu' Thorowgood Ar' Thomam Lake Gen' Robñm Brage Gen' Samuel Plume Gen' Georgiu' Gittens Gen' Johem Wright Gen' Wilhm Lake Gen' Wñm Finch Gen' Robñm Dawges Gen' Lany Ross Gen' Edm Fulham Gen' Johem Meade Gen' Georgiu' Sances Gen' Samuel Fretborne Gen' Georgiu' Savill Gen' Henricu' Smith Gen' Edm Digbie Gen' et Edm Hamfrey probos et Leges Hñres de Com' Essex' pñd' QUI quidem Thomas Manwood Petrus Whetcombe Johannes Sorrell Johannes Levett Wilhs Gray Thomas Aylett, Franciscus Nicholson Georgius Thorowgood Thomas Lake Robñus Brage Samuel Plume Georgius Gittens Johes Wright Wilhs Lake Wilhs Finch Robñus Dawges Lany Ross Edm Fulham Johes Meade Georgius Sances Samuel Fretborne Georgius Savill Henricus Smith Edm Digbie et Edm Hamfrey existit' sollemniter exat' Conspuer' Et in pñsentia Comissionar' pñd' ac Thome Coke Ar' Sen' Foreste pñd' Et Rñi Scie Wilh Stanes Wilh Waylett, Johis Gouldinge Thome Winch Rñi Maynard Wilh Johnson Radulphi Barker Wilh Millington Rñi Hadden et Nichi Spackman Regardatoru' Foreste pñd' Necnon in pñsentia Johis Betts Rñi Belch Wilh Wills Jarvass Knight Johis Cox Henrici Bream Wilh Cames Edm Hoby et Wilh Sawdrey Subforestariu' Foreste pñd' (Eisdem Henrico Brame Subrangiatur' Libraria de Haw'inge att Bower et Wilh Wills Subrangiatur' de Eppinge et Woodward' de Suardhose et Woodriden Fee in Com' et Foresta pñd' Sister existit') necnon Gregr' Floade Subrangiatur' de Leighston et Edfo Barry Subrangiatur' de West benecunt ac Joh Knight Sub Forestar' Equitan' totius Foreste pñd' Extencion' ejusdem Comissionis assisen' et attenden' Juratores pñdñ jurati et onerati fuerunt ad inquirend' et inveniend' Oēs et singulos Termin' Metas Bundas et Limites dñe Foreste de Waltham als dñe Foreste de Essex' qui fuerunt vulgariter cognit' fuisse termin' Mete Bundae et Limites ejusdem Foreste pñdñ Anno vicesimo Regni dñi Jacobi nuper Rñ Angl' &c. ut pñfertur Qui quidem Juratores tam & visam sup' & perambulacem suam quā & Sacra diversoru' Testiu' fide dignor' apud Inquisicem pñdam pducunt et jurator' in pñsentia Eorundem Comissionariu' Jurator' et Officioru' Foreste pñd' dicunt sup' Sacra sua QUOD Oēs et singuli termin' Mete Bundae et limites dñe Foreste de Waltham als Foreste de Essex in Com' pñd' qui fuerunt vulgariter cognit' fuisse termin' Mete bunde et limites ejusdem Foreste pñdñ Anno vicesimo Regni dñi Jacobi nup'

Rñ

Re Angl' &c. fuerunt et in eodem Anno viceſimo vulgariter cognit' fuerunt fuiſſe ut ſequitur (via) dñi termini Metæ bunde et limites dñe Foreſte inceperunt in eodem Anno viceſimo ad Pontem de Starford vocat' le Bow ſub quo currit Rivus de Lee Et ſic eundo in Hundred' de Becontree ꝑ' Altam Regiam Viam uſq' Ilford magnum Et ab Ilford magna directe ꝑ' eand' altam Regiam Viam ducent' v'ſus Rūmford uſq' quoddam quadriui' vocat' the ſower Wantes ubi nup' locat' fuit et adhuc exiſtit quedam Coſta Ceti vocat' the Whalebone ad quod quidem quadriui' una via iode ducit ex ꝑ'te Auſtral' v'ſe Dagenham Et al' via inde ex ꝑ'te boreal' verſus Collier Row Et ſic eundo recte a Quadriui' p'd' in et ꝑ' ſtam Altam Regiam Viam ducent' v'ſus Rūmford p'd' uſq' quend' Venellam vocat' Beanes Land Lane Ad Caput ejuſ Venelle quodam Lapis ſive Petra Terminalis modo ponit' et erecta eſt inſculpta et nominata Havering Stone Et ſic eundo in Venella p'd' inter quaſd' Terras vocat' Beanes Land ad finiſtram uſq' quaſd' al' Terr' vocat' Twenty Acres ꝑ'cell' Terrar' Dominical' Manerij de Markes Et ſic retornand' in Venella p'd' inter p'd' Terr' voc' Beanes Land ex ꝑ'te Auſtral' et p'd' al' Terras vocat' Twenty Acres ex parte Boreal' uſq' ad et in p'd' Viam ducent' a Quadriui' p'dco v'ſus Collier Row p'd' Et ſic eundo in p'd' via ducent' a p'dco Quadriui' v'ſ' Collier Row p'd' ꝑ' et ꝑ'pe Scitum ſive Domum Manſional' dñi Manij de Markes ad quend' Ulmu' Cuſce ſignificat' creſcen' ad Dextram ejuſdem vie ubi qued' Janua nunc exiſtit ducent' a p'd' via in quand' Warren' vocat' Markes Warren Ad quam Janua' modo ponitur et erecta eſt quid' al' Lapis ſive Petra Terminal' inſculpt' et noiāt' Marks Stone Et ab inde Eundo in Warren' p'dco directe verſus Orientem ꝑ' Bundas dividen' dñam ꝑ'ochia' de Dagenham a Librate de Haveringe aut Bower uſq' quend' Angulu' in ead' Warren' ubi modo ponitur et erect' quid' al' Lapis ſive Petra Terminalis inſculpt' et nominat' Warren Stone Et ab inde ꝑ' p'dcas Bundas Dividentes dñam ꝑ'ochia' de Dagenham a Librate de Haveringe p'd' uſq' Collier Row p'd' ad quend' Locum ibim ꝑ'pe Meſſuagiū' vocat' Captivus ubi modo ponitur et erect' eſt quid' al' Lapis ſive Petra Terminal' inſculpt' et noiāt' Collier Row Stone Et ab inde deorſum ꝑ' dñas Meras et Bundas dividentes Pöchiam de Dagenham p'd' a Librate de Haveringe aut Bower p'd' uſq' ad Occidental' Angulu' Parci dñi Dñi Regis vocat' Haveringe Parke Ad qua'quid' Occidental' Angul' comiter vocat' Haveringe Parke Corner quid' al' Lapis ſive Petra Terminal' modo ponitur et erect' eſt inſculpt' et noiāt' Parke Corner Stone Et a p'd' Lapide ſive Petra vocat' Parke Corner Stone Termini Metæ Bundæ et Limites Foreſte p'd' ulterius ſe extendunt et in eod' Anno Viceſimo dñi nup' Rē Jacobi Angl' &c. Se extendebant et cognat' fuer' ſe extendere ꝑ' Palos et Coſtas Parci p'd' vocat' Haveringe Parke uſq' ad quend' Rivolu' vocat' et cōter cognit' ꝑ' nomen de Bourne Brooke Et ab inde Eundo ꝑ' Ripas ejuſd' Rivoli uſq' ad Domu' cujuſd' Robti Makin in Pöchia de Navelock juxta qua' Domum quid' al' Lapis ſive Petra Terminal' modo ponitur et erect' eſt inſculpt' et noiāt' Navelock Stone Et ab inde ad Dextram vertendo reſiſta p'd' Domu' ꝑ' Sepem et Coſtas Cujuſd' Comuniæ vocat' Navelock Coſton directe ad Janua' vocat' Richard's Gate ꝑ'pe quam Januam ſiſtit quidm' al' Lapis ſive Petra Terminal' modo ponitur et erect' eſt inſculpt' et nominat' Richard's Stone Et ab inde ꝑ' Sepem Terrar' dñi Robti Makin ducent' directe ad Janua' vocat' Overmeadgate Et ab inde ad Rivu' de Rodon Et ab inde ꝑ' Rivu' p'd' uſq' ad Pontem de Aybudge ab Alibrigg et tranſeundo Pontem p'd' ꝑ' altam Regiæ Viam recte ducent' ad Fritham Pöchia' de Thoydon-Boys Et ſic ꝑ'grediend' ꝑ' Regiæ via' p'd' ad Domu' Manſional' Reſtoris de Thoydon-Boys uſq' ad Januam vocat' Thoydon Gate Gate Et inde ꝑ' Sepem vocat' Purlieu-Hedge ad Angulu' cujuſd' ſcpis vocat' Pierſhorne Corner atq' ita ꝑ' Sepem p'd' vocat' Purlieu Hedge uſq' ad finem cujuſd' Venelle vocat' Hawcock Lane Et ſic ad Ripam ꝑ'pe finem Villæ de Eppinge vocat' Purlieu Banck Et ſic eundo ꝑ' Ripam p'd' uſq' ad Locum vocat' Bennett's Corner ſecundum bundas limites et Diviſiones ꝑ'ochiar' de Eppinge et Thoydon Gaſton includent' infra Foreſtam p'dcam totam ꝑ'ochiam de Eppinge jacen' infra Ripam p'd' et excludent' extra Foreſtam totam ꝑ'ochiam de Thoydon Gaſton Et ſic eundo ꝑ' Ripa' p'd' ad finem Venelle vocat' Duck Lane atq' ita ad Angulu' Magni valli vocat' Thornewood Conſon Et ibim eundo ꝑ' Ripam p'd' vocat' Purlieu Banck jacen' juxta ſepem ex Auſtral' parte Coſton' p'd' uſq' ad quend' Rivolum qui decurrit a ſoſſa jacen' ſub' ſepem p'dcam ſe ꝑ'ſeꝑ' Ripam vocat' Purlieu Banck ꝑ'pe quand' Ulmu' que eſt ſola Bundaria et Metæ Terminal' inter ꝑ'ochiam de Eppinge p'd' et Northweald Baſſett Ac etiam inter duo dimid' Hundred' de Harlow et Waltham Et ulterius eundo ꝑ' Rivolu' p'd' ad ſoſſam ante et ꝑ'prie Domu' Manſional' cujuſd' Williſmi Spranger ſciatur ſuper Coſtam valli et Conſone de Thornewood Coſton p'dca' Et ab inde retornand' ꝑ' Poſſum p'd' uſq' ad Domu' Manſional' cujuſd' Daniel' Hudſon ſiſtit ſciatur ad Coſtam Conſone p'd' Et ſic ꝑ' Metes et Diviſiones Dividentes p'd' duo dimid' Hundred' de Harlow et Waltham ad quand' Liſum Hayham vocat' Lincley Gate includent' infra Foreſtam dñam ꝑ'cella valli ſive Conſe vocat' Thornewood Conſon ſicut jacet infra Rivu' p'd' Ac etiam includent' infra Foreſtam p'd' p'dcam Teſtum dñi Daniel' Hudſon et quand' Grovetam vocat' Halſet-Grove Ac oīs et ſingul' ſcpis et Tenta ibim jacen' infra dñi dimid' Hundred' de Waltham Et ſic eundo ad Janua' vocat' Lincley Gate ſurſum quand' peciam Terr' vocat' Lincley Metes

Merles Et ab inde directe transeunt Ripam Fluvij vocat' Millmeade Broolke & Sepem vocat' Eastfield hedge ad Locum vocat' Lynneholes Corner Et sic transeunt Regiam viam ducent' ad Eecham de Eppinge usq' ad Pulcroit ducent' ad Pontem vocat' Prynbridge Asq' ita eundo de Ponte p'd' vocat' Prynbridge & Sepem vocat' Furlien Hedge ad Janus' vocat' Cloggetts Gate intrant' in Alkam Regiam viam ducentem ad Locum vocat' Siviars Grene Et sic defrudent' in Regia via vocat' Kennetts Laot directe usq' ad Valtum sive Cothun' vocat' Bredley Cothun Et sup' Collam ejusd' Valti sive Cothun vocat' Bradley Cothun circumuadent Hamletia de Roydon usq' Rivu' de Lee p'd' Et inde ad Angul' Mariscet vocat' Ody Msh Et sic transeunt Rivu' p'd' de Lee includen' infra Forellam tota illu' Mariscu' vocat' Hollyfield Marth usq' ad Pratum vocat' Le Frythie Et sic transeunt Le Frythie apud Locum vocat' the Shire Lake ad Mariscu' vocat' Hooke's Marth includen' infra Forellam p'd' totos illos Mariscos vocat' Hooke's Marth & Normsh Et sic eundo & Rivu' de Lee sicut includen' totum illum Magau' Mariscu' vocat' Waltham Great Msh Et sic transeundo Follam sive ad Pontem vocat' Smalley bridge extenden' ad Collam ejusd' Pontis deorsum & follam sive Rivu' delectu- tem ad Dextram Alte Regie vie ducent' ad Waltham Abbey usq' ad Coldhall et itatim ultra Coldhall vertendo & Follam sive Rivu' qui dividit Comitatus de Essex' et Hertford' ad Rivu' sicut includen' infra Forella' p'd' totum illud Pratum sive Mariscum vocat' Caswardes Et ab inde ad quend' Locu' vocat' Cobbing Mouth Et ab inde & Rivu' p'd' de Lee ad Pratu' vocat' Speocer's Meade Et sic p'cedendi & Rivu' p'd' ad Sywardstoneford Et ibi transeundo Mariscum vocat' Ware Marth ad Follam vocat' Mardich Et sic p'cedendi & Mardich usq' ad Rivu' de Lee p'd' Et ab inde & Rivu' p'd' usq' Broadmeade in p'chia de Wal- thamflow Et ab inde & Rivu' p'd' ad Pontem vocat' Lockbridge modo disrupt' ubi nunc pro Passagio usitatur Traiectus Anglice a Ferry Et ab inde & eundem Rivu' de Lee ad primu' nomicos Pontem de Stratford Bow comiter cognit' & aomen de Bowbridge— ET Juratores p'd' ulterius dicunt Super Sacramens sua p'd' q' Forella dñi Dñi Regia de Waltham sibi dñs Forella Dñi Regia de Essex' in p'd' Com' Essex' se extendebat in dño Anno vicelesimo Regni nup' Rē Jacobi Angl' &c. p' ut sup'ius & p'd' terminos meas bundas et limites dividit et exprimit et non ultra—Et q' p'd' Termini Mete buode et limites Forelle p'd' superius mencionat' et expressi in dño Anno vicelesimo nup' Rē Jacobi Angl' &c. fuerunt et vulgariter cognit' et reputat' fuerunt veri et certi Termini Mete buode et Limites infra quos Forella p'd' terminat' bundat' et limitat' suis et alios ampliores vel largiores Ter- minos metas bundas et limites Forelle p'd' in dño Anno vicelesimo nup' Rē Jacobi Angl' &c. Forella p'd' non habuit prout Juratoribus p'd' ullo modo consilare poterit Et Juratores p'd' ulterius dicunt Super Sacra sua p'd' q' in Hundred' de Becontree p'd' in p'dco Anno vice- simo nup' Rē Jacobi Angl' &c. remanserunt integre infra Forellam p'd' Vill' de Wanstead Leigham Walthamflow et Woodford Et quod Ville de Stratford Wetham Eastham Ilford Parva Ilford Magoa Barkeinge et Dagenham in Hundred de Becontree p'd' ad tunc p'prie remanserunt extra Forellam p'd' (viz') Oēs Terre Bosci et Hereditamenta earund' Villar' sicut jacent ad Dextra' alte Regie vie p'd' ducent' a ponte de Stratford Le Bow p'd' versus Rumbord p'd' Et p' p'prie ad tunc remanserunt infra Forellam p'd' (viz') Oēs et singul' Terr' Bosci et Heredi- tamenta Villaru' p'd' ear' ad Sinistram Regie vie p'd' got sup'ius & p'prie meas et bundas dividuntur Et q' in p'dco Anno vicelesimo dñi Dñi nup' Rē Jacobi Angl' &c. Libtas de Havering att Bower in Com' p'd' Et parce ibi Cothter vocat' Haveringe Parke unacum Omnibz al' Terr' Tenis Boscis et Hereditamentis in Horrochurch Romford et Haveringe in dño Com' Essex' et in ceteris p'ochijs et Membris Appendicij dñe Libtas de Haveringe remanserunt integre extra Forellam p'd' Et q' in eodem Anno vicelesimo dñi Dñi nup' Rē Jacobi Angl' &c. in Hundred' de Onger p'd' remanserunt integre infra Forellam p'd' Villa de Luffton ab Loughton Chigwell Lamborne et Stapleford Abbotts Et quod Ville de Navestack et Thoydon Boys in p'dco Hundred' de Onger p' p'prie infra Forellam p'd' et p' p'prie extra Forellam p'd' ut sup'ius & metas et bundas p'd' p'prie dividuntur Et q' oēs Residue Villar' infra Hundred' de Onger p'd' in eod' Anno vicelesimo supradco fuerunt et remanserunt totaliter extra Forellam p'd' Et q' totu' Dimid' Hundred' de Waltham p'd' in dño Anno vicelesimo dñi nup' Rē Jacobi Angl' &c. cum omibz Terris Boscis et Hereditamentis in sep'alibz Villis infra dñd' dimid' Hundred' remanserunt integre infra Forellam p'd' aliis Terre aliquos p'prie vel p'prie jacent' infra Dimid' Hundred' p'd' & Aliquis Cartas Deaforellantur q' Juratoribz p'd' consilare non fecerunt Et q' in eod' Anno vicelesimo nup' Rē Jacobi Angl' &c. totum Dimid' Hundred' de Harlow p'd' et Hundred' de Uttlesford Hinckford Lexede Tendering Deagie Witham Chelmsford Dunmowe Claveringe Freshwell Chafford Barstable Thurstable Rochford et Win- three in p'd' Com' Essex' et oēs Ville et p'chie cum suis membris et Appendicij univ'is et singulis et quibzlibet Eor' cum omibz Terr' pratis Pasturis Boscis Tenis et Hereditamentis quibzlibet in Villis et p'ochijs Hundredor' ultim' mencionat' remanserunt integre extra Forellam p'd' Et Juratores p'd' ulterius sup' Sacra sua p'd' dicunt q' in dño Anno vicelesimo

R^{oi} Regis Jacobi suprad^{icti} et antea ut pred^{icte} infra Memoria' Homⁱⁿ aliquas al' sine plures Foreſtas vel Foreſta' fuiſſe in c^o Com^{itatus} Eſſex' p^{re}terquam Foreſta p^{re}d^{icta} ſic ut ſup^{er}ius limitat' et bundat' non inveniunt nec invenire poſſunt IN CUJUS Rei Teſtimoniu' tam Commiſſionar' p^{re}ſat^{um} quam Juratores p^{re}d^{icti} Manus et Sigilla ſua his p^{re}ſentibus Subſcripſerunt & Appoſuerunt.

(L. S.) Tho. Bendyſhe.
(L. S.) Benj. Aylſſe,
(L. S.) W. Rowe.
(L. S.) He. Holcroft.
(L. S.) W^m Martin.
(L. S.) William Conyers.

(L. S.) Tho. Fanthawe.
(L. S.) E. Kyghley Viridarius.
(L. S.) Car. Herry als Mildmay Viridiar'
(L. S.) Edward Palmer Vir'
(L. S.) Jo. Wright.
(L. S.) William Atwood.

Tho. Manwood.
P^{re}ter Whitcombe.
John Sorell.
John Leves.
W^m Gray.
Thomas Aylett.
George Thorogood.
Robert Bragge.

Francis Nicholſon.
Tho. Lake.
Samuel Plume.
George Gitters.
Jo. Wright.
W^m Finch.
William Lake.
John Meade.
Robert Dawgs.

Lany Rous.
Edward Fulham.
Georg. Sances.
Samuel Freeborne.
George Savell.
Henry Smith.
Edward Digbie.
Edward Humfrey.

NOS Regardatores Foreſte de Waltham als Foreſte de Eſſex' infra ſcripſe' quor'
Noſa Subſcribuntur ſimul cum alijs Regardatores' et Officiar' Foreſte p^{re}d^{icta} infra
nolar' p^{re}ſentes Attenden' & Aſſiten' fuimus ad Cap^{ut}em hujus Inquiſitionis ac
ad Viſu' & Perambulac^{ionem} Terminor' Metar' Bundar' & Limitu' Foreſt' p^{re}d^{icta} ut
interius ſit mencionat'.

Richard Maynard,
Tho. Goulding.
William Waylet.
Edmond Cooke.
William Johnſon.
Ralph Barker.

Examined with the original Inquiſition
in the Office of Petty Bag,
by P. PARRY,
One of the Clerks in the ſaid Office.

N^o 3 A.

COM' ESSEX.

{ The Survey of all and Singuler the Woodes and Underwoodes growing in and upon all the landes and Possessions appertaininge & belonging as well unto the Kinges Majesties landes suppressed and surrendered as also his gracs landes purchas'd and exchanged within the Countie of Essex viewed by George Maxey and Wilkin Mikkemay Woodward appointed there for the same, made in the xxvith Yere of the reigne of Sou'aignt Lorde Kinge Henry the eight as hereafter specially enliuyth

That is to saye

The late Houshes of Barkinge.

- Forste, in a certen Comen in the Forrest of Waltham n^oe hill called Greate Hoghill must for Hornebeame Woodes well sett with Oke for Husbandrye, very moche vnto of blake Thorne, for lately lopped cont' lxiij Acr' one roode at xliij liij^s the Acce — } Acres — lxiij.
Money — xliij.⁶
- Item, in the same Comen a certen hill called Woodmans hill CCliij Acr' well sett with husbandes of Oke and the rest with hornebeame and blacke busches worth x^s the Acr' by estimation to be solde — } Acres — CCliij.
Money — Cxxviii.⁶
- Item, ther is a hill called. hington's hill containing liii. xii Acres iii rodes the greater parte hornebeame many Okes well husbanded many thornes at x^s the Acr' — } Acres — liii. xii.
Money — xlvj. viij. ⁶ viij. ^d
- Item, a hill called Derelop hill well sett with Starlage Oke for Timber and hornebeame many busches containinge xxxliij Acr' at vi^s, viij^s, the Acce amounteth to — } Acres — xxxliij.
Money — x⁶, vi^s, viij. ^d
- Item, there is a hill called Posterspitbusches well sett with Oken husbandes and hornebeame conceyninge lxiiij Acr' iii roodes at xliij liij^s, the Acce — } Acres — lxiiij.
Money —
- Item, a hill called Coghill sett with straglynce treex and hornebeame Cont' xliij Acr' iii rode at xliij liij^s the Acce — } Acres — xliij.
Money —
- Item, a hill or plant of Wood—Chepote hill wth one peece at the feich gace and a peece at greate goldhurst gace cont' in the hode xliij Acr' sett as well with Oke as with hornebeame valued at xx^s the Acce — } Acres — xliij.
Money —
- Item, Ravenspohkehill cont' lxvij Acres d^s valued at x^s the Acce well sett with husbandes of Oke and hornebeame — } Acres — lxvij d^s.
Money —
- Item, Buckezhornehill cont' lxxviii Acr' worth by estimation xx^s. the Acr' many busches — } Acr' — lxxviii.
Money —
- Item, Srowande busches or hill, well sett wth Starlage Treex of Oke and hornebeame cont' by est^l lxliij Acr' value at xvi^s. the Acce to be sold which amounteth to — } Acr' — lxliij.
Money —
- Item, a hill called Martens busches cont' liii. xi Acres worth by estimation xx^s. the Acce — } Acres — liii. xi.
Money —

Item,

Item, all the Wood and Timber growinge on and upon the playne betwene Strounde and M'tens and from M'tenes to Chigwell-waye, with gravelpit buschetz and pee of Stewardz Wood w th xxx ⁱⁱ tree betwixt M'tenes buschetz and Goffez ar worth by estimation to be solde for	£ vi.
Item, Beche hill sett with straglynge Trees of Oke and borne-beame cont' by estimation iii.ii. Acres d ^r at xviii ^s . the Acre amounteth in the hole to	Acre - iii.ii. d ^r Money -
Item, Collirowe hill cont' iii.ii.ii. Acr' d ^r of Wood and Under-wood worth xv ^s . the Acre	Acre - iii.ii.ii. d ^r Money -
Item, a hill called Penny hill wherein cont' a hundredth Tree valued by estimation at xli ^s the tree w th amounteth to	C ^s
Item, the Wood within Chapell Dyeb cont' by estimation xli. Acres d ^r valued at xxvi ^s , viii ^s . the Acre	Acre - xli. Money -
Item, there be certain Trees growinge on the playne within Chapell Diche valued at	xl ^s .
Item, a Wood called Crekelwood, cont' by est ^t xx Acres or there aboutes all set with younge Timber muche fayre Springe for herdelinge. The Miller and Straforde brigs hath taken moil pee of the best manner for Reparacons valued at xx ^s . the Acre	Acre - xx. Money - xx.
Item, a grove called leyffons grove cont' vi Acr' of xvi yerres growth at xli ^s , iii ^s . the Acre	Acre - vi Money -
Item, a grove called Blakes grove cont' in three feu'all peeces hedged, and felled by the late Monast ^r of Barkinge cont' xxxiii. Acres a rodd, of vi yerres growth, not mete to be solde at vi ^s the Acre	Acre - xxxiii. Acr. Money -
Item, a Wood called Cocketts highwood cont' iii.ii. Acr' d ^r one roode of iii yerres growth, valued at ii ^s . the Acre. the fens well kepte	Acre - iii.ii. Acr. d ^r one roode. Money.

Extracted from a Survey late in the Possession of John Pitt, Esq^r. late Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods, and lent to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue by William Morton Pitt, Esquire.

N^o 3 B.

ESSEX &c. AN ESTIMATIVE SURVEY of all the Kinges Ma^{ties} Woodes within the Countie of Essex, beinge within feaven or eight Miles of the Sea or the Teme taken by me John Meade deputie Surveior of S^r Henry Maynarde Knight his Ma^{ties} gen^{all} Surveior of all the Kinges Ma^{ties} Landes within the Countie of Essex this thirteenth day of Marche in the yeare of the Raignt of our most gracious Sou^{er}eigne Lord James by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland Kinge defender of the Faith, &c. that is to say of England France and Ireland the first and of Scotland the feaven and thirteth, as followeth,

ESTHAM and WESTHAM

There is one Wodd lyinge in the said Parishes of Estham and Westham in this Countie called Hamfridhe conteyninge by Estima^{tion} one hundred Acres, chon halfe thereof was felled the last yeare and thother halfe is now in felling: it lyeth within three Miles of the Teme and in or nere unto Waltham Forrest, and is in less unto one Miles Colfoss Widdowe — } C. Acres.

LAYTON

There is one Wood inclosed lyinge within the Parish of Layton within Waltham Forrest and within three Miles of the Teme called Wall-Wodd conteyninge by estima^{tion} an hundred and twentie Acres beinge well fet with tumber tres and resonablye well with Underwood of the grouche of fyftee or three score years, but much wasted and spoiled of late yeares. This Wood is out of leas and was of late Challenged by M^r Ryder owner of the Mannor of Layton and was in fute in her late Ma^{ties} tyme — } Cxx. Acres.

THE MANNOR of BARKINGE.

There is belonginge unto this Mannor one Wodd called Shackmans sh^{ch} Shuckmans Groves conteyninge by estima^{tion} fourtene Acres felled about feaven yeares past: it lyeth within three Miles of the Teme in Waltham Forrest, and is in less for certeyne yeares to com to one Nicholas Mewce of Barkinge — } xiiii. Acres.

There is one other Wodd called Layfoss grove conteyninge by estima^{tion} tenne Acres felled the last yeare: it lyeth in Waltham Forrest within three Miles of the Teme and is in less unto the said Nicholas Mewce for tenne or twelve yeares yet to com — } x. Acres.

There is alsoe belonginge unto this Manne twoe other Woodes called Knightons, conteyninge about twelve Acres felled within thefe two yeares: They lie within three Miles of the Teme and are in less unto S^r George Harvie Knight levetenant of the tower — } xii. Acres.

MEMORAND^{um} that there are in Waltham Forrest, within four Miles of the Teme, divers Wodde Growndes belonginge unto the late Abbey of Barking, lyinge in the Con^{vent} of the same Forrest, never inclosed, out of which grownds the late Abbesse of Barking and her Predecessors have allowaies, in there tymes, had a great part of the firewood which they spent in the Abbie of Barking, which Wodd grounds I have thought good to fet downe particularlie as followeth.

IMPRIMIS one p^{ar}cell of Woddground lyinge in the Con^{vent} in the said Forrest called great hogghill well fet with Okes hardbeames and other Wodd conteyninge by estima^{tion} — } lxiiii. Acres.

Item in the Conson in the same Forrest one other $\frac{1}{4}$ cell of Woodground called Woodmans hill well sett with Okes and other Trees conteyninge by estimation	CCl. Acres.
Item in the same Conson one other $\frac{1}{4}$ cell of Woodground called Hingfons hill well sett with Okes Hardbeames and other Trees conteyninge by estimation	an liii. Acres.
Item one other parcell of Woodground in the same Conson called Derloppe well sett with husbandree Okes conteyninge by estimation	xxx. Acres.
Item in the same Conson within the said Forrest one other $\frac{1}{4}$ cell of Woodground called Potterpithill well sett with Oke and other Wood conteyninge by estimation	lxx. Acres.
Item in the same Conson one other $\frac{1}{4}$ cell of Woodground called hogghill well sett with Oke hardbeame and other Wood conteyninge by estimation	xxiii. Acres.
Item one other $\frac{1}{4}$ cell of Woodground in the same Conson well sett with Oke Hardbeame and other Trees conteyninge by estimation	xl. Acres.
Item one other $\frac{1}{4}$ cell of Woodground in the same Forrest and Conson called Harthorne hill well sett with Trees conteyninge by estimation	lxxx. Acres.
Item in the said Forrest and Conson one other Woodground called Ravens Oke hill well sett with husbandree Trees conteyninge by estimation	lx. Acres.
Item one other $\frac{1}{4}$ cell of Woodground in the said Forrest & Conson called the Stround bushes well sett with Wood conteyninge by estimation	liiii. Acres.
Item one other $\frac{1}{4}$ cell of Woodground in the said Forrest & Conson called Martens bushes well sett with Okes and Hardbeames conteyninge by estimation	lxxx. Acres.
Item one other $\frac{1}{4}$ cell of Woodground in the same Conson called Bechehill well sett with hardbeames and other Trees conteyninge by estimation	lxxx. Acres.
Item one other $\frac{1}{4}$ cell of Woodground in the same Conson called Collier Rowe well sett with trees conteyninge by estimation	lxxx. Acres.
Item one other $\frac{1}{4}$ cell of Woodground in the said Forrest sometimes inclosed lyinge within Chappell dicke now open unto the said Conson well sett with Trees conteyninge by estimation	xx. Acres.
Suma totall of the Wooddes upon the Conson	M. xxi. Acres.

MEMORAND^o that the Woodde in all these seu'all Woodgrounds above mencioned lyinge in the Conson is Walsam Forrest is to be taken of the loppinges and toppinges of the trees growinge in the same, and not otherwise because they cannot be inclosed.

MEMORAND^o alsoe that the Woddwardes of these Woddde doe informe me that there is yerlie allowed out of the same an hundred and fortie loades of Wodde for see wodd.

$\frac{1}{4}$ rec Jochem Mead Deputaru
surveyor Com^o p^odicti.

Extracted from a Survey late in the Possession of John Pitt Esquire, late Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods, and sent to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue by William Morton Pitt, Esquire.

NAMES of the KING'S WOODS in WALTHAM FOREST, mentioned in the foregoing Surveys, taken in the 36th of Henry the VIIth, and 1st of James the Ist, with such of the Names inserted in a Plan of the said Woods, taken by Order of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue in the Year 1791 (according to the Information received by the Surveyor from the Woodward and Keepers) as appear to agree with the Names in the said old Surveys.

In Survey in 36 Hen. VIII.	In Survey in 1 Ja. I.	In Survey in 1791.
Greene Hog Hill. Woodmans Hill. Hinglons Hill. Derelop Hill. Potterpitt Buschez. Coghill. * Chepcoote Hill, with One Pece at the Frith Gate, and a Pece at Great Goldhurst Gate.	Great Hogg Hill. Woodmans Hill. Hinglons Hill. Dereloppe. Potterpitt Hill. Hogg Hill. One other pcell of Wood Ground in the same Conson.	Hog Hill Wood. Woodmans Hill Wood. Hensfons Hill. Daylop Hill. Hog Hill Wood. * <i>Not.</i> This is supposed to be near the Inn called the Sheep Cotes Inn, near Collier Row.
† Ravensfoke Hill. Buckeshorne Hill. Strounde Buschez or Hill. Martens Buschez. The Plaine between Strounde & Martens, & from Mar- tens to Chigwell Way, with Gravel Pit Buschez & for of Strwardz Wood, and betwixt Martens Buschez & Goffez.	† Ravensfoke Hill. Harchorse Hill. Stround Buschez. Martens Buschez.	{ <i>Not.</i> Part of Fence Piece Farm was taken out of Ravensfoke Hill. Vide N ^o 4 in this Appendix. Great Stroud. Little Stroud. The Martins Wood.
Beche Hill. Collirowe Hill. Penny Hill.	Beche Hill. Collier Rowe.	{ Great Beech Hill. Little Beech Hill. Collier Row Furzes. Penny Hill Wood.
The Wood within Chapell Dych.	One other pcell of Wood Ground sometimes inclosed lying within Chapell Diche now open unto the Conson.	Chapel Lodge Farm.

N^o 4.

(Signed) Charles R.

Barking in
Waltham
Forest.
Land for a
Cemetary there.

RIGHT Trusty and R^o Welbeloved Cousin and Counsellor & Right Trusty and Welbeloved Councello^r Wee Greet yo^r well. WHEREAS humble Suit hath bin made unto us that for the better convenience of Serving God and the ease of y^r Aged Weakke Lane & others belonging to the wide parish of Barking in o^r County of Essex, Wee would be graciously pleased to condiscend to some competent provision for a Pious and Orthodox Priest to officiate in a certayne Edifice or Chappell built on o^r Wall w^{thin} the Walke of Henholt in y^r said Parish, Wee have thought fitt to Grant their said humble Request, and do accordingly hereby signify o^r Pleasure unto you, Authorising you or either of you to give directions for y^r passing of a Lease unto some persons to be named by the Pec^r of one Acre of Ground already inclosed, whereupon the said Chappell is lately Erected wth a Curtilage adjoining to the same, and of Sixty Acres of Ground to bee taken out of the Waits and Common ground of the Forest, w^{thin} y^r said parish, whereof four Acres at Getham's Corner, near y^r s^t Chappell, and about Thirty Acres at Strawberry hills, and the residue out of Ravens Oake hill, all to be sett out by you, or one of You,

wth the assistance of o^r Surveyor Gen^l. The said Lease to be made for such Terme of Yeares, at such Yearly Rent, and under such Conditions as you or either of you shall thinke fit. And for so doing this shalbe yo^r Warr^t. Given at o^r Co^r at Whitehall the 21th of July 1663, in the fifteenth yeare of o^r Raigne.

By his Ma^y Comnd

WILL. MORICE.

S^r Charles Harbord

I have rec^d his Ma^y directions under his Signet & Signe Manuali (the Copy whereof is hereto annexed) whereby hee is pleased that a Lease shalbe passed to some persons to be noised by the Inhabitants of great Ilford Ward in the parish of Barking in Essex, Of an Acre of ground already Inclosed & a Chappell wth a small Curtilage adjoining erected thereon And of 60 Acres of Ground to be taken out of the Waits & Common grounds of y^e Forest of Waltham (as they are mentioned in his Ma^y said Warrant) which are to be inclosed and applied for y^e maintenance of a Minister for the benefit of those Inhabitants who live far distant from the Mother Church of Barking: I pray you to survey the same, setting out the particular Metes & boundaries thereof and put a value thereupon; And to make out a Com^{ss}at thereof, in order to a Lease to be made to the persons to be noised as aforesaid for the Terme of yeares, And to certify me what Rent you conceive fit to be reserved, and the Provisions and Covenants necessary to be inserted in that Lease, and what else you thinke needfull to be considered therein for his Ma^y Service and these Inhabitants.—For wth &c. Aug^o 24. 1663.

T. SOUTHAMPTON.

A true Copy of the Entry in the Office of
His Majesty's Surveyor General.

W^m HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

N^o 5.

CARTÆ ANTIQUÆ. AA. n. 37.

HENR' DE GRÆ Rex Angl' &c. Sciatis me reddidisse et concessisse & hac carta mea confirmasse Ric^o de Muschet & Hædibz suis Custodiam totius Forestæ mee de Essexia & Domos^u mear^u d'Hav'ing & aliar^u Domos^u mear^u ubicuq^{ue} fuerint in p^{ar}tē Forestæ cū omⁿibz Parcis meis et cū omⁿibz p^{ar}tenencijs ad eādem Custodiam p^{ar}tenencijs, HENDA & custodienda hereditarie de me & de Hædibz meis sicut antecessores sui illa melius & integrior de meis p^{ar}decessoribz aliquo tempore pacis tenuerunt. Tali vero Condizione qd nullus serviens affit in p^{ar}tē forestæ nisi q^{uo}d Maso^r d^e Ricardi positus, ad illam custodienda^m Pre^{ter} illos qui in Officijs Man^{er}ijs meis feodati servientes fuerint Ipi autem servientes feodati ad p^{ar}tē Ricardum onino sint intendentes & de omⁿibz qui ad Baillias illor^u p^{ar}tenent eidem sicut respondentes et Hædibz suis sicut Capitali Forestario meo de Essexia. Hjs Test^{is}.

This is a true Copy of the Record in the Tower of
London, having been examined.

ROBERT LEMON,
Chief Clerk.

N° 6.

Inter Records in Theſaurario Curie Recepte Scaccarij adſervata, in Baga
indorſatj " ESSEX' Plac' et Clam' Foreſte" viz: in Plalde indorſat'
" Eſſex. Threſie of Oxforde Deade of deſpringe frō the Foreſte of Waltham
" A' 12 H. 8. p. viza Regis. N° IX." continetur ut ſequitur.

O MIBUS Xpi fidelibus ad quos hoc p^{re}ſens Scriptum p^{re}ſentis Johes Comes Oxon'
SALTm CUM ego p^{re}ſat' Comes de et in Officiis Cuſtodis ac Senefcalli totius Foreſte
Dñi Regis de Eſſex' vulgaris' nuncupat' Waltham Foreſt in Com' Eſſex' jure hereditario ſeiſtitus
exiſt' ut de feodo et jure ad quoddam Officiu' Cuſtodis nōſatio conſtitutio et admiſſio cuiuſ-
dam locum tenent' p^{re} tota foreſtam p^{re}ſentem ac unius foreſtarij equitantis et triu' foreſtarij' pe-
dellris' vocat' Yeomen Foſters in tribus ballivatis ejusd' foreſte a tempore quo non extat memo-
ria p^{re}ſentet et p^{re}ſentere dinolcit' Quiquidm locum tenens ac Foreſtarij p^{re}ſentis diſſiſa ſep^{re}ſalia feoda
regarda et emolumenta eiſdem Officiis p^{re}ſentis a p^{re}ſentis tempore haberet et p^{re}ſentis in eiſ-
dem Ac cum p^{re}ſentis Dñs Henric' Rex noſter Anglie modernus in p^{re}ſentis Foreſta re-
creacōis venacōis' cauſa p^{re}ter corpus ſue ſanctitatem p^{re}ſentis Foreſtis p^{re}ſentis et ch^{re}ſia infra Regnu'
ſue' qm plurimu' deſectat' NOV^{re} ITIS me p^{re}ſat' Comitē complacentiam p^{re}ſentis p^{re}ſentis
ſentis Dñi Regis adimplere et quantum in me eſt ampliare aſſentantem dediſſe, et hoc p^{re}ſentis
SCRIPTO meo conceſſiſſe eidem Dñi Regi qd ipſe d^{re}ſante vita ſua omēs huiusmodi locum
tenentem Senefcallum ac Foreſtarios in eadem Foreſta noſabit conſtituet et deputabit quiquidm
locum tenens Senefcallus ac Foreſtarij ſic p^{re} eundem Dñm Regem noſand' et conſtituend' huius
Officia hōbit et exercebunt ex dono et conceſſione p^{re}ſentis Dñi Reg' durante vita ejusd' Dñi
Regis ſeu ad terminu' huiusmodi locum tenentis Senefcalli et Foreſtarij' vel durante bene
placito ipſius Dñi Reg' ſicut ſue Maieſtati videbit' abſq' contradicōne expulſione vel amocione
eor' ſeu eor' alicuj' ab eiſdem Officiis ſeu eor' aliquo p^{re} me p^{re}ſat' Comitē heredes vel assignat'
meos ſiend' E T qd ijdem Senefcallus locum tenens et alij foreſtarij ſic p^{re} eundem Dñm
Regem noſand' conſtituend' et deputand' hōcant omēs ac talia huiusmodi feod' vadia et p^{re}ſentia
qualia aliquis Senefcallus locum tenens ſive foreſtarij p^{re} me vel Antecelſores meos ante hoc tem-
pora fact' aliquo tempore hōerūt ſeu eor' aliquis hōit p^{re}cepit vel gaudiu' ſuit Raciōe Officii
p^{re}ſentis ſeu eor' alicuj' ITA ſem^{re} qd quandocūq' p^{re}ſentis Officia ſeu eor' aliquod poſt deſectū
p^{re}ſentis Dñi Regis p^{re} mortem Reſignacōem vel aliter vacare contigerit tunc bene licebit michi
p^{re}ſat' Comiti et heredi meis locum tenentem meu' et alios Foreſtarios in eadem facere ordinare &
ſubſtituere adeo libere et integre put ego ſeu aliquis Antecelſor' meu' unquā ante hec tempora ſeci
ſeu fecimus Hoc p^{re}ſentis SCRIPTO et conceſſione mea in aliquo non obſtante IN C U J
Rei teſtimoniū huius p^{re}ſentis Scripto meo Sigillu' meu' appoſui DAT' viceſimo ſecundo die
Februarij Anno Regni p^{re}ſentis Dñi Regis nunc Henrici octavi duodecimo.

JOHN OXINFORD.

L. S.

Exiſtat et concordat cum Original'
p^{re} CAR' S. ELLIS Cleric' GEORG'
ROSE Ar' Cuſtod' Recordorum.

N^o 7.Sexta Pars PATEN^r de anno Regni Regis JACOBI primo, m. 38.D. Cor^r sibi & Hered^r
p Edm^r Comite Oxon^r

REX OMIB^z ad quos & Scleris Sciatis qd cum Johes de Vere
nup^r Comes Oxon^r Anno Regis Henrici octavi nup^r Regis Ang-
lie Antecessoris nri quarto hui^z & tenuit sibi & Hereditib^z suis
in p^rsentem Ballivam totius Forest^r sive Essex^r ad quamquidem Ballivam Custod^r Parc^r & Do-
mor^r nror^r de Havering a tempore a quo Contrar^r Memor^r Hominu^r adijunc non erant
p^rvenit & p^rintere debuit actum Offic^r Custod^r & Seneschall^r totius Forest^r in & de Essex^r
in p^rdict^r Com^r Essex^r et Custod^r & Seneschalliam ejusdem Forest^r NOS p^rmissa Considera-
Restituim^r & Concessim^r ac p^rsentem p^r nob^r Hereditib^z & Successorib^z nris Restituim^r &
Concedim^r p^rdicto Con sanguine nro Edwardo modo Comit^r Oxon^r Con sanguineo & Hered^r
Mafculo d^ri Johis nup^r Comit^r Oxon^r TOT p^rdict^r Ballivam totius Forest^r de l^rtra p^rdict^r
ac Custod^r p^rdict^r parc^r & Domos^r nror^r de Havering p^rdict^r ac Offic^r Custod^r & Seneschall^r totius
p^rdict^r Forest^r de Essex^r ac Custod^r & Seneschale^r ejusdem Forest^r cum omib^z Feod^r & Vadis ad
p^rdict^r Ballivam Seneschale^r & Custod^r sive ear^r aliquam ab antiquo p^rintem^r HEND^r & RE-
NEND^r p^rdict^r Ballivam totius Forest^r de Essex^r p^rdict^r ac p^rdict^r Custod^r p^rdict^r Parc^r & Do-
mor^r de Havering p^rdict^r ac p^rdict^r Offic^r Custod^r & Seneschall^r totius p^rdict^r Forest^r ac
Custod^r & Seneschalliam ejusdem Forest^r p^rfar^r Edwardo Comit^r Oxon^r Hereditib^z & Assign^r
suis in p^rsentem cum omib^z Feod^r & Vad^r ejusdem Ballive Seneschale^r & Custodie & cor^r cult^r ab
antiquo p^rintem^r sive p^rectan^r adeo plene libe^r & integre sicut p^rdict^r Johes nup^r Comes Oxon^r
aut aliqui antecessor^r p^rdict^r Comit^r Ballivam Seneschale^r & Custod^r ill^r prius hant aut here
debet VOLUNT^r TAMEN & p^r p^rsentem firm^r p^rceptum^r & mandam^r p^rsentem Edwardo Comit^r
Oxon^r Hereditib^z & Assign^r suis qd quest^r p^rsona & p^rione tempore Consecra^r har^r L^rar^r nror^r
patenciu^r henc occupant vel ex^rcenta hentes occupantes vel ex^rcenta aliquod Offic^r Custod^r
p^rambulationem sive locum aut aliqua offic^r Custod^r p^rambulationes sive loca in circ^r vel infra
Ballivam Forest^r sive p^rdict^r aut Custod^r & Seneschale^r ejusdem Forest^r aut Custod^r Parc^r & Do-
mor^r nror^r p^rdict^r virtute seu colore aliquar^r L^rar^r Patenciu^r sive concession^r p^r nos aut p^r
D^rnam Elizabeth^r nup^r Reginam Angl^r aut aliquem al^r progenitor^r sive antecessor^r nror^r eis aut
eor^r alicui sub magno Sigillo Anglie aut sub aliquo alio Sigillo nro aut aliquo^r progenitor^r sive
Antecessor^r nror^r eis aut eor^r alicui antehac fact^r aut alit^r de certo plene quiete & pacifice here
ex^rcenta & occupare possint & valeat possint & valeant eadem Offic^r Custod^r p^rambulat^r sive
Loc^r eis aut eor^r alicui sic ut p^rsent^r concess^r cum omib^z Vad^r Feod^r Regard^r p^recius & Emolu-
mentis ejusdem Offic^r Custod^r p^rambulat^r sive Loc^r p^rintem^r sive p^rectan^r scdm^r tenorem & effec^r
ear^rdem L^rar^r Patenciu^r sive Concession^r eis aut eor^r alicui inde fact^r absq^r aliqua p^rturbacoe mo-
lestacoe inquietacoe sive gravamine p^rdict^r Edwardi Comit^r Oxon^r Hereditum vel Assignator^r suor^r
aliquo in p^rsentib^z incontrariu^r inde non obtin^r nisi sit p^r assensum nrm^r aut Hereditum vel Suc-
cessor^r nror^r in ea parte prius hnt^r ET p^rdict^r Edwardus Comes Oxon^r p^r se Hereditib^z et assign^r suis
convenit & concedit ad et cum Nob^r Hereditib^z et Successorib^z nris p^r p^rsentem qd ipse p^rsentem Ed-
wardus Comes Oxon^r Heredes & Assign^r sui quiete & pacifice p^rintem^r quamq^r p^rsonam & quali-
p^rsonas tempore consecra^r har^r L^rar^r nror^r Patenciu^r henc occupant vel ex^rcenta hentes occu-
pantes vel ex^rcenta aliquod offic^r p^rambulat^r sive Loc^r aut aliqua offic^r Custod^r p^rambulat^r sive
Loc^r in circ^r vel infra Ballivam Forest^r sive p^rdict^r aut Custod^r & Seneschale^r ejusdem Forest^r
aut in circ^r vel infra custod^r parc^r & Domos^r nror^r p^rdict^r virtute seu colore Aliquar^r L^rar^r
patenciu^r seu concession^r p^r nos aut p^r D^rnam Elizabeth^r nup^r Reginam Anglie aut aliquem al^r
p^rdecessor^r nror^r eis aut eor^r alicui sub magno Sigillo Anglie aut sub aliquo alio Sigillo nro aut
aliquo progenitor^r sive Antecessor^r nror^r eis aut eor^r alicui antehac fact^r aut alit^r de certo plene
libe^r quiete & pacifice here ex^rcenta & occupare eadem Offic^r Custod^r p^rambulat^r sive Loc^r eis
aut eor^r alicui sicut p^rsent^r concess^r cum omib^z Vad^r Feod^r Regard^r p^recius & Emolumentis
quibuscunq^r ejusdem Offic^r Custod^r p^rambulat^r sive Loc^r p^rintem^r sive p^rectan^r scdm^r Tenor^r ac
Effec^r sequenti L^rar^r patenciu^r sive Concess^r eis aut eor^r alicui inde fact^r absq^r aliqua p^rtur-
bacoe molestacoe inquietacoe sive gravamine p^rdict^r Edwardi Comit^r Oxon^r Hereditum & Af-
signator^r suor^r nisi fuer^r p^r assensum nrm^r Hereditum aut Successor^r nror^r in ea parte prius hnt^r
EO qd exp^rssa Mentio &c. IN CUJUS Rei &c. T. R. apud Westm^r xviij Die Julij.

p^r B^re de privato Sigillo &c.This is a true Copy from the original Record remaining in
the Chapel of the Rolls, having been examined,

JOHN KIPLING.

N° 8.

AFTER, &c.—WHEREAS there has been heretofore paid at the Receipt of Exchequer unto the Warden of the Forest of Waltham, in the County of Essex, to be distributed and paid over to and amongst the respective Officers of the said Forest, the several Fees and Allowances hereafter mentioned (that is to say)

	per Annum.
To the Chief Ranger vij ^s per diem, which amounts to per Annum	£. s. d. 9 2 6
To the Woodward and Keeper of the Woods within the Walks of Chappel Henault	20 — —
To the Underkeeper of Waltham Stow Walk viij ^s per diem	12 3 4
To the Underkeeper of Leighston Walk, iij ^s per diem	6 1 8
To the Underkeeper of Walwood and Homefrish Woods iij ^s per diem	4 11 3
To the Underkeeper of Woodford Walk viij ^s per diem	12 3 4
To the Underkeeper of Loughton and Lambourn Walks diem	12 3 4
To the Underkeeper of New Lodge Walk diem	12 3 4
To the Underkeeper of Chinkford Walk diem	12 3 4
And to the Lieutenant of the said Forest, to be by him paid and distributed to Ten Underkeepers, and Five Under Rangers, and other Persons by him employed for her Majesty's Service there; and for their encouragement to preserve the Deer and Game, per annum	131 17 10
	£. 233 10 —

These are by virtue of her Majesty's General Letters Patents Dormant, bearing date the 19th Day of March 1701, to pray and require Your Lordship to draw an Order for paying unto the present Warden and Lieutenant of the said Forest of Waltham, or to their or either of their Assigns the Sum of One hundred and sixteen pounds fifteen Shillings, for half a Year due on the said several Fees and Allowances at Midsummer last 1703, the same to be received without account, and to be paid over and distributed by the said Warden and Lieutenant or either of them to and amongst the present Rangers Woodward and Keepers of the said Forest and other persons employed there for the Half Year due to them as aforesaid: And let the said Order be satisfied out of any her Majesty's Treasury being and remaining in the Receipt of the Exchequer, applicable to the Uses of the Civil Government; and for so doing this shall be your Warrant, Cookpit Treasury Chambers 6th July 1703.

GODOLPHIN.

To Auditor Receipts.

AFTER &c.—By virtue of her Majesty's General Letters Patents dormant bearing date 19th March 1701, These are to pray and require your Lordship to draw one or more Orders for paying unto the present Warden and the Lieutenant of the Forest of Waltham, in the County of Essex, or to their or either of their Assigns the Sum of £. 122. 5. s. without Account, the same being intended to be paid over and distributed by the said Warden and Lieutenant or either of them, to and amongst the Rangers Woodward Keepers and other Officers of the said Forest hereafter particularly mentioned, for so much due on the Fees and Allowances which have been accustomed to be paid them in respect of their several Offices and employments, at Michaelmas last 1703; that is to say,

per Annum		
£. s. d. 9 2 6	To the Chief Ranger vij ^s per diem 1 Year due Michaelmas 1703	£. s. d. 2 5 7½
20 — —	To the Woodward and Keeper of the Woods within the Walks of Chappel Henault for the same Quarter	5 — —
12 3 4	To the Underkeeper of Waltham Stow Walk at viij ^s per diem diem	3 — —
6 1 8	To the Underkeeper of Leighston Walk at iij ^s per diem diem	1 10 5
4 11 3	To the Underkeeper of Walwood and Homefrish Woods at iij ^s per diem	1 2 9½
12 3 4	To the Underkeeper of Woodford Walk at viij ^s per diem diem	3 — 10
12 3 4	To the Underkeeper of Loughton and Lambourn Walks at viij ^s per diem	3 — 10
12 3 4	To the Underkeeper of New Lodge Walk at viij ^s per diem diem	3 — 10
12 3 4	To the Underkeeper of Chinkford Walk at viij ^s per diem diem	3 — 10
131 17 10	To the Lieutenant of the said Forest to be by him paid and distributed to ten Underkeepers, and five Under Rangers, and other Persons by him employed for her Majesty's Service, and for their Encouragement to preserve the Deer and Game, for the same Quarter	33 4 5½

To

36 10 —	To the three Foresters, as Masters of the several Walks within the said Forest, on a Fee of £. 36. 10 ^q Annuum heretofore paid in the Office of Treasurer of the Chamber, upon the Establishment there, and is for one Year and three quarters due thereupon, from Christmas 1701 (the Time from which the several Fees and Allowances before mentioned were paid by her Majesty) to Michaelmas last 1703, the said fee being no longer to be continued on the said Establishment, but to be paid at the Receipt of Exchequer with the rest of the Officers of the said Forest —	63 17 6
270 — —		122 5 —

And let the said Order or Orders be satisfied out of any of her Majesty's Treasures now or hereafter being and remaining in the Receipt of Exchequer applicable to the Uses of the Civil Government, For which this shall be your Lordship's Warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chambers 22d October 1703.

GODOLPHIN.

To Auditor Receipt.

AFTER Etc.—By virtue of her Majesty's General Letters Patents dormant bearing date the 19th day of March 1703, These are to pray and require your Lordship to draw an Order for paying unto the present Wardeo and Lieutenant of the Forest of Waltham in the County of Essex, or to their or either of their Assigns, the Sum of £. 135 without Account; The same being intended to be paid over and distributed by the said Wardeo and Lieutenant or either of them to and amongst the Rangers Woodward Keepers and other Officers of the said Forest hereafter particularly mentioned, for half a Year due at Lady Day last 1704 on the several Fees and Allowances which have been accustomed to be paid them in respect of their several Offices and Employments, being according to the Distribution thereof from time to time by the Lieutenant of the said Forest, viz.

^q Annuum		
£. s. d.		£. s. d.
10 — —	To the Chief Ranger at £. 10 ^q Annuum for half Year from Michaelmas 1703, to Lady day 1704 — —	5 — —
20 — —	To the Woodward and Keeper of the Woods within the Walk of Chappel Henault, for the same time — —	10 — —
20 — —	To the Underkeeper of Waltham Stowe Walk for d ^r , ½ Year — —	10 — —
20 — —	To the Underkeeper of Leighton, Walwood & Homersmith d ^r — —	10 — —
20 — —	To the Underkeeper of Woodford Walk d ^r — —	10 — —
20 — —	To the Underkeeper of Loughton Walk d ^r — —	10 — —
20 — —	To the Underkeeper of New Lodge Walk d ^r — —	10 — —
20 — —	To the Underkeeper of Lambourne Walk d ^r — —	10 — —
20 — —	To the Underkeeper of Chinkford Walk d ^r — —	10 — —
20 — —	To the Underkeeper of Epping Walk d ^r — —	10 — —
20 — —	To the Underkeeper of East Henault Walk d ^r — —	10 — —
20 — —	To the Underkeeper of West Henault Walk d ^r — —	10 — —
40 — —	To the Four Under Rangers of the said Forest to be equally distributed among them — — — —	40 — —
270 — —		£. 135 — —

And let the same be satisfied out of any her Majesty's Treasure now or hereafter being and remaining in the Receipt of the Exchequer, applicable to the Uses of the Civil Government, and for so doing this shall be your Warrant: Whitehall Treasury Chambers 2d July 1704.

GODOLPHIN.

To Lord Halifax Auditor
Receipt of Exchequer.

N^o 9.

ESSEX.

Officiu' Woodward' infra Forrest' de
Walham et offic' ball' equitan' de
Barking in Com' p'd' cu' feod'
viz. p Woodward' xxvj. xij. iij.
et p Ball' equitan' xxvj. iij.

JACOBUS Dei gra Angl' Scocie franc' et Hibernie
Rex fidei Defensor &c. OMNIBUS ad quos p'sen'
Lre p'venerint salutem CU' nos q' Lras nras patre'
sub magno Sigillo nro Angl' confect' gerens dat' apud
Westm' Sexto die Octobris Anno Regni nri Anglie francie
et Hibernie quintis et Scocie quadragesimo primo p
considerat' in eisdem Lris nris paten' expressis et significat'

dederimus et concesserimus dicto nobis Robto Barefoote generosis officio Woodward' et Custod'
omniu' et singulor' boscor' nror' jacen' et existen' infra p'ambulas' de Chapple Hensault et de Est-
holt als Hensault in Forest' nro de Walham in Com' nro Essex' Ac ipm Robtm Barefoote
Woodward' et Custod' boscor' nror' pred' fecerimus creaverimus et Constituerimus q' easdem
Lras nras paten' nec non q' easdem Lras nras paten' dederimus et concesserimus eidem Robto
Barefoote Officio ballivi equitan' tam omniu' et singulor' dñior' et maner' de Barking et ostiu'
et singulor' dñior' et maner' p'cell' possesi' nup' monas' de Barking in com' nro Essex' qui
ostiu' libtat' vocat' le Eastholt als Hensault et Graythams hall' sec et alibi infra forest' de Wal-
tham ac omniu' et singulor' reddit' pension' et portion' Cur' lre libtat' fin' exit' am'ciament' heries
wariar' extrahur' quocunq' dñs dñius et Maner' in dño Com' Essex' ullo modo spectan' vel
p'tinen'. Ac ipm Robtm Barefoote ball' equitan' omniu' et singulor' p'miss' fecerimus ordinave-
rimus et constituerimus q' easdem Lras nras paten' ad oia extend' facienda tenendi p'sequendi
p'agendi p'implendi et exequendi dict' offic' Ball' equitan' quocumq' modo tangen' vel exercent'
ita q'd de denar' et oibz exie' reddit' firm' et Revene' p'miss' de temp'e in tempus p'venien' et cres-
cen' ac nobis debis' et p'tinent' ad man' general' Receptor' nri dñi Com' nri Essex' p temp'e
existen' singlis ann' responderet scdm formam et effm statuti anno regni Edwardi sexti nup' Regis
Anglie scripto in eo casu nup' edit' et p'vis' HABEND' gaudendi et exercent' p'dict' offic'
et p'or' alter' p'facto Robto Barefoote q' se vel q' sufficiens Drputat' si sive deputat' si sufficiens
a consuetudine dñar' Lras nras paten' ad p'tinen' et p tempus vne ipsos Robti' Et ulterius q' eas-
dem Lras nras paten' dederimus et concesserimus p'facto Robto Barefoote p'or' exercicio et occu-
patione offic' wward' et Custod' boscor' nror' p'dict' vad' et feod' quadragint' M'car' q' Ann'
Ac p exercicio et occupatione dict' officij ballivi equitan' vad' et feod' Trigint' nris finis
et quatuor denar' q' Ann' recipiendi et capiendi ann' de exie' reddit' firm' et Revene' obz offic' p'd'
de temp'e in tempus p'venien' crescen' acciden' et em'gen' tam q' man' f' p'prias et in man' si p'p'ia
reine'nd' q'nt' q' man' gent' Receptor' nri dñi Com' nri Essex' p temp'e easdem ad fr'd' s'ci Mich'is
Arch' et Ann' dñicani bñe Marie virgin' q' equal' p'orbes solvend' duran' vita ipsos Robti'
Barefoote unacu' omibz advantag' Commoditat' et p'heminenc' dño officio Woodward' quocum-
modo spectan' vel p'tinen' Acciam cu' oibz al' feod' vad' allocacibus libtat' dñr' p'lo Comodit-
at' advantag' auctoritat' libtat' locis et p'heminenc' quibzcuq' dict' offic' Ballivi equitan'
de jure debis' consuet' spectan' vel p'tinen' in tam ampla modo et forma p'ut Paulus Baron als
Barnes dict' officio ballivi equitan' exercent' et occupat' tunc s'et seu here debere aut nup' hinc
seu here debuit p'ut in eisdem Lris nris paten' plenius continet' Quicquidem Robtus Barefoote
adhibe' fuppl' est ut certam inde hemus noticiam SCIATIS igit' q' nos de gra nra spial'
ac ex cert' sciencia et mero motu nra p'miss' gubernacione et p'servatione omniu' et singulor'
boscor' nror' jacen' et existen' infra p'ambulas' de Chapple Hensault et de Estholt als Hensault
in dña Forest' de Walham in dñm Com' nro Essex' Dedicimus et concessimus ac q' p'sen' p nobis
hered' et Successor' nris damus et concedimus dictis nobis Johni Holmes et Gerlao' Holmes filio
s'et et eor' alior' conjunctim et divisim dict' offic' Woodward' et Custod' omniu' et singulor' dñor' bos-
cor' nror' jacen' et existen' infra p'ambulas' de Chapple Hensault et de Estholt als Hensault in For-
rest' p'd' Ac ipos Johnem Holmes et Gerlao' Holmes et eor' alter' Woodward' et Custod' ac
Woodward' et Custod' boscor' nror' p'd' facimus creamus et Constitimus q' p'sen' Necnon de
eisdem gra nra spiali certa scientia et mero motu nra dedimus et concessimus ac q' p'sen'
p nobis hered' et successor' nris damus et Concedimus eisdem Johni Holmes et Gerlao' Holmes
et eor' alter' conjunctim et divisim dict' offic' ball' equitan' tam omniu' et singulor' Dominior' et
Manerior' de Barking et omniu' et singulor' Dominior' et Manerior' p'cell' possesi' nup'
Monaster' de Barking in Com' nro Essex' qui omniu' libtat' voc' le Eastholt als Hensault et
Graytham's Hall' Fee et alibi infra Forest' de Walham ac omniu' et singulor' reddit' pension' et
portion' Cur' lre libtat' finis exit' am'ciament' hien' wariar' extrahur' quocunq' dñs dñius et
Maner' in dño Com' Essex' ullo modo spectan' vel p'tinen' Ac ipos Johnem Holmes et Gerlao'

Holmes

Holmes et eor' alter' conjunctim et divisim ball' et ballivos equitan' officii et singlos p'missor' facimus ordinamus et Constituímos q' p'sen' ad oia exercend' faciend' tenend' p'sequend' p'agend' p'implend' et exequend' dict' offic' ball' equitan' quoquomodo tangen' vel concen'cens Itaq' de Denar' et oibz exit' redd' firm' et Revencoibz p'miss' de temp'e in tempus pvenien' et Crescen' ac nobis debis' et p'tinen' ad man' gerialis Rec' nri dñi Com' nri Ellex' p temp'e existens' singlis ann' respondeant et eor' alter' respondeat scdm form' et Effem' status' anno regni Edward' Sexti nup' Regis Anglie septimo in eo casu sup' edit' et pvis' HABEND' gaudend' et exercend' p'd' officia et eor' alter' p'fat' Johai Holmes et Gerson' Holmes et eor' alter' conjunctim et divisim q' se vel q' sufficien' deputat' s' sive deputatos s' sufficien' vel deputat' sufficien' eor' alter' a temp'e more' p'fat' Robti Barefoote vel cu' et qal cito dict' offic' q' Sursumredd' forisfactus' aut al' quemcuq' modu' prim' et paim' vacat' contingerit ad vermin' et p temp'e vitar' ipor' Johais et Gerson' et vic' eor' alter' diutius vivos' ET ulterius de amplior' gra nra damus ac q' p'sen' p nobis hered' et Success' nris concedimus p'fat' Johai et Gerson' Holmes p exercicio et occupacone offic' Woodward' et Custod' hofe' nror' p'd' vad' et food' quadragint' m'car' q' Ann' Ac p exercit' et occupacone dict' offic' ball' equitan' vad' et food' Trigint' triu' solid' et quatuor denar' q' Ann' Recipiend' et capiend' situatim de exit' redd' firm' et Revencoibz offic' p'd' de temp'e in tempus pvenien' s' crescen' acciden' et em'gen' tui q' man' s' p'prias et in man' s' p'prias retinend' qm q' man' general' Receptor nri dict' Com' nri Ellex' p temp'e existens' ad festa Anunc' bte Marie virgin' et id' Michis Archi q' equal' porcion' solvend' a tempore mortis p'd' Robti Barefoote vel cu' et qm cito dict' offic' sic ut p'sert' prim' et paim' vacat' conciger' duran' vita ipor' Johais Holmes et Gerson' Holmes et vic' eor' alter' diutius vivos' unacu' oibz advantag' Comodit' et p'heminene' dict' offic' Woodward' quoquo modo spectan' vel q'min' Accetiam cu' oibz al' food' vad' allocat' liliatur' dict' p'fat' Comodit' Advantag' autoritat' librat' locis et p'heminene' quibzcuq' oio officio ball' equitan' de jure consueto spectan' vel q'min' in tam amplis modo et forma pnt dñs Paulus Baron dñs Barnes aut p'notat' Robtus Barefoote dñm offic' Ball' equitan' exercen' et occupan' huc seu hinc debet aut nup' huit seu here debuit EO q' express' mencio de vero valore annuo aut de aliquo al' valore vel certitud' p'miss' sive eor' alicujus aut de al' donis sive Concess' q' nos seu q' aliquem pgenitor' nror' p'fat' Johai Holmes et Gerson' Holmes ante hec tempora fact' in p'sen' moinne fact' existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinacione pvisione pclamacione sive restriction' inconcursu' inde antehac hit' fact' edit' ordinat' seu pvis' aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacuncq' in aliquo non obstat' IN CUJUS rei Testimon' has Lras nras fieri fecimus paten' Teste me ipso apud Westm' vicidmo octavo die Januarii anno regni nri Anglie francie et Hibernie quinto et Scotie quadragesimo primo.

S A U N D E R S.

q' bte de privas' Sigilli' &c.

N° 10.

THE EXAMINATION of John Fuller, late Woodward of the King's Woods in the Forest of WALTHAM, in the County of ESSEX; taken on Oath, the Nineteenth Day of September 1791.

THIS EXAMINENT saith, That he was born at Chigwell, within the Forest of Waltham, and is now upwards of Seventy-six Years of Age: That he well knows the said Forest, having resided within or near it the greater Part of his Life Time: That he was appointed Woodward of the King's Woods there by the Warden of the said Forest, on the Death of Edward Meredith, late Woodward and Keeper of East Henbolt Walk, about Fourteen Years ago, but cannot exactly recollect in what Year; and that some Time afterwards he was appointed by John Pitt, Esquire, late Surveyor General of his Majesty's Woods and Forests, to be his Deputy in the said Forest, and had a Marking-Hammer delivered to him by the said Mr. Pitt for marking any Trees belonging to His Majesty which might be cut down without Authority, as well as such as might be cut for His Majesty's Use. That the Duty or Business of his Office of Woodward was to take Care of the King's Woods; to set out the Assignments of Wood for the Use of the Persons entitled to have Fuel from the King's Woods; to cause the Forest Gates on the Borders of the Part called the King's Forest, and also the Head of the Pond called Hog Hill Pond, or Lord's Pond, within that Part of the Forest, to be repaired when necessary, and ordered to be done by the Forty Day Court. That his Salary as Woodward was Twenty Pounds a Year, which was received from the Ex-

chequer by the Warden, and paid over to him, but was reduced by Fees or other Charges to the clear Sum of Seventeen Pounds and Seven Shillings per Annum. That he had no Fees or Emoluments besides that Salary, as Woodward, except the Privilege of taking dead or decayed Wood for Fuel for his own Use, but none for Sale, and he did not receive any Salary or Fee as Deputy to the Surveyor General. That at the last Forty Day Court held on the Eighth of August last, he resigned the said Office of Woodward, on Account of his Age and ill State of Health, and the Smallness of the Salary, which was insufficient to pay for the Trouble and Expence attending it.

In regard to Timber or Wood cut within the King's Woods in the said Forest, this Examinant saith, That there hath not been any Timber felled there for the Use of the Navy within his Memory, nor any Timber or Wood sold from thence to his Knowledge for the King's Use. That the last Timber he remembers being felled in the said Woods was taken out of the Forest in or about the Year 1756, and was sold by the Steward of the late Earl Tylney, and that this Examinant assisted in carrying the same out of the Forest. That since that Time there hath not been any Timber felled or sold, either for Repairs or otherwise, except Two or Three Trees for repairing the Pond Head aforesaid, some Time before he was appointed Woodward, and the repairing of the said Forest Gates, and the Pond Head, was always done with Pollard Trees while he was Woodward.

That there are Seventy-three Assignments of Fuel Wood set out and assigned Yearly, on or about Candlemas Day, within the King's Woods, to the Owners of Seventy-three Estates, or Parts of Estates, in the Parishes of Barking and Dagenham (to wit, Thirty-four Assignments in Barking, and Thirty-nine in Dagenham) according to the List hereto annexed. That each Assignment contains Five Loads or Five hundred of Faggots, as near as can be estimated, which are cut from the Loppings of Pollard Trees only. That the Quantity of Wood in the Assignments was formerly very irregular, and much greater than it has been of late Years; in particular, he remembers One Assignment before he was Woodward, which was said to contain Eighteen hundred of Faggots. That, in order to make the Assignments as equal as possible, and to avoid Partiality, this Examinant brought to his Assistance from another Part of the Forest one Fry, Woodward to Sir James Tylney Long, and a good Judge of such Matters, and set out Five hundred Faggots for each Assignment; but some of the Claimants not being satisfied with their Assignments, this Examinant received an Order from the Forty Day Court to pay a Guinea to any Person so dissatisfied, and to sell the Assignment; but no one ever accepted that Payment; and after many Disputes with the Claimants, in the Course of Three or Four Years, the Assignments were fixed at that Quantity, and have so continued ever since.

That the Keepers of East and West Heonath Walks, and also the Claimants, commonly attended on setting out the Assignments, and the Method of doing it was, after viewing the Woods, to mark out a Space of Ground, computed to contain so many Pollards as would produce from the Loppings thereof the Quantity of Faggots due to each Claimant, and to mark the Pollards round the Outside of that Space with the Letters denoting each Person's Assignment, and set against their Names in the said List. That all the Maiden Trees and Saplings were first marked by the Woodward, or Persons appointed by him, to be left to stand for Timber; after which the Assignments were left to be cut or sold by the Claimants at their own Option; and Instances have frequently happened of the Owners or Purchasers of the Assignments cutting more Wood than belonged to them, and also of topping young Trees to make Pollards of them, notwithstanding the Endeavours of the Woodward and Keepers, and the Orders of the Forty Day Court, to prevent the same. That the Number of the Assignments has always been the same during his Remembrance, but several of the Houses upon the Estates to which the Assignments belong, and in which Houses it is generally understood the Fuel ought to be expended, have been pulled down, and in some Instances only the Chimney of the House (called a *Smoke Hole*) is left standing to preserve the Right to the Assignments; and where One Claimant happens to be the Owner or Occupier of several Estates entitled to Assignments, he receives Two, Three, or more Assignments, though occupying only One House.

That besides the said Seventy-three Assignments, there have been Yearly One hundred Loads, or Ten thousand, of Faggots, cut in the King's Woods for the Use of the Warden, and sold by the Woodward at the Rate of Seven Shillings and Six Pence per Hundred, amounting to Thirty-seven Pounds and Ten Shillings per Year (exclusive of the Charge of cutting, being Three Shillings and Six Pence per Hundred). That the Master Keepers of the Three Walks of Woodford, Loughton, and Lamborne have constantly had from the King's Woods an Allowance of Wood called *Livery Logs*, or Fifty Shillings in Money Yearly in lieu thereof, which Allowance was always paid in Money by this Examinant; but he remembers, before he was Woodward, decaying Pollards being sometimes assigned to them for their *Livery Logs*, of the Value of Fifty Shillings or thereabouts. That the Money for the said Livery Logs was always paid by this Examinant out of the Money arising from the Sale of the Ten thousand Faggots, cut for the Warden's Use, until the last Year (1790) when it was paid by him out of Money raised from the King's Woods, by the Sale of old Pollards; and the Price of the said Ten thousand Faggots was paid to the Warden, without Deduction; and the same has also been done this present Year.

That there are Two hundred Faggots Yearly assigned from the said Woods to the Vicar of Dagenham, by ancient Custom; and every poor Widow, living within those Parts of the Parishes of Barking and Dagenham, which lie within the Bounds of the Forest, and not receiving Alms from

from the Parish, and whose Husband has been dead a Year, is entitl'd to a Load of Wood Yearly on Easter Monday, so long as she remains a Widow, bringing a Certificate from the Minister or Churchwardens, to shew her Right to it. That the Number of the Widows claiming that Allowance varies every Year. That the Quantity of Wood allowed to them is limited by an Order of the Forty Day Court in Fifty Bundles, and to be all taken away at One Load. That such Widows as take the Wood are required to give Notice thereof, about a Week before Easter, to the Woodward, with the Names of the Persons who are to cut and carry away the same, and the Woodward then assigns the Places where it is to be cut; and such Widows as are not able to procure a Team to carry their Load of Wood, on that Day, are paid Eight Shillings by the Woodward in lieu thereof (by virtue of an Order of the Forty Day Court, made about Six or Seven Years ago) out of Money raised by Sale of Faggots, or old decayed Pollards, cut into Stackwood for Fuel. A Stack of such Wood Fourteen Feet long, Three Feet wide, and Three Feet high, is sold for Twelve Shillings; the Expence of cutting being Five Shillings, the clear Value thereof is Seven Shillings per Stack.

That the late Casew Harvey Mildway, of Marks House, near Rumsford, Esquire, had a Quantity of Pollard Trees sufficient to make Twelve hundred Shides of Cleft Wood (computed to contain Half a Foot of Wood or Timber in each) and also Twelve Loads of Bushes assigned to him Yearly from the King's Woods during all the Time that this Examinant was Woodward, until the Death of the said Mr. Mildway, in the Year 1789; but there being some Doubts concerning the Right to that Assignment, this Examinant was ordered by the Forty Day Court to discontinue assigning the same after Mr. Mildway's Death, until the Right thereto was made appear to the said Court, which he understands has not yet been done.

That the Expence of setting out the Assignments, and of a Dinner for the Persons attending, was also paid by the Woodward, in like Manner, out of Monies arising from the Sale of Wood; and this Examinant rendered an Account Yearly to the Warden's Steward, both of the Price of the Two thousand Faggots cut for the Warden's Use, and of what was sold for defraying Expences relating to the Forest, and also of his Disbursements for Livery Logs, Repairs, and other Purposes; and paid the Balance into his Hands for the Warden's Use.

That there is not any Wood assigned to the Keepers, but they are permitted, by Leave of the King's Woodward, to take dead Wood for their Firing, but none for Sale; and so Browwood is cut for the Deer, except in very severe Seasons, when sometimes a small Quantity of Ivy and Brush-Hornbeam is cut for the Deer, the Remains of which Browwood is picked up by the Keepers and poor People for Fuel. That the Deer also browse the Wood cut for the Assignments, on which Account the Forty Day Court, upon an Application some Time since from some of the Claimants, to alter the Time of setting out the Assignments, refused to comply therewith, that the Deer might not lose the Benefit of browsing that Wood.

That there were allowed for several Years to the Innkeeper at the King's Head Inn in Chigwell, where the Forty Day Court is held, Five Stacks of Wood out of the King's Woods, but, for the last Two Years, only Three Stacks have been allowed to him, by Order of Sir James Tylnsey Long.

That the Owners or Occupiers of Lands adjoining to the Part called the *King's Forest* are sometimes allowed to have Buihes from the *King's Woods*, for repairing their Fences next to the said Forest, but not without an Order in Writing from One of the Verderers, directed to the Woodward or Keepers, specifying the Quantity allowed, and to be cut where they think most fit.

That there are Eight hundred Faggots Yearly assigned to the Tenant of Chapel Farm, which is now let by the Warden of the Forest to Mr. James Druce, which Farm was rented by this Examinant, under the late Earl Tylnsey, at Forty Guineas a Year, for about Ten Years prior to the Year 1789, when he quitted it. That he was the First Tenant who rented that Farm, or had that Allowance of Wood, which was allotted to him by Order of Sir James Tylnsey Long, the present Warden, who managed the Affairs of Lord Tylnsey; and the same has been continued to the Tenant of that Farm ever since. That before this Examinant rented the said Farm, the House called Chapel Lodge was inhabited by One John Banks, One of the Keepers of Hennaute Forest, which Lodge he supposes, from the Figures 1610 being carved over the Door, so have been built in that Year. That this Examinant has heard that the Land which belonged to Chapel Lodge was originally only Four Acres, being a little Meadow and Orchard on the South Side of the House, and that the rest of the Land now held with it was inclosed from the Forest for providing Hay for the Deer, which is a common Tradition in the Neighbourhood; but he does not remember when it was inclosed, nor ever knew any Hay made there for the Deer. That the Keeper Banks did not make Hay on any other Part than the said Four Acres of Meadow, nor plow any Part of the Land, but used to take in Horses to Grass during the Fence Month, at a certain Rate per Week, which this Examinant understood was accounted for to Lord Tylnsey's Steward. That the Fences were made up for that Purpose some Time before the Fence Month began; but after the Fence Month they were suffered to be broke down, and the Deer and Cattle fed on and ranged over those Lands, as on other Parts of the Forest, for the Remainder of the Summer. That the Lands remained in that State until the Examinant rented the said Farm, made up the Fences, and plowed the Lands, but finding he got nothing by it (the Crops being commonly destroyed or much damaged by the Deer) and fearing to lay out much Money in improving it, left the Right to it should be called in Question (the plowing being looked on as a Trespass) he quitted it.

That

That this Examinant remembers the building of *Hag Hill Houfe* in East Henhault Walk, and the making the Bricks for it upon the Walle of the Forest, between Chapel Farm and Collier Row. That there was not any Houfe standing there before. That the said Houfe was a large Brick Building, but never finished. That Edward Meredith, late Keeper of that Walk, lived in it for many Years, after which (about Sixteen Years ago) above Half of the Building was pulled down, and the Materials taken away for Lord Tylney's Use. That this Examinant had some of the Bricks for repairing Chapel Lodge Farm, which he rented at that Time. That the Part left standing is now inhabited by Elifha Gray, the present Keeper, and a Labouring Man, who rents Part of it from Sir James Tylney Long.

That the Owners and Occupiers of Lands lyng within the Bowods of the Forest in the Parishes of Stapleford, Lamborne, Chigwell, Barking, and Dagenham, and at Woodford Bridge, in the Parish of Woodford, have Right of Common within the Part called Henhault Forest. That the Cattle admitted to depasture within the said Forest are Horses and Cows, but no Oxen or Sheep; and he believes that no Person has a Right to put Swine into the Part called the King's Forest, though it is frequently done. That the Forest is constantly cleared of all Kinds of Cattle during the Fence Month (being from Fifteen Days before Old Midsummer Day to Fifteen Days after) but not at any other Time of the Year, the Cattle being allowed to remain in the Forest as late in the Winter, and to go in as early in the Spring, as the Owners chuse. That the Cattle of the Commoners are marked by the Reeves of the respective Parishes Four Times in the Year, and if any Cattle whatever are found in the Forest during the Fence Month, they are poundd by the Keepers, or any other Persons, and given into the Charge of the Reeves, who demand One Shilling a Head, and a Fee of Four Pence for pounddng, from each Owner; and if they are not taken out or claimed by the Owners, within Twenty-four Hours from the Time of pounddng, they are driven to the Warden's Pound at Woolhead Houfe, and turned into the Park there, and the Owners, on taking them out, pay for their keeping; but if they are not owned, they are kept there until the Expence of their keeping amounts to the Value of them or thereabouts, and they are then appraised and disposed of to defray that Expence; and such Cattle as are found in the Forest unmarked at any other Time besides the Fence Month are poundd by the Reeves, and if not taken out or claimed in Twenty-four Hours, they are driven as Strays to the Pounds of the respective Manors, and if not owned they are forfeited to the Lords of those Manors.

JOHN FULLER.

The LIST referred to in the foregoing Examination.

WALTHAM } A LIST of the Assignments of Wood for Fuel Yearly set out and assigned,
FOREST. } within the King's Woods, in East and West Hensale Walks, by the Wood-
ward thereof, to the Owners or Occupiers of Estates in the Parishes of
Barking and Dagenham.

BARKING LIST.			DAGENHAM LIST.		
Names of Persons.	Number of the Assignments.	Marks of the Assignments.	Names of Persons.	Number of the Assignments.	Marks of the Assignments.
Mr. John Meredith	2	A 1	Mr. White	1	A
Ditto	1	a	Mr. Barnes	1	B
Mr. Suggers	2	B 1	Mr. Goodman	1	C
Mr. Darling	2	C x	Mr. Miller	1	E 1
Mr. Bird	1	D	Mr. Wiseman	1	E
Mr. Field	1	E	Mr. Miller	1	E 1
Mr. Cameron	1	F	Mr. Partridge	1	F
Mr. Sinclair	1	G	Mr. Justice	1	G
Mr. Ibberton	1	H	Mr. Miller	1	H
Mr. Oldaker	2	I 1	Mr. Hindwood	1	I
Mr. Holford	2	K 1	Mr. Justice	1	K
Ditto	1	L	Ditto	1	O
Ditto	1	M	Mr. Reeves	1	R
Ditto	1	N	Mr. Loveday	1	Q
Mr. Brown	1	O	Mr. Shonk	3	S 1
Mr. Nicholas Meredith	2	P 1	Mr. Munn	1	U
Mr. Heard	1	R	Mr. Parfith	1	W
Mr. Hinchliff	1	R 1	Mr. Porter	1	Y
Mr. Adams	1	S	Mr. Munn	1	X
Ditto	1	T	Mr. Adams	1	1 1 1
Mr. Moffatt	1	U	Mr. Shonk	2	T 1
Mr. Brett	3	W 1 1	Mr. Justice	1	L
Mr. Moffatt	1	X	Mr. Clare	1	N
Mr. Adams	1	Y	Mr. Marshall	2	M 1
Mr. Hinchliff	1	1 1	Mr. Quiston	1	1 1 1
Mr. Heard	1	1 1	Ditto	1	1 1 1
			Mr. Bonham	1	W
BARKING	34		Mr. Holyer	1	1 1 1 1
DAGENHAM	39		Mr. Allup	1	S
TOTAL	73		Mr. Adams	2	S 1
			Mr. Bridges	1	T 1
			Mr. Gifford	1	T
			Mr. Adams	1	T 1 1
			Mr. Allen	1	1 1
				39	

JOHN FULLER.

N° 11.

Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of Mr. Harrison's Letter to me of the 6th Instant, desiring I would inform you whether a Woodward of the King's Woods in the Forest of Waltham has been appointed since the Resignation of Mr. Fuller, in August 1791, and the Name and Residence of the present Woodward, together with the Date of his Appointment, and by whom made, I am to inform you, that at a Forest Court, held the 10th October 1791, Richard Hoold, of Wantstead, was sworn in King's Woodward, having been appointed to that Office by Sir James Tylney Long, Baronet, Warden of the said Forest, by Delivery of the Forest Hammer to him.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

Comm^r of Land Revenues.

JOHN SKIRROW.

Lincoln's Inn Fields,
8th March 1793.

N° 12.

ANSWERS of Sir James Tylney Long, Baronet, Warden of the Forest of Waltham, to the Enquiries of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

Gentlemen,

IN consequence of the Request in your Letter, I inclose you a List or Particular of the Offices in the Forest of Waltham, and the Nature of their Appointments, Annual Salaries, Pay, and Allowances.

I have given Directions to all such Officers as are under my Orders to be aiding and assisting to your Surveyor, in pointing out and ascertaining the Metes, Bounds, and Extent of their several Walks.

The general Limits of the Forest of Waltham, I apprehend, were ascertained by Perambulation and Inquisition, taken in pursuance of the Act of 16th Charles the First, which, I presume, is to be found on Record.

I do not find in my Possession any Inquest or Determination of Claims, or any Statement of the Rights of the Crown, or of Individuals, in the said Forest.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, and
most humble Servant,

Grosvenor Place,
9th May 1783.

To Sir Cha^r Middleton, Bart.
and John Call, Esq^r,

Commissioners, &c.

JA^s TYLNEY LONG.

WALTHAM FOREST.

PARTICULAR.

Sir James Tylney Long, Baronet, Warden, is seized of, and entitled to, the Bailiwick, Stewardship, Lieutenantship, and Custody of all the Forest of Essex, otherwise called the Forest of Waltham, in the County of Essex, and the Offices of Warden, Bailiff, and Steward of the same Forest, with all Fees, Profits, Perquisites, and Privileges, to the same belonging or appertaining.

The several Offices and Walks in the Forest, in the Gift and Disposal of the Warden (by Grant) are as follow :

The Deputy or Lieutenant of the Forest, now held by Sir John Henniker, Bart. for Life, who claims One Buck and Doe, Annually, from each Walk.

The Riding Forester, now held by Sir Charles Raymond, Bart. for Life, who claims One Buck and One Doe, Annually, from each Walk.

Purieu Ranger, Sir William Smyth, Bart. who claims One Buck and One Doe, Annually, from each Walk.

The Master Keeper of Layton and Wanstead.

The Master Keeper of Walthamflow Walk, now held by Thomas Grosvenor, Esquire, for Life.

The Master Keeper of Woodford Walk, now held by Samuel Bosanquet, Esquire, for Life.

The Master Keeper of Chinkford Walk, now held by Frances Moyer, for Life.

The Master Keeper of New Lodge Walk, now held by Edward Southby, Esquire, for Life.

The Master Keeper of Epping Walk, now held by John Conyers, Esquire, for Life.

The Master Keeper of Loughron Walk, now held by James Langilton, Esquire, for Life.

The Master Keeper of Lambourn Walk, now held by Job Mathew, Esquire, for Life.

The Master Keeper of West Heynault Walk, now held by John Williams, for Life.

The Master Keeper of East Heynault Walk, now held by Samuel Pole, Esquire, for Life.

The Master Keepers may put in Under Keepers, but they cannot alien or assign, without Licence under Hand and Seal of the Warden. Each Master Keeper is intitled to a Buck and a Doe Annually.

The Steward of the Forest Court, appointed by the Warden, now held by John Skirrow, Esquire, who claims a Buck and a Doe Annually.

The King's Woodward, John Fuller, appointed by the Warden; and the Woodward appoints an Under Woodward.

The Purieu Ranger appoints 4 Under Purieu Rangers, who are

Elisba Gray,	— Wood,
Thomas Hatherell,	Richard Hould,

The Beadle of the Forest is appointed by the Warden, and holds during Pleasure.

The present Beadle is Richard Hould.

The Verderers are,

Edward Lockwood, Esquire,
Bamber Gascoyne, Esquire,
John Conyers, Esquire,
Eliab Harvey, Esquire.

Besides the Offices before mentioned, the Warden has the Benefit and Command of Vert and Venison throughout the whole Forest, without Saint or Restriction, at his own Pleasure and Appointment.

The Names of the present Under Keepers are,

Layton and Wanstead Walk	—	—	Richard Hould.
Walthamflow - - - D ^a	—	—	John Laver.
Woodford - - - D ^a	—	—	James Hyde.
Chinkford - - - D ^a	—	—	William Deakins.
New Lodge - - - D ^a	—	—	William Burrell.
Epping - - - D ^a	—	—	James Court.
Loughron - - - D ^a	—	—	Thomas Hatherell.
Lambourn - - - D ^a	—	—	R. Corderay.
West Heynault - D ^a	—	—	William Hill.
East Heynault - - D ^a	—	—	Elisba Gray.

A Salary of £. 20 per Annum is paid to each of these Keepers, at the Exchequer.

And to One Woodward, £. 20 per Ann.

To Four Purieu Under Keepers, £. 10 per Ann. each.

To the Purieu Ranger, £. 10 per Ann.

payable at the Exchequer.

The

The Warden also holds by Grant from the Crown all that the Prison House, in Stratford Langthorn, in the said County of Essex, for Offenders in the said Forest, and the Power of Nomination to the Office of Gaoler or Keeper of the said Prison House, and of displacing such Gaoler or Keeper at Pleasure, with all Fees, Profits, and Appurtenances.

Also all Toll of Persons that shall pass through Stratford Langthorn, in the said County of Essex, with any Waggon Two Pence, or Cart Four Pence; and to collect and receive for every Pack of Wool, Load of Hoops, or Bag of Hoops, 4 d., and for every Half Bag of Hops, and Half Pack of Wool, 2 d.; and also for every Horse used with a Wantye or Wantye, 2 d. that shall pass through Stratford Langthorn aforesaid, from Year to Year, and in any Year, from the 25th of June to the 25th of July following, inclusive.

The Warden claims to have, and his Ancestors, Wardens, have had, One hundred Loads of Wood Annually, out of Part of the Forest called Heynault, and also all other Fees and Allowances in respect of Wood, in the said Forest of Waltham, by virtue of the said Offices belonging or appertaining.

Wanstead House, 27th October 1788.

Gentlemen,

For Answers to your Points of Inquiry, communicated to me by your Letter of the 16th of July last, so far as respects the Offices I hold in the Forest of Waltham, and the Nature of the Appointments of Officers, and their Salaries, and the Fees or Emoluments of Offices, I beg to refer you to the Particular thereof, which I returned you in consequence of your Letter to me of the 9th Day of May 1787, whereby you requested the same.

I am now further to inform you, I do not occupy any Messuages or Lands belonging to the Crown in the said Forest, save and except the Prison House at Stratford Langthorn, mentioned in the said Particular.

There is a Messuage, together with some Lands, which is called *Chapel Lodge*, entirely used as a Lodge for a Keeper, a Part of which Land has antiently been taken out of the Forest, and inclosed, by Richard Lord Viscount Castlemaine, afterwards Earl Tynney, and was by him occupied and enjoyed Sixty Years ago; which Lodge and Lands have since descended to me, as Part of the said Earl's Estate.

I do not know of any Messuages or Lands belonging to the Crown occupied by Keepers, or other Officers under my Appointment, except Hogg-Hill House, in the Manor called the King's Manor, which is used as a Lodge, for which no Rent is paid.

I do not receive any Annual Rents, or other Sums of Money, by virtue of my Offices in the said Forest, except the Keepers' Salaries, which are received at the Exchequer, and paid by me to them, and amount, after deducting Fees, to the clear Yearly Sum of £. 17. 7s. for each Keeper.

My Disbursements and Expenses, on Account of the said Offices, and in Protection of the King's Deer, in Preservation of the Rights of the Forest, are Yearly very considerable, for which no Satisfaction has ever been received.

I cannot ascertain what Woods, Coppices, Lawns, or other Lands, belong to the Crown in the said Forest.

I do not know that any Timber or Wood has been Annually cut in the said Forest for the Use of the Navy; but I have been informed that Timber has been formerly cut in that Part of the Forest called *Heynault*, for Repairs of the Lodges of the Forest, by the Authority of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the Time being. I have also been informed that Woodsales have, from Time to Time, been made in the Forest, by several of the Lords of Manors therein, and that lately William Southey, Esquire, the Lord of the Manor of Sewardstone, in New Lodge Walk, in that Part of the said Forest distinguished by the Name of *Epping Forest*, claims, and insists that he is intitled, under ancient Grants from the Crown, to the Timber Woods, and Underwoods in the said Manor, and that he has lately felled and cut, and still persists in felling and cutting, without Reserve, the Timber and Underwoods therein, notwithstanding the Measures taken, as I am informed by His Majesty's Surveyor General, to prevent the same, by marking Trees, and the Endeavors of the Forest Officers, as being highly injurious to the Forest, and the Vert and Venison thereof. I am also informed that the Owners of 33 ancient Copyhold Tenements, within the said Manor of Sewardstone, claim Assignments or Allotments of Wood in the Waste belonging to the said Manor, for Fuel, under an Agreement formerly made between the Lord of the said Manor, and the Owners of such ancient Tenements, that they should take and accept certain Assignments or Allotments of Underwood, in lieu of their Right to Fuel, in the Waste Woods in general in the said Manor; that of the Wood and Underwood not so assigned or allotted, the Lord of the said Manor has cut and made Sales of, and is still proceeding to cut and make Sales thereof, and cannot, as I apprehend, be prevented from so doing, without expensive Law Suits, which the Forest Officers cannot take upon themselves.

There are many Parishes and local Districts in the Forest in which the Inhabitants claim Rights to certain Quantities of Underwood for Fuel, either by Tenure or Custom, which can be better explained by the Woodward and Keepers.

I am not able to ascertain what Number of Bucks and Does are kept or abide in the Forest in general. About Five Brace of Bucks and Three Brace of Does have been, One Year with another, killed in the Forest, by Warrants or Authority from His Majesty; and about Fourteen Brace of Bucks and Seven Brace of Does for Individuals, who claim a Right to have Venison in the Forest. My Claim to Red and Fallow Deer in the said Forest is without Stint. A List of Warrants which have been served or executed for the last Buck Season is hereunto annexed.

No Hay, Corn, or other Fodder, has been by me Annually purchased for the Deer, as no Allowance has been made for the same.

I have been informed that many Intrusions and Incroachments have been made in the said Forest; but since the Offices therein have devolved upon me, none have been made by me or by my Permission. By a constant Attendance at the Forest Courts, I have every Reason to believe that a great many of the Intrusions or Incroachments, presented by the Officers at the Forest Courts, have been removed or abated, by the Order and Means of the said Court, and by the Exertion and Endeavours of the Forest Officers. Some may now exist, but of no material Consequence, as I apprehend, except that in Walthamstow Walk an Inclosure has lately been made by William Hornby, Esquire, within the Manor of Higham Hill, of Part of the Wood called the Sale, in the said Walk, by Pale and a strong Fence; but which Inclosure has been presented at the Forest Court, and by that Court, and the Exertions of the Forest Officers, the further proceeding therein has been impeded.

The Lords of many Manors in the said Forest, and the Owners of Lands therein, have, from Time to Time, felled and cut, and do still fell and cut, the Wood and Timber on the Wastes of their Manors, and on their Lands in the Forest, claiming a Right so to do, without any Licence from the Chief Justice in Eyre. But I am not able to point out whether any Spoil, Waste, or Destruction has been committed of the Wood or Timber in the said Forest belonging to the Crown, in regard I cannot ascertain the Rights of the Crown and those of Individuals to such Wood and Timber. It having been represented at the Forest Court that Abuses and Spoil had been committed in the Woods in the Forest, by Persons claiming Assignments of Underwood in respect of their Lands, and by Custom, an Order or Regulation has been lately made to prevent the same, which the Keepers, Woodward, and other Officers have in special Charge to enforce; which has had a good Effect, and it is not doubted will in future be a Means of preserving the young Timber Trees.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,

JAS TYLNEY LONG,
Warden of the Forest of Waltham.

To the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the State and Condition of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues belonging to the Crown, &c. &c. &c.

N° 13 A.

CHAPPEL HENALT.—The ACCOMPTE of ROBERT TRESWELL, Esq^r Surveyor of His Ma^{ty} Woods &c. of the Somes of Monie by him disbursed about the New Buildinge of the Lodge called CHAPPELL HENALT LODGE within the Forrest of Walkham in the Countye of Essex begonne the 2^d of February 1609.

IMPRIMIS Paid to M ^r Heather for halfe a hundred of Deale Bordes—	£ vj
Paid more to him for xx th Wainescotts and half a hundred of Clapbordes—	£ x
For the Carriage of the saide Wainescott and Clapbordes to the Chappell } from London at severall tymes—	xvj ^s viij ^d
For twoe Furr Poles to make Ladders—	vijij ^s
and the Carriedge ij ^s	
To a Joyner for choofinge the Wainescotts—	ijij ^s iijij ^d
For Glewe—	ij ^s vj ^d
Bricks bought by M ^r Hamond x ^s —	£ vj ^s v ^d
Tyles bought by M ^r Hamond x ^s —	vijij ^s xv ^d
Lyme fixe Loades bought by Mr. Hamonde—	Cij ^s
For digginge x Loades of Sande—	ijij ^s iijij ^d
Lyme three Loades the xix th of May 1610—	ijij ^s
For five Bushell of Tyle Pinnes—	x ^s
More for Lyme five Loades at xvij ^s q ^d Loade—	ijij ^s v ^d
More for Bricks xlv, at xj ^s the thousand—	xxiiij ^s xv ^d
&c. &c. &c.	

Sm^t Totall^r of the saide
Disburfm^t } C^s £
v. xiiij^s vij^d ij^d

ROBERT TRESWELL.

THE saide Accountant humble prayeth Allowance for himself his
Man and his Horses during the severall tymes of over seeinge the saide
Workes wherein he spent at the least xlth Dales with rated at
vi^s viij^d q^d diem is—

xij^s vj^d vij^d

Extracted from a Book late in the Possession of John Pitt, Esquire,
late Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods; and lent to the
Commissioners of the Land Revenue by William Morton Pitt,
Esquire, marked, "N° 6. Surveyor's Accounts beginning 1609."

N° 13 B.

N° 13 B.

COM' ESSEX.

Consilio facti Robt'
Barefoote p pñern'
arbor' infra Ambit'
voc' Chapple Hennault
in Forest' de Waltham.

JACOBUS dei grā Anglie Scotic France et Hibñie Rex filius
Defensor dec. Dico nobis Robto Barefoote gen' Custod' sive
Woodward' nro Boscor' et Subbosco' nror' infra Circuitu' sive
p'ambulat' voc' Chapple Hennault Walke in Forest' de
Waltham in Com' nro Essex' Saluti. Cum sup' assignavimus et

appunctuavimus unu' dom' voc' the lodge in dict' Je' Walke voc' Chapple Hennault modo in
decals' et ruin' existen' repas' et quedam nova Edific' ibm fieri et edificat' p' pñecode quoe'
operu' accepimus q' xxiij' Carectat' macrem' q' estimat' fuerint necessar' ibm expendi et
implicari Nost' volentes dict' macrem' capi infra dict' circuitu' sive p'ambulat' voc' Chapple
Hennault walke in locis ibm maxime idoneis ac de fidelitate industri' et grada Circūspicece nos in
huius negotijs nris agendi plurim' consilien' assignavimus te ac tibi plen' pñern et audien'
damus et Comitimus q' pñies ad assignand' et appunctuand' anglie to marke oure et succindi
et pñari causand' tot et tales arbor' macrem' infra p'ambulat' pred' voc' Chapple Hennault
Walke que attingent et facient viginti' et quatuor Carectat' anglie lodes macrem' Et ad eandem
xxiij' Carectat' macrem' deliband' et delibat' causand' dāto nobis John Wright Ar' deputat'
Suprvisor' nri possessionu' terr' et tent' nror' in cōto Com' nro Essex' et Ricō Harie gen' Custon'
dom' pred' vel eor' alter' q' ipos impendend' et implicand' in et circa repascon' dom' pred' Ac
tibe ulterius pñern et audien' damus et Comitimus q' pñies ad Capit' Ram' Cortic' et signa'
anglie the Topps Lapps Barke & ossall provenien' de pred' arbor' sic (ut pñert) pñstrand' et
succidend' pñ succidon' et pñstracōn' eorū ad maxime Conitū' et pñic' nris vendend' et
vendi faciend' et de denar' pñenies' de tñio' vendicōe tantu' solvend' et expendend' quatu'
fuerit necess' p' cartiag' dict' macrem' usq' ad Dom' pred' Ita q' tu veru' Comp'm de denar' sic
solut' et de resid' denar' pred' exinde fieri ad pñim' auditu' p' nobis coram Auditor' nro p' Com'
pred' tenend' nobis reddas Et ideo tibi mandamus q' circa premissa in forma pred' efficiend'
diligenter intendas Et ea omnia et singul' facias et exequaris cu' effū Et quid in pñmis feceris
Baron' de Scoto nro apud Westm' quicquid poter' et tandem in Cfo anit' pñ futur' sub sigill' tuo'
distincōe et apñto constare facias Damus enim omnibz et singul' Ranger' Regard' pñervator' Custod'
ferar' et omnibz al' sigels et subdit' nris quibzcuq' tenore pñcio' firmiter mandas q' tibi in ex-
cucōe pñmis pareant obediant auxiliant et intendant prout decet pñicō intubas In Cuius rei
testimoniu' has Lras nras fieri fecimus paten'—T. Laurencio Tanfeld Mil' apud Westm' xij' die
Februari' Anno R' nri Anglie Fraoe' et Hibñie quinto et Scoto xij—pñ Rotu' memorand' de
eodem anno Rñ nunc hujus Hilari' Commissio' et Lr' paten' Rotlo Ac q' ipm Regem et
q' Warr' Cancellar'.

FANSHAWE.

N° 14.

AFTER our hearty Commendations, WHEREAS it appears to Us, by two Certificates
under your hand, the One dated the 11th of March 1679, and the other dated the 24th of
February 1681, that *his Majesty's* Lodge within Chapel Henault Walk (whereof Samuel Maydwell,
Esq, is now the Keeper) in the Forest of Waltham, Com' Essex, is very ruinous and under great
decay; That by Computation of an able Carpenter, who viewed the said Lodge with you, the Re-
pairs thereof may be completed, and the Lodge put in good Condition, and cased with Brick, so
as to endure for many Years, for the Sum of £. 220; and that there are great quantities of old
Pollard Oaks in East and West Henault Walks, within the said Forest, near the said Lodge, by
some of which, Money may sily be raised for the said Repairs, or that Hornbeams in Wall Wood,
worth about four Score Pounds, may be Sold to bear part of the said Charge; We thinking it
necessary for his Majesty's Service that the said Repairs be speedily effected, to prevent the
further ruin of the said Lodge, do hereby pray and require you (calling to your Assistance some
of the Verderers or Regarders of the said Forest) forthwith to mark fell and cut down to many
of the said old Pollard Oaks or Hornbeams as may raise the said Sum of £. 220 (besides the
Charges of Felling & Sale thereof) and that you sell the same for his Majesty's best benefit &
advantage,

advantage, & apply so much of the Money arising by such Sales as shall be necessary to complete the said Repairs, not exceeding in the Whole £. 220; And you are to make an Account of your doings in pursuance of this Warrant, before his Majesty's Auditor of the said County by Michas next; And this Warrant being first entered before the said Auditor shall be your sufficient Discharge in this behalf. Whitehall Treasury Chambers, the 12th day of March 1680.

L. HYDE, JO. ERNLE,
STE. FOX.

To our very loving Friends Tho^r Agre
and Charles Stede, Esq^r, Surveyors
of his Majesty's, Woods, Trent
South.

N^o 15.

To the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to enquire into the State and Condition of the Woods, and Forests, belonging to the Crown.

Sirs,

HAVING received a Letter from Mr. Harrison, your Secretary, bearing Date the 17th of July last, conveying to me a Precept requiring me, as One of the Officers of the Forest of Waltham, to make Answers to several Questions therein exhibited, relative to the Rights of the Crown in that Forest, it is necessary I should inform you, that I hold no Office in that Forest under the Crown; that the Office of Verderor is elected by the Freeholders of the County, and to them alone I think myself responsible for any Defect or Neglect in the Execution of my Office: But being very desirous to lend any Assistance in my Power to the goodly Work you are employed in, I have turned my Attention to the Meaning of the several Enquiries, and shall return such Answers to sholt Inquiries as arise from my Experience and Observation, although few of them are pertinent to my Office; and am,

Barking, 5th November
1784.

Sirs,

Your most obedient,
bumble Servant,

BAMBER GASCOYNE.

A N S W E R S.

It having never suggested itself to me that I should be thus catchizd as to the Nature and Duty of the Office which I hold in the Forest of Waltham, I cannot say I am prepared to define at large the Nature and Duty of my Office, otherwise than what I may have collected from Cook's Institutes and Manwood's Forest Laws, to whose Learning I must refer you, lest I should expose my Want of Knowledge, or assume to myself more than I ought.

The Verderor is not created by Appointment, but elected by the Freeholders of the County. I apprehend he is elected for Life, and his Office not otherwise determinable, unless charged with Misfeasance.

No Salary is annexed to this Office.

One fat Buck and Doe of the Season has always been the Fee of the Verderors of this Forest; but from the great Scarcity of Deer on this Forest, this Fee has hardly been attainable. By ancient Law, if any unwarrantable Deer was killed by the Keeper, or maimed so as to be rendered unfit for the Service of the Warrant, the Person to whom it is granted may enforce the Keeper to bring the same before One of the Verderors, and if he should adjudge the Deer killed unfit for the Service, he will direct the Keeper to re-execute the Warrant, and take the exceptionable Deer to his own Service. The First is the only certain Fee, and the last the only *usual* Emolument, I ever heard of.

I hold no Lands of the Crown, nor have I ever made Encroachments upon the Forest.

The Verderor can have no Appointment of Officers on the Forest whatever; they not being Officers under the Crown, are all appointed by the hereditary Lord Warden of the Forest. I receive no Rents or Sum of Money by virtue of my Office, and consequently I make no Disbursements.

§ A5

As Vendee I have no Part of the Forest particularly assigned to my Care, but I apprehend I have a general Superintendency over the whole Forest, to preserve the Vert for the Rights of the Commoner, and Pasture for the King's Deer.

There is an Officer in the Forest called the King's Woodward, who appoints Assistants under him: This Officer is appointed by the Lord Warden.

The Question as to what Number of Bucks and Does are kept within the said Forest cannot be within my Knowledge, but perhaps it may be learned collectively by the Keepers of the several Walks; and as in what Number of Deer are Annually killed, that may be answered by the Lord Warden, to whom the Keepers return their several Warrants. I never heard that Hay, Cows, or other Fodder were purchased for the Deer; but I do remember some Years ago that a large Tract of Ground in Henholt Forest was inclosed by Richard Earl of Tyloey, then Lord Warden, under such Pretence. How far the same has been applied I know not.

The Intrusions and Encroachments that have been made within my Memory are innumerable. I have done my best, since I was an Officer, to prevent any; and have succeeded, in many Instances, to prevent several that were intended, and to abate others that were erected.

Much Spoil, much Waste, and pinous Destruction, has been committed upon the King's Timber in this Forest; and many Abuses are daily practised to the Injury of the Rights of the Crown, as may be seen by a Survey.

The Neglect and Inattention (if not worse) in the late Woodward, and the appointing insufficient Under Keepers to the several Walks in this Forest, have tended to encourage a wanton Waste and Spoliation of the King's Timber, and almost an utter Destruction of his Deer.

The Forest of Waltham is divided into Two Parts or Districts, the One called *Epping*, the other *Hemhelt*. The latter Division is well adapted in its Soil for the Growth of Timber, and by its Retirement and strong Covert affords the best Preservation for the King's Deer; but, unfortunately, a large Plot of Ground called *Fosse Pitte*, has been taken out of the Center of this Part of the Forest, and granted successively by the Crown, upon a small Rent, to several Grantees, for the Term of Thirty Years. It was granted many Years ago to Thomas Bryant, Esquire,

Charles, Esquire, whose Brother flubbed up the Wood, tilled the Land, and built several small Tenements upon the same, at the East End of this Plot, which heretofore nursed the best Timber, and afforded the best Covert for the King's Deer. The Inhabitants of these Tenements have lopped and pained the finest Spiers and Timber Trees near the Habitations; they have kept Goats, Hogs, and Cattle, to the Destruction and Spoil of the Waste Lands; and, by their Restlessness, have driven the King's Deer from the finest Part of the Forest; and, I have Reason to believe, have in many Respects much misused their Tenure. This Plot of Ground, as I have heard, was lately re-granted to Lord Somers. It is of mean Value in Point of Rent, but in its Soil finely adapted for the Growth of Timber; and if purchased by the Crown, and again thrown into the Forest, it would render that Part of the Forest compass, much increase the Growth of Timber, and in a great Measure prevent a Repetition of the Injuries to the Timber now standing, and the Destruction of the King's Deer; and I do hereby aver, that without this Spot is thrown into the Forest, as it was in my Memory, it will little avail any Attempts to preserve the Timber or recruit the Deer.

Great and cruel as the Destruction of the Timber upon this Part of the Forest has been, yet there are now standing many fine and useful Timber Trees, which have been marked by the late Surveyor of the Woods; and it behoves the King's Officers to be very attentive to the Growth and Preservation of the Timber Trees upon this Forest, as in a few Years it would be the Supply of Deptford and Woolwich Yards; and, from its Vicinity to those Yards, be a Saving of £. 50 per Cent. in the Charge of Timbers laid in from distant Parts.

The Effect of this Advice will be manifested by a View of a Parcel of Land adjacent to the Spot so granted, on which the Timber, Pollards, and Underwood are my Property, by virtue of a Grant from the Lady Abbess of Barking to the Hospital of St. Mary's at Ilford, which this Abbey enjoyed by Grant from the Crown; and it has been with the utmost Difficulty, Attention, and some Peril, that I could preserve my Timber from the same Spoils and Injuries that have been committed upon the King's Timber, through the Negligence of the several Under Keepers and other Officers. These are the only Informations that, on so summary a Notice, arise to my Mind.

BAMBER GASCOYNE.

Barking, Essex,
November 5th 1733.

The Preservation of the King's Timber upon this and other Parts of the Forest has frequently been the Object of my Attention; and my Thoughts thereon I have more than once committed to Writing, and presented the same to several Chancellors of the Exchequer; but so many Interests were found to elude with the Scheme, and I received so little Encouragement from those whom I expected to support me, that I have removed the Papers from my Reach, and the Object from my Memory.

N° 16.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS at the humble Petition and Request of Our Right Trusty and well beloved Cousin Richard Viscount Castlemain, of Our Kingdom of Ireland, and Warden of Our Forest of Waltham, in Our County of Essex, and in Consideration of the great Charge he hath been at in building a Lodge in East Henault Walk in the said Forest, and for other good Causes and Considerations Us bereunto moving, We are graciously disposed to grant unto the said Richard Viscount Castlemain Our Leave, Licence, and Permission to cut Two Ridings through Our Woods in the said Forest to lead to the said Lodge, and by Way of Avenues to the same, of the Dimensions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, One Riding or Avenue to lye East and West of the said Lodge, and to contain Five hundred and Twenty-four Rods in Length, and Thirteen in Breadth, and the other Riding or Avenue to lye North and South of the said Lodge, and to contain Four hundred and Eight Rods in Length, and Fifteen in Breadth; and We are further graciously pleased to grant and allow that he the said Richard Viscount Castlemain shall have and take to his own Use, without any Account to be rendered unto Us, all the Wood and Timber standing within the Dimensions of the said Avenues: Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, and We do hereby authorize and direct you to repair to our said Forest, and by yourself or Deputy to stake out the said Ridings or Avenues according to the Dimensions before described, and by yourself or Deputy, together with some other Person or Persons to be appointed by the said Richard Viscount Castlemain, to make and agree upon an Estimate or Valuation of the Timber or Wood standing within the said Ridings or Avenues, which We have hereby granted and allowed to the said Richard Viscount Castlemain for his own Use as aforesaid: All which being done and performed in Manner aforesaid, We do hereby authorize and direct you to permit and suffer the said Richard Viscount Castlemain to make the said Ridings or Avenues, and to fell and carry away the Timber and Trees that shall be thereon growing, at such Time and in such Manner as the said Richard Viscount Castlemain, or the Workmen or Servants employed by his Order, shall judge proper, to proceed therein; taking Care that the Dimensions of the said Ridings, as they shall have been before staked and set out by you, be not exceeded: And in regard it is Our Royal Purpose and Intention that the said Richard Viscount Castlemain, for the Considerations aforesaid, shall have and receive the clear Value of One thousand Pounds, by Timber and Trees to be set out, and to be felled by him, and at his Charge, in the said Forest: Our further Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby direct, authorize, and require you, in the Presence and with the Assistance of such Officers of Our said Forest as ought to be present in Cases of this Nature, to mark and set out, in such Parts and Places of Our said Forest where the same may best be spared, such and so many rotund and decayed Trees, or other Wood or Timber not fit for the Service of Our Navy, as you, your Deputy or Deputies, together with such other Person or Persons as the said Richard Viscount Castlemain shall appoint in this Behalf, shall value or estimate as sufficient to make up and raise, clear of all Charges, the Sum which, after the Valuation of the Wood and Timber standing within the said Ridings or Avenues as aforesaid, shall be wanting to complete the said Sum of One thousand Pounds; and you are thereupon to permit and suffer the said Richard Viscount Castlemain, or the Workmen or Servants employed by his Order, to fell and carry away all such rotund and decayed Trees, or other Wood or Timber so to be marked and set out as aforesaid, at such Times and in such Manner as the said Richard Viscount Castlemain shall judge proper: And We do hereby charge and require you to enter or indorse on the Back of this Our Warrant the Numbers, Kinds, and Values of the Timber and Trees so granted and allowed to the said Richard Viscount Castlemain to make up the said Sum of One thousand Pounds, and to return a full and ample Certificate thereof to the Commissioners of Our Treasury, as soon as the said Warrant shall be completely executed; and for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at Richmond, this 24th Day of May 1731, in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

GEO. OXENDEN,
WM. CLAYTON,
WILL. YONGE.

To
Our Trusty and Well beloved
Charles Wicher, Esq^r, Surveyor
General of Our Woods.

N° 17.

N^o 17.

ADHUC Termino S^{ct}e Trinitat^e Anno xliij^o Regine E. Lunc ia^a Die Julij
Anno p^{re}dicto.

ESSEX. — WHEREAS Informations have been heretofore exhibited: to the Lord Treas^r and this Court, by the Surveyor of the Queen's Maj^{ty}s Woods on this Side the Trent, ag^t Anthony Rampston, Keeper of Walcumbowe Walk, to the Forest of Waltham, in the County of Essex, for taking of 20 Loads of Wood, yearly, in the Queen's Woods, in a great Waite, within the s^d Forest, called Henholt, Parcel of the Manor of Barking, in the said County, and of the Portions of the late Monastery of Barking, by Color of his Office, as Fee Wood belonging to the same; and ag^t Edw^d Savage, exercising the Office of Keeper in one of the two Walks of Henholt, in the said Forest, taking, by like Color, 20 Loads of Wood yearly within the said Waite; and ag^t Tucke and Herlinsayle, Exercising th^e other of the said two Walkes, in Henholt afo^r, for taking either of them by like Color, Ten Loads of Wood, yearly, within the s^d Waite; And also against the four Verderors of the said Forest, for taking each of them yearly, within five or six Years last past, and not before, five Loads of Wood, within the said Waite; and also ag^t Thomas Hadden, and W^m Wells, late Servants unto Sir Anthony Cooke, Knight, and after to Richard Cooke Esq^r, and pretending unjustly, by their Appointments and Commandments, to be Woodwards of the said Waite, called Henholt, and, by Color of that pretended Office, to have the delivering of all the Wood there fallen for Fee Wood, Coftom Wood, or Livery Wood, in the felling whereof they have used very great Disorders and Spoil, not only in lopping of Timber Trees, never before lopped, and in girding of Trees, and otherwise, by reason whereof very many Trees have become dead, and Starvelings, and then have been taken by them as Fees belonging to their pretended Office; but also in delivering of more Wood to such as had right to have Livery Wood, and Fee Wood, than they ought to have, by great Quantities, and in suffering of unreasonable great Carts, made of purpose, to carry away double Loads; and also in delivering of Wood so such as they knew ought to have none, and in cutting the small boughs from the great, calling them Sprays, and felling and giving some of them away, and permitting the residue to be taken away, by Inhabitants of other Manors adjoining, and also in felling more Wood yearly than was due to any, by fourscore Loads, in some one Year, and bestowing it as their Pleasure, without any Account, or Satisfaction, therefore made to the Queen's Maj^{ty}, to the great Spoil of the Timber Trees, and other Woods there, likewise in few Years to be the utter decay of all the Timber Trees, and much other Wood within the s^d Waite: And Whereas a Commission was awarded, at the suit of the Fee Keepers, to examine Witnesses upon the points of a certain supplication exhibited to the Lord Treasurer, as well on their behalf as on the behalf of the said Hadden and Wells, and likewise, by order of the Lords Treas^r, to examine Witnesses upon the points of the said Surveyor's Bill, containing the effect and Causes of the Informac^{ts}, by virtue whereof certain Depoⁿs of Witnesses, produced by the said Keepers and Woodwardes, were taken and returned; And for that the said Survey^r was nor made privy of the fitting of the Commis^s, so as he might have produced Witnesses for her Maj^{ty}, he was appointed to bring his Witnesses to be examined in the Court, and so he did; Whereupon day was given to hear the Matter the 23^d day of May last past, at which day the said Surveyor procured learned Council to speak for the Maintenance of the Queen's Title, and his s^d Informations, and likewise learned Council was brought on behalf of the said Keepers, and pretended Woodwardes, but the said Verderors neither appeared, nor procured any Council, or other, to speak for them, and thereupon the Matter being opened and proofs and Testimonies being also exhibited, and set forth, on both Sides, It did appear that the said Keepers and Woodwardes pretended to take the Woods in the said Waite, laid to their Charge, by prescription, in the right of their Offices, in the proof whereof they failed; And it also appeared, by old Charters, and other Proofs, and Testimonies, shewed by the said Surveyor, That his Informations touching the Queen's Maj^{ty}'s Title to the said Waite, and concerning very great spoil and destruction of Woods there, were true; nevertheless, for that it was proved that the Keepers of the two Walks of Henholt have used to have, for either Walk, 20 Loads of Wood within the said Waite, in respect of their Offices, ever since the death of Nodes and Dodesworth, for their Fire Wood, and that the Keeper of Walthamstow hath likewise used to have 20 Loads of Wood, for his Fire Wood, by the Space of Years, in the King and Queen's Woods, and for the 20 Years last past, in the said Waite of Henholt; and therewith consid^d that it is reasonable so much might be yearly allowed to them still, to be delivered of the Woods in the said Waite, by her Maj^{ty}'s Warrant, for the better enabling them to serve in their Offices, and to bind and encourage them, as they travel about their Offices, to have regard that no spoil be made in the said Waite, and if any shall be to inform this Court, or the Q. Surv^r of the said Woods, thereof: NOW this 28th day of June, in this Term of the Holy Trinity, It is, for the relief of the said Keepers, and the preservation of the said Woods, ordered and decreed, by the Right Honourable W^m Lord

Loed Burghley, Lord Treasurer of England, Sir Walter Mildmaye Kn^t, Chancell^r of this Court, Sir Roger Manwood, Knight, Lord Chief Baron, and the residue of the Barons of the same Court, as followeth :

1. IMPRIMIS. That from henceforth there shall be delivered unto the Keepers of the said three Walks for the time being, out of the Woods in the said Walk, for their Fire Wood, by the preservator thereof, for every Walk, so Loads of such Firewood as is hereafter appointed for Fee Wood, and livery Wood, yearly, until the Queen's Ma^y may be moved for her pleasure and Warrant for the same; & from thenceforth, according to her Highness' good Pleasure and Warrant.

2^d It^m. That two honest and substantial Men of the Freeholders of the Manor of Barking, or of full^y Persons chosen by the Surveyor of the Woods for the time being, or, in his Default, by this Court, who, and the riding Bayley, shall be the Overseers and Preservators of the s^d Woods, And that Andrew Fuller, and John Snaggs, Freeholders of the said Manor, now Overseers and Preservators of the Woods, shall continue in the said Office until the Surveyor of the Woods shall prevee them to be negligent in their Office, or otherwise unfit for that Service, and shall name others in their, or either of their Places.

3^d It^m. There shall be also two other honest labouring Men, which shall be appointed by the said Surveyor of the Woods, or by this Court, and removed as he or this Court shall think convenient, which shall be attendant for the felling watching and delivering of Fee Wood and Livery Wood, at the Appointment of the said Preservators.

4th It^m. That there be no Woods, Underwoods, Tree, Lop, Topp, or Shredding of Tree, fallen within the said Woods, to any use, by virtue of any Warrant, or otherwise, but that the said three Overseers be first made privy to the same, & allow that the same is mete to be fallen, by virtue of such Warrant, or for such Causes as is prescribed by any Assⁿ to fell the same.

5th It^m. That no Wood be fallen in the said Woods, for any Fee Wood, Custom Wood, or Livery Wood, but for such Persons, and such Quantity of Loads, as the Lord Treasurer and Chancell^r of the Excheq^r have already, or hereafter shall, sett down, and allow under their Hands, unto the said Overseers, to have Allowance of the same, and then the said Overseers to appoint the said two labouring men to fell and cut out the same, and then they to see the same delivered accordingly.

6th It^m. That no Tree be fallen by the Ground for any Fee Wood, Custom Wood, or Livery Wood, (except such Trees as be wholly Dead, and not meet for any Timber) and that the same Wood be taken of such Dead Trees, and of the Loppings and Shredlings of Beech, Hazel, Mapell, Hornbeane, Haythorne, and other Underwoods, (if there be sufficient of such Kind of Wood) or else of the Loppings, and Shredlings, of Oaks heretofore lopped, and of no other Oak Trees.

7th It^m. That the Spray and small Boughs of the Wood fallen for any Fee Wood, Custom Wood, or Livery Wood, be not hereafter shredd from the bigger part of the boughs, and left to be spoiled, but that the same be hereafter delivered, with the greater Boughs, as part, and for the Accomplishment, of the Loads of Wood that shall be thought meet, and sett down to be delivered as afo^r.

8th It^m. That no Cart be suffered to carry any of the said firewood, Custom Wood, or livery Wood, but such Carts as do usually carry Hay and Corn, and that drawn but with Six Horses, or four Oxen and two Horses, at the most.

9th It^m. That the Venderors of the said Forest, and those that have of late Years pretended to be Woodwardes of the same Woods, shall not from hencefth intermeddle with the felling or delivering of any Fee Wood, Custom Wood, or Livery Wood in the same Woods, nor have or take any Starvelinges, or other Wood there, for or in the Name of Fee Wood, or Profits belonging to their Office.

* &c.

10th It^m. It^m shall casually happen that the said two Men appointed for the felling of the said Fee Wood, Custom Wood, and Livery Wood, shall fell or cut down more Wood, in any Year, than shall suffice for th^e accomplishment of the Wood that is and shall, as afo^r, be allowed and sett down, that then the said Overseers shall sell the same Overplus to the best Profit they can; and of the same, and of the Price thereof, make Account and Satisfaction to the Queen's Majesty, in this Court, in Michas Term Yearly; And if the s^d Sellers shall wilfully, upon Purpose, sell or cut down any more Wood than shall suffice, as afo^r then the same Overplus to be likewise sold, and answered for, and they to be punished, and lose their place, for so doing.

11th It^m. If any Trees or Wood be fallen or taken contrary to their Orders, that then the said Overseers shall certify the same, into the Court of Excheq^r, as a Trespass, and that they also certify, in Michas Term yearly, the true Quantity of all Woods, Underwoods, Trees, Lops, and Shredding of Trees, as have been fallen in the said Woods the same Year, and by what Warrant, and to whom, and to what use the same was fallen and delivered.

12th It^m. That their Orders shall be sent to all that ought to obey or perform them, or any of them, from Time to Time, as need shall require, with Writ and Writs commanding them to obey and perform the same, as far as to them shall appertain.

This is a true Copy of the Original Order.

Exchequer Office,
2d May 1792.

W^m GATTY.

N^o 18.

N^o 18.

Inter Records in Thesaurario Curie: Recepte Scaccarii adservata, vñ in Bandell' indorsat' " Clamea in Foresta de Waltham in Com' Essex' " A. R. R. Caroli Scdi Vicefimo Secundo. N^o IV. b." continetur et sequitur.

N^o 41.
E S S E X.

FORESTA de WALTHAM.—**PLITA FORESTÆ** Dñi Regis de Waltham in Com' Essex' tenet' apud Stratford Langthorne in Com' Essex' die Veneris existit' Tricesimo die Decembris Anno Regni Dñi CAROLI scdi nunc Regis Anglie Vicefimo secundo Cora' ALBERICO COMITE OXON' prenobilis Ordinis Garterii Milit' Capital' Justiciar' et Justiciar' Idinerant' oñu' Forestar' Chacear' parcur' et Warren' Dñi Regis citra Trentam.

AD QUEM DIEM venit ROBERTUS COMES DE LINDSEY MAGNUS CAMERAR' ANGLIE filius et heres Mountague nuper Comit' de Lindsey et nuper magni Camerar' Anglie per Johem Herne Avocatū suū Et clamat here tenere uti et gaudere sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum infra foretam p'dictam Libtat' privileg' et franchises' subsiquen' viz' HERE et tenere sibi et heredibus suis Officiu' Custod' et Seneschall' totius foreste p'dict' et here potestatem et auctoritatem subsecutur' et nominand' uno' locu' tenen' ejusdem foret' et uno' foretar' equitant' Anglice vocat' the Ridding Forester Et Tres foretarios pedestres vocat' Yeoman foresters ad essend' in tribus Ballivaz' ejusdem foreste Et clamat etiam here potestatem et Auctoritatem subsecutur' et nominand' Custodes Ambulacionu' ejusdem foreste vocat' Keepers of the Walkes—Clamat etiam here Custodiam Domus de Havering et Bower et Custodia' parci de Havering in Com' p'dict' et nominandem et subsecutur' oñu' et flagulor' Ministror' et Officiarios' pro melior' Custod' dñi Domus et parci et alterius eor' ut ad officiu' Custodia et Seneschall' foreste p'dict' ab antiquo inspectan' et pertinen' AC ETIAM clamat omnia et singula bona et Catalla waviat' et extur' infra foret' p'dict' Et Oves et Singulos Arbore et Boscos vocat' Deere-field Wood five Browling wood infra p'dict' foret' Et Amerciament' de omnib' et singulis curiis Swaninet' et de omnib' et singulis aliis curiis vocat' Wood Courts infra foret' p'dict' tene' et tenend' p'terqñ pro venatione et de corporibus quercu' Et Silve' Clamar herb' et quolib' coquo et de quilib' Haia vocat' Hedgrowes vendit' aut vendicioni exposit' infra foret' p'dictam de quolib' solido uno' Denariu' Et Clamat etiam Chiminagiu' infra foret' p'dict' quolibet Anno per Quindecim dies ante festu' natiuitatis Scti Johis Bapt' et per quindecim dies post p'dict' festu' atq' in dño festo videt' de quilib' Carecta iij' Et de quolib' curru Angl' every Waggon, Cart, or Dray, ij' per Strata de Stratford Langthorne p'dict' infra foret' p'dict' duct' seu eunt' Ac etiam pro quolib' pondere circulo' Anglice every Load of Hoopes iij' Ac pro quolib' pondere Lupulor' Anglice every Load of Hops iij' per Strata de Stratford Langthorne p'dict' infra foret' p'dict' duct' seu eunt' Et pro quolib' Sarcina hanc Anglice every Packe of Wool in Carecta seu curru vel super equu' octat' iij' Et pro quolib' Sarcinula Lane Anglice every halfe packe of Wool ij' octat' ut p'dictum est per Strata p'dict' infra foret' p'dict' eunt' Ac etiam pro quolibet equo onusto cum aliquo ante Vincl' cum cinglo Anglice tyed with a Wantye or Wombrey per Strata p'dict' infra foretam p'dictam duct' seu eunt' ij' Et insuper Clamat here unam Gaolam seu prison' in Stratford Langthorne p'dict' infra foretam p'dictam pro silva Custodia quib' et Singlor' diu' personar' que inveniunt' Transgressores et Malefactores in foret' p'dict' aut Scdm legem archien' Attachient' et Confinent' prison' p'dict' pro delictis suis fact' contra leges forestar' per Justiciarios aut alios Ministros foreste p'dict' pro tempore existent' aut eor' aliquos et que per et coram eis aut aliquibus eor' debent inquiri audiri aut terminari—Clamat etiam quod ipse et heredi' sui de tempore in tempus licite possit et possit per Scripta sub manu vel manibus suis Constituere et appunctuare unam idoneam personam ad essend' Gaolariu' aut Custod' prison' p'dict' et personar' sic constitutend' et ips' coatinuare su loco seu Officio Gaolarii seu custod' p'dict' duran' tñ tempore quo ipse seu ipsi se bene gesserint in executione loci p'dicti Que quidem persona sic nominand' et appunctuand' Gaolari' aut custod' ut p'dictum est duran' termino quo habet et exercebit dñm Officiu' Gaolari' aut Custodia' licite possit here recipere et accipere pro exercicio et executione dicti officii talia fenda regard' allocationes et percipia quales Gaolarius aut Custos Communis Gaole de Com' Essex' p tempore existent'

existent' usualle' habet caput et recipit de pro et concernent' oēs et singulos dñs pñonarios et personas qui vel que Comittat' aut Comittent' ad pñonam pro aliquo delicto Causa sua re quacumq' p'coram pñdōne et felonis ET P^{re}D^{ominus} ROBTUS COMES DE LINDSEY pro titulo suo ad hēd' et gaudēd' libat' privileg' et franchises supradict' dicit per Attornatum suu' p'dict' quod Foreste p'dēa est antiqua foreste et est foreste dñi Dñi Regis nunc et a tempore cujus contrar' memoria hōu' non exiit fuit foreste dñi Dñi Regis et progenitor' suor' Regu' Anglie Et quod a tempore p'dēo et per tempus p'dict' hebat et adhuc het in foreste p'dict' Officia Custod' et Seneschall' foreste p'dict' Et est et a toto tempore et per toto tempus p'dict' fuit Custos et Seneschallus ejusdem foreste Et quod fuit et a toto tempore p'dēo et per tempus p'dēo fuerunt in Foreste p'dēa Ministri ejusdem foreste subscripti Viz' Unu' locu' tenens dicit Custodis et Seneschall' foreste p'dēo pro tempore exiit' unus foresterius equitans Anglice vocat' a Rideing forester Et tres foresterii pedestres Anglice vocat' Yeoman Foresters ad essend' in tribus Ballivis' ejusdem foreste super Salva Custodia eisdem Et Custodes spaliu' Ambulatozu' ejusdem foreste vocat' the Keepers of the Walkes ET QUOD a toto tempore p'dēo et per tempus p'dict' quilibet Custos et Seneschallus foreste p'dēo ut p'dēo est pro tempore exiit' p'cessit hūit et Authoritat' substituit dñm locu' tenent' et foresteriu' equitante' vocat' the Rideing Forester et tres foresterii pedestres vocat' Yeoman foresters in foreste p'dēa et p'dict' sep'al' Custodes p'dict' sep'al' ambulatozu' in foreste p'dēa Et quod a toto tempore p'dict' et per toto tempus p'dict' quilibet Custos et Seneschall' foreste p'dēo oēs et singulos hōmō locu' tenens et Forester' p'dict' aut eor' aliquem in forma p'dēa substituit ad libitu' suu' toties quoties sibi placuisset de officio illo aut officiis illis respectiue amovere et aliu' sive alios in loco ipsius sive ipsi' ita ut p'dict' est tenenti seu tenentes respectiue de novo ordinare et loco suo sive locis suis deputare et insinuare Et post morte' alicujus Custod' sep'alii Ambulatozu' foreste p'dēo aut eor' amove . . . respectiue aliu' sive alios sibi deputare et insinuare pro salva Custodia foreste p'dict' licite potuit et consuevit ET DICIT etiam quod quilibet Custos et Seneschallus foreste p'dict' pro tempore exiit' a toto tempore p'dēo et per toto tempus p'dict' hūit et percipit et hēre et percipere consuevit in foreste p'dēa Omnia et singula bona et Catalla wariat' et exhibet et omnes et singulos Arbores et Bascos vocat' Deerefeld wood five Browning Wood infra foreste p'dict' et amerciamēt' de oibus et singulis Curis Swannmot' et de oibus et singulis aliis Curis vocat' Wood Covert infra foreste p'dēam tenet et tenend' proveniunt' sedm Assisum foreste Capiend' et ad usu' suu' propriu' retinend' et hēd' p'terquam pro venatione et corporibus querens Et simil' dicit quod quilibet Custos et Seneschallus foreste p'dict' pro tempore ut p'dēo est exiit' a toto tempore p'dēo et per toto tempus p'dict' hūit et percipit et hēre et percipere debet de quolibet coagio et qualibet Hais vocat' Hedgrows vendit aut vendend' infra foreste p'dēam de quolibet solido unu' denariu' ET SIMILITER idem ROBTUS COMES DE LINDSEY per Attornatu' suu' p'dict' dicit quod Custodia Domus de Havering aut Bower ac parci de Havering p'dict' cu' suis pertinen' infra foreste p'dēam et assaio et subditoio omniu' et singulor' Ministros et officiosos pro anteriori Custod' Domus et parci p'dict' aut alicujus eor' Custod' et Seneschall' ac officio Custod' et Seneschalle foreste p'dict' pro tempore exiit' a toto tempore p'dict' et per totu' tempus p'dēum pertinuit et pertinere consuevit et quod per totu' tempus p'dēum et a toto tempore p'dēo quilibet Custos et Seneschall' foreste p'dēo ut p'dēo est pro tempore exiit' hūit et percipit et hēre et percipere consuevit nōie chiminagii in p'dēa foreste quolibet anno per quindēim dies ante festu' Nativitat' Scti Johis Baptie et per quindēim dies post p'dēum festu' Aug' in dño festo de et pro quolibet Carecta iij' Et de quolibet curru Anglice every Waggon, Carr or Dray ij' per Strata de Stratford Langthorne p'dict' infra foreste p'dēa dicit' seu eunt' AC ETIAM pro quolibet pondere Circular' Anglice every Load of Hoopes iij' Ac pro quolibet pondere Lepul' Anglice every Load of Hopps iij' per Strata p'dict' infra foreste p'dēam dicit' seu eunt' ut p'dēum est Et simil' pro quolibet Sarcina lane Anglice every Packe of Wooll in Curru seu Carecta vel super equu' onat' iij' Et pro quolibet Sarcina lane Anglice every half Packe or litle Packe of Wooll ij' per Strata p'dēa infra foreste p'dēa in forma p'dēa onat' Et insuper pro quolibet Equo onusto cu' oñe vino cu' Cingulo vocat' a Wantye or Wombety ij' Et quod quilibet Custos et Seneschallus foreste p'dēo ut p'dēum est pro tempore exiit' per tempus p'dēum et a toto p'dēo tempore oia et singula libat' p'fecuta food' emolument' Authoritates et potestates p'dict' et oia et singula p'missa p'dict' respectiue hūit p'cepit et exercuit ac hēre percipere et exercere consuevit ut ad dñm officiu' Custodis et seneschalle foreste p'dēo pertinet et spectat' per totu' tempus p'dēum ET P^{re}D^{ominus} ROBTUS COMES DE LINDSEY ulterius dicit quod p'dēus Mountague super Comes de Lindley (cujus heres ipse idem Robertus Comes de Lindley est) in vita sua fuit primo die Octobr' Anno Regni Dñi Caroli primi super Regis Anglie Decimo apud Senusford Langthorne p'dict' fuit scti in dñco suo ut de feodo de p'dēo officio Custodis et Seneschalle foreste p'dēo ac de omnibus et singulis libertatibus p'fuitis feodis emolument' Authoritat' et potestat' p'dict' eidem officio ut p'fortu' spectat' Ac de Custodia Domus de Havering aut Bower et Parci de Havering p'dict' Et fuit Custos et Seneschallus foreste p'dēo Ac quod dñus Mountague nup' Comes de Lindley et oēs antecessores sui a tempore cujus contrarii

contrariū memoria hominū suis existit et per totū tempus p'dēm Offic' p'dēm ac omnia et singla libat proficua fœda emolumenta auctoritat' et potest' p'dict' nec non Cult' dia' Domus de Havering aut Bower et parci de Hawring p'dict' ac omnia et singula alia p'missa p'dca responsive ut ad p'dict' officio' Custod' et Senescalcie florest' p'dice spectant et pertinent' huerunt pere perunt et exercebant QUODQ' p'dict' Mountague super Comes de Lindsey sic de Premissa scilicet per nomen de Mountague Berie Miles Dñs Wallowhby in Cur' nuper Dni Regis Caroli primi florest' sui p'dict' tenet apud Stratford Langthorne in Com' Essex' p'dict' p'dictio die Mercurii primo die Octobris Anno Regni dñi Dñi nuper Regis Caroli Regis Angli' Decimo Cora' Henrico nuper Comit' Holland' p' nobilitat' ordinis Garterii milit' nunc Capita' Justiciari' et Justiciari' itinerant' olu' florestar' Chaslar' Pareur' et Warren' dñi dñi Caroli nuper Regis Anglie dec' citra Trentam veniebat et ad tunc et ibm per Edmō Offic' Autmaru' suū in eadem Cur' Clamavit' fese et tenere usi et gaudere sibi et heredi' suis imperpetuū infra Foresta' p'dict' libon' privileg' et franches' p'dict' inter alia videlicet here et tenere sibi et heredi' suis Officiū' Custod' et Seneschall' totius florest' p'dict' Et here potestatem et auctoritatem substituend' et nominand' un' locū' vacantem un' florestar' equitans' Anglie vocat' the Riding' furthet et tres florestarios pedestres vocat' Yeoman' Foresters ad essend' in tribus Ballivis' ejusdem Forest' AC ETIAM hese potestatem et auctoritatem substituend' et nominand' Custodes Ambulacoru' ejusdem florestar' vocat' keepen' of the Walkes nec non here Custodia' Domus de Havering aut Bower et Custod' parci de Havering in Com' p'dict' et nominand' et substituend' eoru' et singulor' Ministror' et Officiarior' pro meliori Custod' dñi Domus et parci et alterius eoru' us ad officio' Custod' et Senescalcie florest' p'dice ab antiquo spectant et pertinent' AC ETIAM omnia et singla bona et Catalla variat' et exhaust' infra florest' p'dict' Et omnes et singlos Arbos et Boscos vocat' Deere fild' Wood five Browing Wood infra florest' p'dict' et americiament' de o'hus et singlis Curis Swainmoor' et de o'ibus et singlis aliis Curis vocat' Wood Coverts infra florest' p'dict' tenet et tenend' p'terq'm pro' una one et de corporibus quereuu' AC ETIAM here de quolibet corpore et de quolibet illius vocat' Hodgrows vendi' aut vendicioni expōit' infra florest' p'dca de quolibet Solido sau' denario' Et de quolibet Magno Bosco infra florest' p'dict' vendit' aut vendicioni expōit' aut exponit' scdm meliorem quercu' AC ETIAM de venditione et emptore uno' arcu' et una' Catapulta' et unū' denario' in super de quolibet Soldo provenient' de venditione p'dict' AC ETIAM Channagiū' infra florest' p'dca quolibet Anno pro quindē dies ante festū' Nativitatis Scti Johis Baptiste et per quindē dies post p'dēm festū' atq' in dño festo videlicet de quolibet Carreta iij' Et de quolibet Carro Anglice every Waggon Cart or Dray ij' per Strata' de Stratford Langthorne p'dict' infra florest' p'dict' dūit' seu eunt' Neccion pro quolibet pondere Carredor' Anglice every load of Hoopes iij' Ac pro quolibet pondere Lapulor' Anglice every load of Hoppis iij' per Strata' de Stratford Langthorne p'dict' infra florest' p'dict' dūit' seu eunt' Et pro quolibet Sarcina lane Anglice every packe of Wooll in Carreta seu curru vel super equū' covat' iij' Et pro quolibet Sarcina lane Anglice every half packe of Wooll ij' onia' ut p'dēm est per Strata' p'dict' infra florest' p'dict' sunt' AC ETIAM pro quolibet equo onusto cu' aliquo car'e vinā' cu' singlis Anglice tyed with a Wantye or Wembsey per Strata' p'dict' infra Foresta' p'dca dūit' seu eunt' ij' AC ETIAM here una' Gaola' seu Pison' in Stratford Langthorne p'dict' infra florest' p'dca pro salva Custodia onia' et Singulor' trium personarū que inventiunt' Transgressores et Malefcores in florest' p'dca aut scdm legem Arrestant' Attachient' et Constatent' Prisonē p'dice pro delictis suis fact' contra leges florest' per Justiciarios aut allos Ministris florest' p'dice pro tempore existēt' aut eor' aliquos et que per et cora' eis aut aliquibus eor' debent Inquiri Audiri et Terminari AC ETIAM quod ipse et heredi' sui de tempore in tempus licite possunt et potuerunt per scripto' sub manu vel manibus suis consuevere et apponere una' Idonea' persona' ad essend' Gaolarii' aut Custod' Prisonē p'dice Et person' sic committend' et ipsos continere in loco seu officio Gaolarii' seu Custod' p'dict' duran' tū tempore quo ipse seu ipsi sese bene gesserint in executione loci p'dict' Quequidem persona' sic nominand' et apponend' Gaolarii' aut Custos ut p'dēm est duran' termino quo heret et exerceat dēm officio' Gaolarii' aut Custodia' licite potest here recipere et accipere pro exercicio et executione dñi officii' sua p'dict' regard' allocationes et proficua Qualia Gaolarii' aut Custos Cois Gaule de Comitatu' Essex' pro tempore existēt' usuali' habebat' cepit et recepit de pro et concernen' orbes et Singulos dñs p'ronarios et personas qui vel que Constatant' aut Committunt' ad prisonē de aliquo delicto causa aut re quacūq' p'terq'm p'rdictione et felonis ET P'RDUS Mountague nuper Comes de Lindsey pro Tido suo hnd' et gaudend' libat' privileg' et franches' superdict' dicebat per Anteritas' suas p'dict' quod Foresta' p'dca fuit antiqua floresta et florest' dñi nuper Dñi Regis et a tempore cujus contrariū Memoria hominū non existit fuit floresta dñi nuper Dñi Regis et progenitor' suor' Rego' Anglie et quod tunc et a toto tempore p'dico et per tempus p'dict' habebat in florest' p'dict' Officiū' Custod' ac Seneschall' florest' p'dict' Et quod tunc et a toto tempore et per totum tempus p'dict' fuit Custos et Seneschallus ejusdem florest' Et quod tunc et a toto tempore p'dico et per tempus p'dict' fuerunt in Foresta' p'dca Ministri ejusdem florest' Subscript' videlicet una loco' tunc dñi Custodia et Seneschalli florest' p'dice pro tempore existēt' unus florestarius equitans Anglice vocat' a Riding' furthet et tres florestarii pedestres Anglice vocat' Yeoman' Foresters ad essend' in tribus Ballivis' ejusdem Foreste

Foreste super Salva Custodia eadem Et Custodes separaliu Ambulatores ejusdem foreste vocat the Keepers of the Walkes Et quod a toto tempore p'dico et per tempus p'dm quilibet Custos et Seneschallus foreste p'dce pro tempore existens possidet habuit et sustinuit sublimitate dñm loca tenentem et forestarum equitatem vocat the Riding floriter et Tres forestarios pedestres vocat Yeomen fluriers in Foresta p'dca et p'dict' sepalu Custodes p'dca' sepalu Ambulatores in foresta p'dca et quod a toto tempore p'dict' et per totu tempus p'dict' quilibet Custos et Seneschall' foreste p'dce acies et singulos humos locos tenentem et forestar' p'dict' aut eor' aliquem in forma p'dca submittit ad libitu suu tones quoties illi placuisset de officio illo aut officia illis respective amovere et aliu live alios in loco ignis live ipor' seu ut p'dm est remoti seu remotor' respective de novo ordinare et loco suo live locis suis deputare et sustinere Et post Mortem aliquis Custod' sepalu Ambulatores foreste p'dce aut eor' remotores respective aliu live alios sibi deputare et sustinere pro salva Custod' foreste p'dict' licite possit et consuevit Et quod quilibet Custos et Seneschallus foreste p'dict' pro tempore ut p'dm est existens a toto tempore p'dco et p' totu tempus p'dm habuit et percipit et here et percipere consuevit in Foresta p'dca omnia et singula bona et Cattle waxes et Eshur et omnes et singulos Arbores et Boscos vocat Deerfield-wood live Browling-wood infra foresta p'dict' et amerciamen' de oibus et singulis Curia Swaimore et de omnibus et singulis aliis Cuelis vocat Wood Courts infra foresta p'dict' sent' et tenend' provenient' scdm Assisu foreste capiend' et ad usu suu propriu retinend' et hend' p'terquam pro venacione et corporibus quercus Et sicut dicebat quod quilibet Custos et Seneschall' foreste p'dict' pro tempore existens a toto tempore p'dco et per totu tempus p'dict' huit et percipit et here et percipere debuit de quilibet Haia vocat Hedgowe vendit' aut vendend' infra foresta p'dca de quolibet solido uno Denario et de quilibet Magno Bosco infra foresta p'dict' geres' nomen Magni Bosci vendit' aut vendend' aut vendicioni expoit' aut exponend' secunda' meliorem quercu Et etiam de venditione et tempore unu arcu et una Catapula et una denar' in super de quolibet solido provenient' de vendicione alioque humos Bosci infra foresta p'dca vendit' seu vendend' percipiend' et hend' p'dm quercu et p'dict' arcu et catapula per manus locu tenentis foreste p'dce pro tempore existens et p'dm denariu de quolibet solido ut p'dm est per manus forestar' foreste p'dice pro tempore existens in ejus Bulla de vendicio fieri contigit ET QUOD Custodia Domus de Havering aut Bower ac Parci de Havering p'dict' cu' suis pertinen' infra Foresta p'dca et noia et sublimitate ostia et singulos Ministris et Officiis pro omni Custod' domus et parci p'dict' aut aliis eor' Custod' et Seneschall' ac Officio Custod' et Seneschall' foreste p'dict' pro tempore existens a toto tempore p'dict' et per totu tempus p'dm perituit et perituit consuevit et qd per totu tempus p'dm et toto tempore p'dco quilibet Custos et Seneschallus foreste p'dce pro tempore existens huit et percipit et here et percipere consuevit ad Chimingii in p'dca foresta quolibet anno per quindecim dies ante festu Nativitat' Scti Johis Baptiste et quindecim dies post p'dm festu Arq' in deo festo de et pro quilibet Carecta iij et de quolibet Curru Anglice Every Waggon Carr or Dray ij per Strata de Stratford Langthorne p'dict' infra foresta p'dca duct' seu eunt AC ETIAM pro quolibet pondere Circular' Anglice every Load of Hoopes iij ac pro quolibet pondere Lepul' Ang' every Load of Hopps iij Strata p'd' infra forestam p'd' duct' seu eunt ut p'dm est et similiter p quilibet fardana lane Anglice every Packe of Wool in curru seu carecta vel super equa onera iij Et p quilibet fardana lane Anglice every halfe Packe or litle Packe of Wool ij per Stratum p'd' infra forestam p'd' in forma p'd' on'at Et insuper p quilibet equo onusto cum onere victo cum ciugulo vocat a Wancy or Wombety ij Et qd quilibet Custos et Seneschallus foreste p'd' ut p'dm est p tempus p'dm et a toto tempore p'dco omnia et singula libertates plicia feoda Emolumenta Authoritates et potestates p'dict' et omnia et singula p'missa p'dict' respective huit percipit et exercuit ac here percipere et exercere consuevit ut ad dñm Officiu Custodia et Seneschalcie foreste p'd' p'tinen' et Spectas p tempus pred' ET ULTERIUS dixit qd Henricus nup' Comes Oxon' fuit scdm in Dñico suo ut de feodo de pred' officio Custodia et Seneschalcie foreste p'd' ac de omnibus et singulis libtatibus plicia feoda Emolumentis Authoritat' et potestat' pred' eidem Officio ut p'ter' Spectas Ac de Custodia Domus de Havering aut Bower et parci de Havering pred' Et fuit Custos et Seneschallus foreste pred' Ac qd dñs Henricus Comes Oxon' et omnes antecessores sui a tempore ejus contrarij memoria hñs non existit p totum tempus pred' officii pred' ac omnia et singula libtat' plicia feoda Emolumentis authoritates et potestat' pred' necnon Custod' domus de Havering aut Bower et parci de Hav' iij p'dict' ac omnia et singula p'missa p'd' respective ut ad p'd' Officiu Custod' et Seneschalcie foreste p'd' Spectas et p'tinen' huerunt et perciperunt et exercuerunt Qui quidem Henricus nup' Comes Oxon' primo die Augusti Anno regni dñi nup' Dñi R' solo apud Stratford Langthorne pred' obit sine exina Et quod Officiu Custod' et Seneschal' foreste pred' ac omnia et singula libtat' plicia feoda Emolument' Authoritat' et potestat' pred' Ac Custod' Domus de Havering aut Bower et parci de Havering p'd' Ac omnia et singula alia p'missa p'd' cuidam Robio nup' Comiti de Lyndsey descendebant ut consanguineo de Hered' p'd' Henrici nup' Comitis Oxon' videt' ut filio et hered' Marie nup' ux' Peregrini nup' Dñi Willoughby de Earlsby consanguini et hered' p'd' Henrici nup' Comitis Oxon' Et qd idem

Robtus nuper Comes de Lindsey fuit scitus in officio suo ut de feodo de p'do Officio Custodi & Senescalia fforelle p'd' ac de omnibus & Singulis libertatibus proficis feoda Emolumentis authoritat' et potestas' p'd' Ac de Custodia Domus de Haverling aut Bower et Parc de Haverling p'dict' Et ill' hinc p'cept' & exerceat: Et q'd dñs Jacobus nup' Rex Anglie &c. q' Lras suas parentes p'do magno Sigillo suo Anglie Sigillat' gerat' dat' apud Westm' vicelimo s'do die Maii Anno regni ejusdem nup' Regis Anglie &c. quindodecimo et in Cur' illa tunc q' eund' Montague p'loc' ex S'pali p'ra certa scientia & Mero motu sua dedit & concessit p se heredi' et Successoribus suis p'd' Henrico nuper Comiti Oxon' et heredibus suis q'd ipse idem Henricus et heredi' ejus imp'p'm ex tunc imp'p'm h're possent in Stratford Langthorne p'd' unam Gaolam sive prisonem p Custod' & Salvo custodiend' omni' & Singlar' homin' p'p'onas' que invenerint fore transgressores aut delinquentes in dñs fforella aut scdm legem arisellent' atacharent' aut committerent' dñe Prison' p eor' delictis Comiss' contra leges fforelle ET ULTERIUS q'd idem nuper Rex p se hereditaria et Successoribus suis dedit & concessit p'do Henr' nup' Comiti Oxon' p'ram potestas' licentiam & autoritatem trigend' edificand' & p'vidend' in transford Langthorne p'd' unam idemam & convenient' domum que quidem domus sive locus ita p'vidend' erigend' & edificand' q' dñm Henr' seu heredi' suos esset de tempore in tempus vocat' accipere' reparat' & comminut' Gaola dñi dñi Regis heredi' & Successor' suoz p Custod' & Salva Custod' omni' homin' p'p'onas' que de tempore in tempus committerent' eidem p delict' p'dict' q' Justiciarios sive alios ministros dñe fforelle p tempore exstent' seu q' eos aliquos p aliquibus delictis transgressionibus materis rebus seu causis quibuscunq' fact' seu comiss' contra leges fforelle & que q' aut Coram illis seu eor' aliquibus debarent' enquiri audiri & terminari Et q'd eodem q' fine q' Justiciarios seu alios Ministros dñe fforelle Comiss' seu Comittend' dñe Gaole ibi remaneret et continuaret sub Custodia et salva tutione Custodis ejusdem prison' donec scdm leges fforelle aut scdm leges & Statut' Regni Angl' p'ntia in eo casu fact' & p'via ponent' ad largu' & ex eodem delibaret' Et q'd idem Henr' & heredi' ejus licite de tempore in tempus q' scriptum sub ejusdem Henr' ante heredi' suoz manib' et Sigillis constituerent et appunctuarent unam idoneam & convenient' personam ad essend' Custod' dñe prison' et prisonar' ita ut p'dcm esset consistend' eidem Et q'd eadem p'sona sic constitut' & appunctuata remaneret in eodem officio seu loco Custodia p et durans' tempore quo se bene gereret in executione ejusdem officii Et q'd persona et persone q' p'dict' Henr' seu heredi' ejus p'sent' & consuevit' Custos seu custodes prison' p'dice ut p'dcm esset p & durans' tempore quo ipsa aut ipse heret' & exercerent dñm officiu' Custod' dñe prison' licite recipere' essent & gauderet p exercicio & executione dñi officii Custodis prison' p'dict' talib' feudis repudiis allocationibus & p'ficiis qual' Custos oia Gaule Comitatus' Eborac' p tempore exstent' heret' capiebat & recipiebat aut caperet heret' et recipere' de pro & concernent' omniu' et singular' prisonar' et p'p'onas' que constituerent' aut consisterent' prison' p aliquo delicto causa seu materia quacunq' alia p'p'oni p'dicione & solutio ET ULTERIUS q'd dñs Lra patris' seu introitus' eorundem essent in et per omnia bona firme et effectual' in lege ad intencionem et p'p'os' p'dict' An' ita adjudicaret' constituerent' et acciperent' in omnibus & Singulis Curias record' & alibi non obstant' aliquo incertitudine aut alio defectu in eisdem content' aut aliquo alio actu statutu' ordinatione seu p'visione aut alia Causa consideratione seu materia aut re quacunq' Q'dq' virtute illar' Lrar' patentiu' & Concessu' p'dict' dñs Henricus nuper Comes Oxon' scitus fuit ut de feodo sibi & heredi' suis de autoritat' librat' potestas' & oia & singulis aliis hereditament' in dñs Lris patris' content' & concessu' Et sic inde s'citas exstent' idem nuper Comes postea unam domum idoneam convenient' in Stratford Langthorne p'dict' erexit & edificavit et p'dict' p Custod' prisonar' juxta intencionem dñar' Lrar' patentiu' et consuevit' et appunctuavit unam idoneam & convenient' p'sonam ad essend' Custos dñe domus scdm intencionem dñar' Lrar' patentiu' Q'q' eadem domus tunc fuit et a tempore quo p'dict' Henr' domum p'dict' erexit & edificavit & p'vidit fuit Gaola p salva Custod' delinquenciu' & prisonar' scdm intencionem dñar' Lrar' patentiu' et tunc fuit et a tempore quo p'dict' Henricus constituit et appunctuavit unam idoneam & convenient' p'sonam ad essend' Custod' p'dict' domus fuit una idonea & convenient' persona Custos dñe domus constitutus et appunctuatus scdm intencionem dñar' Lrar' patentiu' Et q'd p'dict' Henricus nuper Comes Oxon' de autoritat' Libertatis pontif' & alia p'missis p'dict' q' Lras patris' p'dict' concessit sic ut p'ferrer' vñt' exstent' apud Stratford Langthorne p'dict' q' Caram suam sigillo suo sigillat' et delibat' vicelimo quarto die Maii Anno regni dñi nuper Regis Jacobi vicelimo s'do et in dñt' Cur' dñt' nuper Regis tunc p'loc' dedit & concessit dñm autoritat' librat' & potestas' & oia & singula alia hereditament' in dñs Lris patris' content' & specificat' Will'o Comiti Oxon' & hereditibus & assign' suis ad solum opus ad us' ipsius Willi' Comitis Oxon' heredi' & assign' suoz imp'p'm virtute Cujus idem Will'o Comitis Oxon' fuit de dñt' autoritat' librat' & potestas' & oia & singula alia hereditament' in dñs Lris patris' content' & specificat' scitus sibi & heredi' suis ut de feodo Et sic inde s'citas exstent' apud Stratford Langthorne p'dict' q' eorundem suam sigillo suo sigillat' & delibat' dat' vicelimo octavo die Maii Anno regni dñt' Dñi Caroli nuper Regis Angl' tertio et in dñt' Cur' dñt' nuper Regis tunc ostens' dedit & concessit dñt' Anthonio librat' et potestas' & oia & singula alia hereditament' in dñs Lris patris' content' & specificat' p'fat' Robto nuper Comiti de Lyndsey heredi' & assign' suis ad solum & p'p'ri' usu' ejusdem Robti Comitis de Lyndsey heredi' & assign' suoz imp'p'm Ac q'd

virtute inde idem Robtus nuper Comes de Lyndsey sibi fait de p'dict' autoritat' librat' & potestat' & omnibus & singulis hereditament' in dñis L'is parentibus content' & specificat' ut de feodo sibi & heredi suis Ac qd p'dict' Robt' nuper Com' de Lyndsey tñ de p'dict' Offic' Custod' & Seneschal' florentie p'dice ac de librat' p'ficiis feodis Emolumentis autoritat' & potestatibus p'dictis eidem Officio ut p'fector speñat' Ac de p'dict' custodia decorus de Havering att Bower et Parci de Havering p'dict' qñ de p'dict' autoritat' librat' & potestat' & aliis p'missis p'dictis qd L'us pater p'dict' ut p'fector conceñt' in forma p'dice sibi exister' Idem Robtus nuper Comes de Lyndsey apud Stratford Langthorne p'dict' qd cartam suam sigillo suo sigillat' vicefimo tñcio die Novembris Anno Regni dicti nuper Dñi nri Caroli nono & in dict' Cur' dict' nuper Regis tunc ostens' dñis & conceñt' p'dict' officiu' custodia & seneschalcie florentie p'dice Ac omnia & singula librat' p'ficiis feoda Emolument' autoritat' & potestat' p'dict' eidem officio speñat' ac Custod' decorus de Havering att Bower et parci de Havering p'dict' Necnon dict' Aut' itat' Librat' & potestat' & ora & singula hereditament' in dñis L'is pater content' & specificat' p'nobili Georgio Comiti Rutland' Peregrino Bertie Militi & Henrico Bertie Armig'o & heredi & Assign' suis imp'p'm Ac qd virtute inde idem Georgius Comes Rutland' Peregrinus Bertie Miles et Henricus Bertie suer' de dict' Officio Custod' & seneschalcie florentie p'dice ac omnia & singula librat' p'ficiis feodis Emolument' autoritat' & potestat' p'dictis eidem officio speñat' Ac Custodia Domus de Havering att Bower et parci de Havering p'dict' Necnon de p'dict' autoritat' librat' & potestat' & omnia & singula al' hereditament' in dñis L'is pater content' sibi in dñico suo ut de feodo. Et sic inde sibi exister' idem Comes Rutland' Peregrine Bertie et Henr' Bertie apud Stratford Langthorne p'dict' qd Cartam suam Sigillo suo sigillat' sēdo die Junii Anno regni dicti Dñi Caroli Primi nuper Regis decimo in dict' Cur' dict' nuper Regis tunc ostens' dñis & conceñt' p'dict' officiu' Custodia & Seneschalcie florentie p'dice ac omnia & singula librat' p'ficiis feoda emolument' autoritat' et potestat' eidem officio speñat' ac custodiam Domus de Havering att Bower & parci de Havering p'dict' Necnon dict' autoritat' librat' & potestat' & omnia & singula hereditament' in dñis L'is parentibus content' & specificat' Edm Pye Juniori gen'alo sibi & heredi apparet' Edmundi Pye senioris de London gen'osi heredi & assign' suis ad solum & p'p'iu' usum ejusdem Edmundi Pye Jun' heredi & assign' suer' imp'p'm ac qd virtute inde idem Edmundus Pye Junior' sibi sibi de p'dict' officio Custodia & Seneschalcie florentie p'dice ac omnia & singula librat' p'ficiis feodis Emolument' autoritat' & potestat' p'dict' eidem officio speñat' Ac de p'dict' Custodia Domus de Havering att Bower & Parci de Havering p'dict' Necnon de p'dict' autoritat' librat' & potestat' & omnia & singula al' hereditamenta in dñis L'is parentibus content' & specificat' sibi sibi & heredibus suis ut de feodo. Et sic inde sibi exister' idem Edmundus Pye Jun' apud Stratford Langthorne p'dict' qd cartam suam sigillo suo sigillat' die Anno Regni dicti Dñi Caroli Primi nuper Regis Anglie decimo et tunc in dñs Cur' dñi nuper Regis ostens' dñis & conceñt' dñis Officio Custodis & Seneschalcie florentie p'dict' ac omnia & singula librat' p'ficiis feoda emolument' autoritat' & potestat' eidem Officio speñat' Ac Custod' Domus de Havering att Bower et Parci de Havering p'dict' Ac etiam p'dict' autoritat' librat' & potestat' & omnia & singula al' hereditamenta in dñis L'is parentibus content' & specificat' p'fat' Mountague nuper Comiti Lyndsey qd nomen de Mountague Bertie Militi Dño Willoughby heredi & Assign' suis ad solum & p'p'iu' usum ejusdem Mountague heredi & Assign' suer' imp'p'm Ac qd virtute inde idem Mountague sibi sibi & tunc sibi exister' de p'dico officio Custodia & Seneschalcie florentie p'dice Ac de omne et singulis libratibus p'ficiis feodis emolument' autoritat' et potestat' p'dictis eidem officio ut p'fector speñat' ac de p'dicta Custodia Domus de Havering att Bower & Parci de Havering p'dict' Necnon de p'dict' autoritat' librat' & potestat' & omnia & singula hereditament' in dñis L'is parentibus content' & specificat' in dñico suo ut de feodo sibi & heredi suis Et qd ipse omnia & singula p'missa p'dict' parat' suis vendicare dec. Et inde petit Judicium et qd p'dict' officiu' Custod' & Seneschalcie florentie p'dice & omnia & singula librat' p'ficiis feoda emolument' autoritat' & potestat' p'dict' et Custodia Domus de Havering att Bower & Parci de Havering p'dict' Acciam p'dict' autoritat' librat' & potestat' & omnia & singula hereditamenta & cetera p'missa qd litteras patre p'dictis ut p'fector conceñt' & qd ipm superius clamat' respective sibi allocutur & resistuntur et qd eis occurrat & p'videret solum jus suu' ut p'dict' est. Et Johannes Finch Miles qui qd nuper Dño Rege tunc illuc in ea parte in eadem Cur' dict' nuper Regis sequebatur p'fens illuc in eadem Cur' in tria p'p'ia sua alloquutus qd p'fat' tunc Capit' Juslic' & Juslic' iniant' qd quid p' dñs Dño Rege dicere velit idem Johannes Finch Miles quoad head' & tenend' p'fat' Mountague Comiti de Lyndsey & heredi suis Officiu' Custod' & seneschal' totius florentie p'dice & quoad head' potestatem & autoritat' substituend' & noñand' unu' locu' tenentem unu' florentiaru' equitan' Anglice vocat' the Ricking florier et tres florentiaru' pedestres vocat' Yeom' florentes ad elend' in urbis Billewa' ejusdem florentie Et quoad head' potestat' & autoritat' substituend' & noñand' Custodes ambalaconu' ejusdem florentie vocat' Keepers of the Walkes Et quoad head' Custodiam Domus de Havering att Bower & Custodiam parci de Havering in Com' p'dico et noñandem & substituendam omniu' & singulor' Ministror' & Officior' p' meliori Custodia dñi Domus & parci de alterius ecc' ut ad officiu'

x

Custod'

Custod' & senescall' foreste p'dice ab antiquo spectan' & p'pina'. Et quoad hend' oia & singla bona & castella warras' & extrahit' infra florestam p'dicam & omnes et singlos arbores & boscos vocat' Deerfield-wood five Bowling-wood infra p'dicam florestam at am'cianens' de oibus & singlis Curia Swaineot' de oibus & singlis alios Curia vocat' Wood Courts infra florestam p'dicam tenet' & tenent' p' q'm p' v'sione de & de corporib' quet'um Et quoad hend' de quolib' co'p'io et de qualib' Haia vocat' Hecprowe vendit' aut vendicioni expoit' infra florestam p'dicam de quolib' subdo uno' denarii' (excepit' equos' & Haia Dñi Regis). Et quoad hend' Chuminsu' infra florestam p'dicam quolib' Anno q' quadeceim dies ante festum Nativitatis Scti Johis Baptiste et per quadeceim dies post p'dicm festu'. Ac in dco festo videt' de quolib' carecta iij' et de quolib' Curru Anglice every Waggon Cart or Dray ij' q' Stratum de Stratford Langthorne p'dict' infra florestam p'dicam duct' seu cur' Accicam p' quolib' p'nter' Circitor' Anglice every load of Hoopes iij' ac p' quolib' pondere lupul' Anglice every load of Hopps iij' q' Stratum de Stratford Langthorne p'dict' infra florestam p'dict' duct' seu cur'. Et p' qualib' Sarcina lane Anglice every packe of Wool in Carcta seu Curru vel sup' equos' on'at' iij'. Et p' quolib' Sarcinula lane Anglice every halbe Packe of Wool ij' on'at' ut p'dicm est q' Stratum p'dicam infra florestam p'dicam cur' Accicam p' quolib' equo onusta cum aliquo on'e vincto cum cingulo Anglice tyed with a Wassy or Wombey q' Stratum p'dict' infra florestam p'dicam duct' seu cur' ij'. Et quoad hend' unam Gaolam seu prisonam in Stratford Langthorne p'dict' infra florestam p'dicam p' Silva Custodia on'at' & singlar' thm p'pina' que invenient' indigestiones & malefices in floresta p'dicam aut scdm legem arentem Attachent' & Comittent' p'dice p' delict' suis fact' contra leges florestar' q' Justiciarios aut alios ministros Forest' p'dice p' tempore existens' aut esset' aliquos & que q' & coram eis aut aliquem eor' debent inquiri audiri & terminari Et quoad constituend' & apponendu' unam idoneam p'pionem ad effend' Gaolarii' aut custod' Prison' p'dice et p'pionis & continuand' & ipm continuare in loco sep' officio Gaolarii' seu Custodis p'dict' durans' illi tempore quo ipse seu ipsi esse bene p'sterent in executione loci p'dict' sup' r'sum & inspectionem director' antiquos' scriptos' manuales' et alias' evidenc' p'fat' Mountague Comit' Lyndsey ab L'ar' patre suo p'fat' asper Regis Jacobi p'dict' Accicam sepealium' carat' p'dict' in Clames' p'dict' sup'ius mencionat' non debent Clames' et Titim p'dicm quoad Libtas' Privileg' et Franchises' ill' sup'ius ult' recitat' fore v'm modo & forma sicut p'fat' Mountague Comes Lyndsey sup'ius Clamavit de mutavit etc. Et quoad Libtas' privileg' & franchises' ill' ad tunc et ibm consider' fuit q' Cur' p'dicam qd p'd Mountague Comes Lyndsey Hered' & Allign' sui co'p'io & singla libtas' privileg' & franchises' ill' ult' lectur' & Specificatis herent quaderent et p'pina' Et qd p'dict' Mountague Comes Lyndsey quib' Libtas' privileg' & franchises' illa ab illa Cur' dimittent' & qd eat inde sine die dec. silva semper jure Regis si quod dec. Et quoad Clames' p'dict' Mountague Dñi Willoughby quoad hend' de quolib' magno bosco infra florestam p'dicam vendit' aut vendicioni expoit' aut exponend' scdm meliorem quercu' Accicam de vendicione et empoce uno' arcu' & unam Caspalam & unu' d'na' insup' de quolib' bosco p'pina' de vendicione p'dict' Idem Johes flinche Miles qui tunc sequebat' dec. p' eodem Dño Carolo primo super Rege Angl' p' indeidem loquendi et ei concedebat' eoram p'fat' tunc Capital' Justici' & Justiciar' iem'ens' illic apud Stratford Langthorne p'dict' nro' diem ven'is vicesimo' diem februarii tunc p' furat'. Idem dies inde ad tunc d'at' fuit thm p'fat' Johi flinchi qui sequebat' dec. qm p'fat' Mountague Comit' Lyndsey p'fat' q' recordum inde plenius loquet' & apparet etc. Et p'dicm Robus Comes Lyndsey q' p'd' Johem Henne Atutin' suu' p'dicm dicit qd p'dict' Mountague super Comes de Lyndsey postea scilicet vicesimo sexto die Julii Anno Regni Dñi Regis nunc Decimo octavo apud Stratford Langthorne p'dict' obiit de p'missa sic inde scit' post' cujus mortem p'd' Officiu' Custod' & Senescall' Forest' p'dice ac omnia & singla libtas' proficiu' feoda emolumenta' autoritat' & potestas' p'dict' Ac Custodia Domus de Havering aut Bower & Parc de Havering p'dict' Ac omnia & singla illa p'missa p'dict' p'fat' Robus Comit' de Lyndsey descendebat ut filio & heredi p'dict' Mountague nro' Consue de Lyndsey vicem cujus p'dicos Robus Comes de Lyndsey fuit & adhuc est v'ie' in Officio suo ut de feodo de p'dico officio Custodia & Senescalie foreste p'dice ac de omnibus & singlis Libtasibus proficiu' feodis emolumentis' autoritatibus & potestas' p'dict' ac de custod' Domus de Havering aut Bower et Parc de Havering p'dict' Ac ill' huc percipit & exerceat Et idem Robus Comes de Lyndsey dicit qd ipse omnia & singla p'missa p'dict' parat' est verificare dec. unde p' Justiciu' Et qd p'dicm Officiu' Custodia & Senescall' foreste p'dice et omnia & singla Libtas' proficiu' feoda emolumenta' autoritat' & potestas' p'dict' et Custod' Domus de Havering aut Bower et Parc de Havering p'dict' Accicam p'dict' autoritat' libtas' & potestas' et omnia & singla hereditamenta et cetera p'missa q' ipm sup'ius clamat' respective sibi & heredibus suis allocentur et ratificentur.

T. SIDERFIN.

Exaiatur et concordat cum Recordo

q' CAR' S. ELLIS Cleric'

GEORG' ROSE ac Custod' Recordorum.

N° 19.

N° 19.

Land Revenue Office, November 10th, 1791.

Sir,

THE late Woodward of the King's Woods in the Forest of Waltham having informed us that he gave an Account Yearly to the Warden's Steward of what Wood was sold from thence for defraying Expences relative to the Forest, and of his Disbursements for Livery Logs, Repairs of Forest Gates, and other Purposes, and paid the Balance into his Hands for the Warden's Use, we desire you will be pleased to send us an Account of the Amount of the Money raised by Sale of Wood from the King's Woods, and of the Application thereof in each Year, from the Commencement of His Majesty's Reign to the End of the Year 1790, or for so many Years as you may be able to give such an Account, specifying the Amount of the Expence of Repairs done under the Direction of the Woodward, or paid for by him, and of the Payments to Widows of *Barking* and *Dagenham*, in lieu of their Claims to Wood from the King's Woods.

In the Paper transmitted to us with your Letter of the 9th May 1788 it is stated that "the Warden claims to have, and his Ancestors have had, 100 Loads of Wood Annually, out of that Part " of the Forest called Heynault, and also all other Fees and Allowances in respect of Wood in the " said Forest of Waltham, by virtue of the said Offices belonging or appertaining;" and the late Woodward has informed us that *that* Quantity was taken Yearly for the Warden's Use from the Woods belonging to the Crown: But, as we do not find any Mention of a Claim of the Warden to Fee Wood, either in a Decree of the Exchequer in 24th Elizabeth, respecting the Claims of the Forest Officers to Allowances of Wood from the *Queen's Woods*, or in the Grant of the Wardenship or the Claims of the Warden, preferred at the Justice Seats held in 10th Charles I. and 2d Charles II. in which the Perquisites of that Office are minutely specified, nor have met with any former Mention of such a Claim, we have to request that if there be any Grant, Warrant, or other Authority, entitling the Warden to that Portion of Wood from the King's Woods, you will be pleased to inform us of it, that we may be enabled, in our Report to Parliament, to state from Authority that the Warden is entitled to the Allowance claimed.

The Woodward having informed us that the Annual Allowance of 50 s. each to the Miller Keepers of Woodford, Loughton, and Lambourn Walks, in lieu of Livery Logs, was paid by him out of the Produce of the 100 Loads of Wood cut for the Warden's Use to the Year 1769 inclusive, but has since been defrayed by the Sale of other Wood cut there, we request you will be pleased to inform us for what Reason, or under what Authority, that additional Quantity was cut from the King's Woods.

By your Letter of the 17th of October 1788, you informed us, " that you do not occupy any Mess- " frages or Lands belonging to the Crown in the said Forest, except the Prison House at Stratford " Langthorne; and that there is a Messuage with some Lands called Chapel Lodge, antiently used as " a Lodge for a Keeper, a Part of which Land was antiently taken out of the Forest, and inclosed by " Richard Lord Viscount Castlemaine, afterwards Earl Tylney, and was by him occupied and enjoyed " 60 Years ago, which Lodge and Lands have since descended to you, as Part of the said Earl's " Estate."

From authentic Documents in our Possession, it appears that Chappel Henault Lodge was built at the Charge of the Crown in the Years 1609 and 1610, and we find that the Date of 1610 is still remaining over the Door of that Lodge, and that the same was repaired at the Charge of the Crown at various subsequent Periods, and particularly during the Life Time of Richard Lord Viscount Castlemaine; from all which Circumstances we conclude that there must be some Mistake in claiming that Lodge and Land as Part of his Estate. And we are further informed that the said Lodge was occupied by a Keeper until a few Years ago, and was then first let by the Warden as a Farm, and that a Portion of 800 Faggots has since been Yearly allotted to the Tenant out of the Woods belonging to the Crown; but under what Authority we have not been able to discover. We therefore request that you will be pleased to inform us if any Grant or Lease from the Crown of the said Lodge and Lands was made to the said Lord Viscount Castlemaine, or any Licence, Warrant, or other Authority granted for letting the said Lodge and Lands as a Tillage Farm, or assigning any Quantity of Wood from the King's Woods to the Tenant thereof.

The Lodge called Hog Hill House being mentioned in your Letter to be the Property of the Crown, we have further to request that you will be pleased to inform us whether any Warrant or Licence was granted for pulling down Part of that Building a few Years ago, and disposing of the Materials for the Warden's Use. We are,

Sir,

Your most obedient
humble Servants,Sir James Tylney Long, Bart.
Warden of the Forest of Waltham.CHA^s MIDDLETON.
JN^o CALL
JOHN FORDYCE.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

In Answer to the several Inquiries contained in your Letter to me of the 10th Day of November 1791, I am, in the First Place, to inform you, that my State of Health was then, and for a long Time after, so very indifferant, that I was unfit to attend to Business of any Kind, of which I could Information to be given you) much less on that which is the Subject of your Letter, wherein I was in Hopes you had been satisfied from the Answers and Returns I had before given to the several Questions you put to me, by your Letters of the 9th of May 1787, the 17th July 1788, and the 6th May 1791. Add to which, the Intricacy and Perplexity of the Matter is such, that it is almost impossible to give Answers to many of the Questions, more especially as the Offices I hold in Waltham Forest having but lately descended to me, I have not had such sufficient Knowledge and Experience therein as to be capable of making such Answers as may be expected: But being desirous to give you such Information as I can properly give, I have caused Inquiries to be made, First, as to the Wood sold by the late King's Woodward, in that Part of the Forest called Heynault; and I find that it has been usual, for many Years past, for the Woodward, under the Direction of the Forest Court, to command sell a Portion of Wood for Forest Gates, and the Returns thereof, and in Disbursement for Livery Logs, and in defraying Expenses relative to the Forest, as has been heretofore usual; and that in general he accounted every Year for the Wood sold with the Warden's Steward, and paid the Balance in his Hands to him; and I am further to inform you, that it has been, for many Years past, usual for the Warden to retain such Balances, so paid by the Woodward into his Hands, to be applied in Discharge of the contingent Expenses of the Forest in Law Suits, Prosecutions of Deer Stealers, Misdemeanors in the Forest, and divers other Expenses which continually occur, and for which the Crown make no Allowance that I know of, and which, *communibus Anis*, as I believe, have far exceeded the Balances or Sums so received for Wood sold by the Woodward as above. As to the Payments to the Widows of Barking, I am informed that they respectively claim to have, in that Part of the Forest called Heynault, on Easter Monday Yearly, a Waggon Load of Wood, being Lops of Pollard Trees; that heretofore they used to have such Quantity of Wood in Bundles, or as much as they could carry; but it being reprinted at the Forest Courts, about Three or Four Years ago, that this Claim occasioned great Confusion and Disturbance in the Forest, and that the Loads taken were very great, and the Waggoners have frequently broke down, the Matter was taken into Consideration by the Court, whether it would not be a Saving of the King's Woods to offer a Sum of Money, to be paid Yearly to the several Persons intitled thereto, in lieu of Wood; and the Woodward to reimburse himself in his Account out of the Lops of Pollards sold by him; which was assented to by the Court. As I have been informed, most of such Persons have since taken Eight Shillings Yearly instead of a Load of Wood.

In regard to the Hundred Loads of Wood which I have Annually had out of that Part of the Forest called Heynault, I beg to refer to the Paper transmitted to you with my Letter of 9th May 1788; and in Explanation thereof I claim to have, as belonging and appertaining to the Forest Offices I hold within Waltham, all Waives and Strays within the Forest aforesaid; and all Wood called Deer-fallen Wood, or Browling Wood, within the same Forest; and also all and every the Amerciaments arising or growing of and in all and every the Swainmotes, and other Courts called Wood Courts, within the same Forest, according to the Assize of the Forest, to be taken and retained to the Use of me and my Heirs (except the Amerciaments for Venison and Bodies of Oakes); and I further claim to have, by Reason of the said Offices, as unto the same appertaining and belonging, within the same Forest, of every Covert and Hedge Row to be sold, of every Shilling, One Penny; and of every Wood within the said Forest, bearing the Name of a Wood, to be sold, the second best Oak; and also of the Buyer and of the Seller of every such Wood, One Bow and One Broad Arrow; and One Penny likewise of every Shilling of the Buyer and Seller of every such Wood, upon the Sale of any such Wood within the Forest aforesaid, the same Oak, and the same Bow and Broad Arrow, to be received and had by the Hands of the Lieutenant of the said Forest for the Time being, and the said Penny of every Shilling coming by the Hands of the Forester for the Time being, in whatsoever Bailiwick the same Coverts, Hedge Row, or Wood shall happen to be sold; and all other Profits and Commodities, with their and every of their Appurtenances, within the aforesaid Forest, belonging and appertaining to the aforesaid Offices now vested in me.

In your said Letter to me of the 10th of November 1791, it is stated, that the Woodward having informed you that the Annual Allowances of Fifty Shillings each to the Master Keepers of Woodford, Loughton, and Lambourne Walks, in lieu of Livery Logs, was paid by him out of the Produce of the Hundred Loads of Wood cut for the Warden's Use, to the Year 1789 inclusive, but has since been defrayed by the Sale of other Wood cut there.

On Inquiry into this Matter, I am inclined to think there is a Mistake made by the late Woodward, in as much as Livery Logs are dead Pollard Trees, which the Master Keepers may take, if they think proper, or Fifty Shillings in lieu thereof; but the 100 Loads which I claim are made up out of the Lops of Pollards, a different Kind of Wood.

As to your further Inquiry respecting Chapel Heynault Lodge or Farm, and my Title thereto, I must beg Leave to refer you to my former Answer concerning it.

In Answer to your Question, Whether any Warrant or Licence was granted for pulling down Part of Hog Hill House, and disposing of the Materials for the Warden's Use, I am to inform you, that in or about the Year 1725, Richard Lord Viscount Castleman represented to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, That there was great Want of a Lodge in West Heynault Walk,

which had now, some Time without One, and that it would very much contribute to the Preservation of the Game in the said Forest; and Lord Castlemain having proposed to be at Half the Expence, which was estimated at £, 600, a Lodge was ordered to be built, and, as I have heard, his Lordship paid his Moiety of the £, 600; but the said Sum being insufficient to perfect the Building, the same was not finished, and remained many Years, till it became in a very ruinous State.

That in or about the Year 1772, the late Earl Tylney finding that it would require a great Sum of Money to perfect the Building according to the original Design, he caused some Part of the Building to be taken down and altered, so as to make it a convenient Lodge for a Keeper; and in doing so expended thereon, as I have great Reason to believe, Five or Six hundred Pounds of his own Money; and that, since the same has been finished, a Keeper, or Forest Officer, has lived in the House, and the Taxes, and Expences of keeping the same in Repair, were paid by the late Earl Tylney to the Time of his Death, and since his Decease I have paid and defrayed the same.

I do not know whether any Warrant or Licence was granted for pulling down Part of Hog Hill House, and disposing of the Materials for the Warden's Use; but there might have been such, though it has not come to my Knowledge; but I have heard that some old Bricks were taken from thence. I have the Honour to be,

Draycot House,
27th December 1792.

Gentlemen,
Your most obed^t and
most humble Servant,

JA^S TYLNEY LONG.

FOREST of WALTHAM.

D ^r .	£. s. d.	C ^r .	£. s. d.	A P P E N D I X, N ^o 20.
To Monies expended in the Execution of Warrants for divers Works and Repairs within the said Forest, and other Charges relative thereto, and in the Payment of the Forest Officers, from the Year 1700 to 1786, inclusive; viz.		By the Produce of Timber felled in the said Forest, between the Years 1700 and 1786; viz.		
Paid for Repairs of East Hanault, and other Lodges in the said Forest, pursuant to a Treasury Warrant, dated the 11th Dec. 1725 — — — — —	789 18 —	By 1,245 Scrubbed Oak Trees, felled in the said Forest, in pursuance of a Treasury Warrant, dated the 16th Dec. 1721, and sold to the Right Honble. Lord Viscount Castlemain, for the Sum of — — — — —	605 5 —	
Paid to Thomas Salmon, in full, for building a new Lodge in West Hanault Walk, pursuant to the said Warrant, the Sum of £. 600, One Moiety of which Sum was received by the Surveyor General, from the Right honourable Lord Viscount Castlemain, towards building the said new Lodge — — —	300 — —	By 2,075 Dotard Oak Trees felled there, in pursuance of a Warrant dated 11th Dec. 1725, sold to the said Lord Viscount Castlemain, for the Sum of — — — — —	1,294 — —	
To the Value of the Timber and Wood granted in the Year 1731 to the said Lord Viscount Castlemain, as per Contra — — —	1,000 — —	By the Value of Timber and Wood cut in making Two Ridings to the New Lodge, in West Hanault Walk, and so much more as would make up the Sum of £. 1,000, granted, in the Year 1731, to the said Lord Viscount Castlemain, without Account, in Consideration of the Expence mentioned to be incurred by him in the building of the said Lodge, as appears by the Warrant in this Appendix, N ^o 16. — — — — —	1,000 — —	
Surveyor General's Allowance of 20 s. per Day, for his Service, Attendance, and Riding Charges, in the Execution of the said Warrants — — — — —	109 — —			N ^o 20.
Surveyor General's Poundage on Monies received, at 12 d. per £. — — — — —	89 19 —			
Fees paid at the Treasury for Warrants and Entries, and to the Auditor for preparing and ingrossing the Accounts, and Allowance to the Surveyor General for his Charges in passing the same through the several Offices — — — — —	39 15 —			63
Paid to the Warden of the said Forest, out of the Exchequer, for the Salaries of the Forest Officers, at £. 270 per Annum, from the Year 1700 to 1786, the Sum of — — — — —	23,220 — —	Expences incident to the Forest, exceeding the Monies received therefrom — — — — —	22,749 7 —	
	£. 25,548 12 —		£. 25,548 12 —	

N° 21.

STATE of the Returns of Bucks and Does from His Majesty's Forest of
Waltham, from 1783 to 1792, both Years inclusive.

				Bucks.	Does.
In the Year 1783	—	—	—	6	6
1784	—	—	—	6	6
1785	—	—	—	6	6
1786	—	—	—	6	6
1787	—	—	—	12	4
1788	—	—	—	10	Nil
1789	—	—	—	10	Nil
1790	—	—	—	12	6
1791	—	—	—	16	8
1792	—	—	—	16	12
In Ten Years				100	54
Yearly Average				10	5

11th March 1793.

PETER NICOL,

Clerk of the Venison Warrants.

N^o 22.

To the Honourable the Commissioners for enquiring into the State of the Forests and Crown Lands, &c.

The MEMORIAL and REPRESENTATION of the several Persons whose Names are hereunder written, being Owners or Occupiers of Lands in the Parishes of Chigwell, Barking, and Woodford, in the County of Essex, on Behalf of themselves, and other such Owners or Occupiers of Lands adjoining to the Forests of Waltham Holy Cross, and Henault, in the said County of Essex.

YOUR Memorialists, understanding that the State of the said Forests are now under your Consideration, they beg Leave to represent to your Honours,

That the said Forest of Waltham Holy Cross consists upwards of 12,000 Acres of Land, and the said Forest of Henault considerably more than 6,000 Acres; and that several Thousand Head of Deer run loose in such Forests.

That your Memorialists suffer in their Property, to full One Tenth Part of the Annual Rent or Value of their Lands, by such Deer.

And, particularly, they beg Leave to represent, that they are under the Necessity of making their Hedges and Fences extremely high and strong, which occasions them to be at a very considerable Annual Expence, and; notwithstanding such Precaution and Expence, they are incapable of keeping the Deer out of their Grounds and Inclosures;—that they frequently break through, or leap over, the same, and destroy, or materially injure, their growing Crops of every Kind;—that by Reason hereof Farmers are deterred from sowing such Crops upon their Lands as would be most suitable and beneficial.

That your Memorialists, and others, are also Sufferers by being obliged to take their Cattle out of the said Forests during the Fence Month; and that such Deer do great Mischief to the Wood and Timber; by Reason whereof there is an Impossibility of raising any young Timber, whilst the Deer remain at large in the said Forests.

And your Memorialists further represent, That the County in general is greatly injured by the Encouragement and Opportunity given to the lower Class of People to be idle, and to thieve, many of them living chiefly by stealing Deer and Wood, and their Families are thrown on the Parish if they happen to be detected, and imprisoned, or transported for such Offences.

- Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly submit these their Representation, to your Consideration, and request your Honours to recommend to the Legislature the Disafforestation, and inclosure, of such Forests; but if the general Inclosure of the same should not be approved of, then that the Deer may be removed out of the said Forests, or confined within One or more Parks, to be made for that Purpose: In Return for which they are willing and desirous that a reasonable Proportion of the Waste Lands may be inclosed, as a Compensation for the Rights which may be given up, or extinguished, in consequence of such Disafforestation.

Edw^d Hughes
W^m Hornby
Peter Tho^s Burford
John Vickery
Marg^t Philipps
Joseph Heeley
James Cob
Tho^s Freak
James Druce, Jun^r
Thomas Barnett Cotton
Peter Woodward
Nic^l Pearle
Arthur Cayley
John Price
W^m Hodgkins
Mary Hodgkin
J. Jenour
Sam^l Justice

George Ingleton
W^m Harley
R^d Rogers
James Palmer
Thomas Willcock
Simon Golding
John Miller
William Porter
Stephen Hunt
Richard Fuller
Daniel Miller
James Clarke
Elizabeth Shephard
Rob^t Taylor
Sam^l Secklam
John Shepherd
John Oliver
James Willis

Rich^d Gray
Thomas Priest
James Tuck
Edward Wood
James Davidson
Francis Webber
James Gilbert
George Fitch
W^m Brooker
John Clements
Owen Owens
Tho^s Dowson
Tho^s Bowen
Edw^d Bud
K. Oldaker
Tho^s Newland
Tho^s Darley
T. Burnet

15.

R

W^m

W ^m Pooley	John Ingleton	Jane Seggears
Sam ^l Gardiner	Will ^m Austin	Nich ^l Merodish
John Chaplin	Edw ^d Hill	Will ^m Spicer
Henry Noctage	Benj ^m Gere	Edw ^d Brooks
Ric ^d Purkys	J. Mofanfs	W ^m Turner
Josias Turges	Abram ^s Millbank	James Watfon
Tho ^s Flower	John Bickenhall	Tho ^s Tuck
John Selby	Henry Young	Geo. Wilfon
John Ward	Arthur Brown	William Williamfo
Edward Ellis Webb	John Meredith	John Homer
Tho ^s Nicholls	C. Wewall	S. D. Liptrap
John Clark	J ^r Sharpe	W ^m Harvey
Jonah Dixon	Daniel Gingell	John Hinchcliff
Rice Prichet	Allen Harrison	
Tho ^s Linfell	John Fullam	

Note.—The said Commissioners have also received a similar Memorial and Representation of Owners or Occupiers of Lands in the Parishes of Lamborne, Stapleford Abbey, and Havering, signed by

Edw ^d Lockwood	Philip Taylor	Thomas Woodfine, his
John Deckerill	Rich ^d Ridd	Mark x.
W ^m Bailes	John King, his Mark x.	George Mafterman
Joseph Babba	Will ^m Antworth, his Mark x.	Mary Hickinboham
Robert Young, his Mark x.	Mary Hudfon	John Keen
Fran ^s French	Richard Stokes	Joseph Chinery
William Finch	Tho ^s Excell, T	John Barker
Simon Collop	David Richardson	Daniel Stevens
Henry Shuttleworth	John Holcroft	W ^m Collyer
James Browne	Thomas Watfon	Thomas Crawly his
Thomas Wilkes	James Palmer, his Mark x.	Mark x
James Wrenn	John Mott, his Mark x.	
Mark Taylor		

And also, a similar Memorial and Representation of Owners or Occupiers of Lands in the Parishes of Walthamstow, Chinkford, and Waltham Abbey, signed by

Tho ^s Goldthwaite, Jun ^r	W ^m Dyer	Jo ^s Boatgrave
Arthur Read	Rich ^d Phillips	Jofhua Peppercorn, Sen ^r
Mary Childs	Joseph Meas	Jofhua Peppercorn, Jun ^r .
Thomas Dorkens	W ^m Whitford	Jeremiah Railbey
William Haller	Tho ^s Gagen	Edw ^d Tyler
Daniel Owens	Chas ^s Richardson	Joe ^s Atkinson
Stephen Boulton	C. Sekwiers	John Briant
John Preston	Thomas Trapps	J. Utterton
Rob ^t Thompfon	Thomas Cain	Abram Tuck
John Dyer	Tho ^s Flack	Samuel Baker
Tho ^s Tonks	J. Jefferson	

And also, a similar Memorial and Representation of Owners or Occupiers of Lands in the Parishes of Lewten, Epping, and Theydoo-Bois, signed by

D. Gôles	Tho ^s Bursell	his John + Barren
W. Lovat	John Mott	Mark
David Thompfon	Dan ^s Flower	Rich ^d Harris
R ^d Gowen	W. Mathew, Junice	Jofhua Whitbread
E. Griffin	Benj ^m Lee	Sam ^l Maynard
Will ^m Mathew, Sen ^r	Geo. King	his
George Ashpitell	John Arewaser	William x. Hannan
W ^m + Askue	R. Rayner	Mark
Thomas Searl	John M ^l kee	Henry White
		Tho ^s Miller
		Sam ^l Martin
		Joseph Darrington

W ^m Barber	John Wood	Benj ^m Palmer
Benj ^m Fincham	John Ingham	W ^m + Doller
Joseph Doubleday	Thomas Lowler	Mak
John Green	Tho ^s Lincoln	W ^m + + Curtiss
Tho ^s Rankin	Joh. Clarke	Mak
Josep ^h Gilpin	Nathaniel Wood	Ch ^s Smart
Nymp ^h Stace	Jacob Barnes	E. Powell
Jas. Hallam	Will ^m Oxley	Edw ^d Collop
John Chelmer	Eliz ^z Nicholls	Philip + Brown's Mack
Will ^m Redgrave	John Archer	Tho ^s Whittings
Will ^m Gray	W ^m Welch	Jane Shard
Tho ^s Surridge	Joseph Pick	W ^m Todd
		Emanuel Spencer

N° 23.

STATE of the TIMBER in WALTHAM FOREST.

Oak.	Different Descriptions.		Number of Trees.	Square Measure.	
				Acres.	Feet.
Fit to be cut for the Use of the Navy — — }	Trees, Girt Measure	30 Feet and upwards	2,760	3,736	38
May become fit for the Use of the Navy — — }	Growing — —	10 Feet to 30	7,825	3,515	46
	Scrubbed, unthrifty, and shaken — — }	30 Feet and upwards	240	304	30
	Ditto — —	10 Feet to 30	230	136	36
	Total Oak — —		11,055	7,694	—
Elm — — —	— —	1 Foot and upwards	228	94	21
Ash — — —	— —	1 Foot and upwards	533	61	5
Abeal — — —	— —	— —	9	1	11

J. PITT, Surveyor Genl of His Majesty's Woods and Forests.

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
March 28th, 1799.

CHAS MIDDLETON,
JNO CALL,
JOHN FORDYCE.

THE SIXTEENTH
R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO
The STATE and CONDITION
OF THE
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues
OF THE
C R O W N,
AND TO SELL OR ALIENATE
Fee Farm and other Unimproveable RENTS.

Dated 28th MARCH 1793.

Ordered to be printed 28th March 1793.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in
Parliament assembled.

**THE SIXTEENTH REPORT of the
Commissioners appointed to enquire into the State
and Condition of the WOODS, FORESTS,
and LAND REVENUES of the CROWN,
and to sell or alienate Fee Farm and other Unim-
proveable RENTS.**

WE gave, in our Second Report, a General Account of the State, Management, and Produce of that Part of the Land Revenue of the Crown which, under the Description of Dry, Fixed, and Unimproveable Rents, we were empowered to sell, by the Act of the 26th of His Majesty's Reign. We annexed to that Report Three Schedules, containing the Particulars of those Rents, according to the Accounts furnished to us by the Officers of the Pipe, the Sheriffs, and the Auditors of the Land Revenue. We stated also the Arrears due upon them; and explained the Difficulties we had met with, in our Endeavours to distinguish the Unimproveable Rents from those which we apprehend might, by proper Attention, be recovered. 26 Geo. III. C. 37.

The First of those Schedules contained an Abstract of the Viscountial Rents and Seizures, sent out, Annually, in Process from the Pipe, to be levied by the respective Sheriffs.

The Second Schedule contained the Fee Farm and other Unimproveable Rents, in Charge before the Auditor of the Principality of Wales and County of Monmouth.

And the Third contained the Rents of the same Description within the Divisions of the other Two Auditors of the Land Revenue; One of which comprizes the Four Counties of Chester, Derby, Lincoln, and Nottingham, and the other all the rest of the Counties in England, except Monmouth.

1

Those

Those Rents we were empowered to sell at the following Rates; viz.

Rents of 10*s.* per Annum, and upwards, at Twenty-four Years Purchase of the Net Amount, after deducting Land Tax:

Rents of 5*s.* to 10*s.* per Annum, at Twenty-two Years Purchase:

And Rents of 1*s.* and under 5*s.* per Annum, at Twenty Years Purchase.

Though the Amount of the Rents, in all the Three Schedules, was no more than £.12,631. 13*s.* 10*d.* they consisted, separately, of such small Sums, that there were not less than Twenty Thousand Rents in the Whole. A great Number of them were payable Half-yearly; and we found that different Fees, from 4*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* each, were charged, by the Receivers, for the Acquittance on every Payment; and that, besides this Charge, the Auditor had, in Wales, a Fee of 2*s.* 4*d.* on every Rent exceeding 20*s.*; that the Persons owing such Rents must pay them at the Places of holding the Audits, however distant from their own Residence, or the Estates for which they were due; and that, if the Rents were allowed to fall in Arrear, the Parties were liable to Exchequer Process for the Recovery: And Examples have come within our Knowledge where the Sum charged, by a Receiver, for the Expence of recovering an Arrear, has been equal to Five Times the Value of the Fee Simple of the Rent.

These Circumstances led us to suppose that it must be a very desirable Object to any Proprietor to exonerate his Estate from those small and troublesome Payments; and though we were authorized to sell at the Rates we have mentioned, yet the Act not being imperative on us to accept of those Prices, but requiring that we should sell for the best Price we could obtain, not being less than those Rates, we thought it our Duty not to sell any Rents to the Owners of the Estates out of which they were payable, for less than Thirty Years Purchase; and by that Advance alone, on the Prices specified in the Act, a very considerable Sum has been acquired to the Public.

But this was not the only Particular relative to the Sale of Rents in which we deemed it inexpedient to exercise, to the full Extent, the Powers which the Act seemed to give us.

Among the Rents in Charge before the several Auditors, and comprised in their Returns of Dry, Fixed, and Unimproveable Rents, as saleable under the Act, there were some distinguished by the Name of *Collection Rents*.

These we found were Rents arising within particular Districts, collected by Reeves, Bailiffs, Prepositors, or other local Collectors, and by them paid, in Gross Sums, to the Receivers General; from which Circumstance the Appellation of *Collection Rents* was probably derived.

Not having received from the Auditors any other Information concerning those Rents than a State of the Gross Amount of each Collection, we issued our Precepts to the respective Collectors, requiring them to furnish us with the Particulars of the Rents which composed those Sums, together with the Names of the Tenants, the Descriptions of the Estates, the Nature of the Tenure, and the Causes of the Arrears, where any were due.

Those Collectors are, for the most Part, chosen Annually, by the Tenants in each District, from among themselves, and commonly in Rotation. It was not without Difficulty, in many Instances, that the actual Collectors, at the Time of our Enquiry, could be found. In other Instances, repeated Applications, and new Precepts, were necessary, before we could obtain the Information we desired; and to some of our Precepts no Answer whatever has been returned. The Rentals of those Districts from which

which we obtained Returns of the Particulars we required, are in our Possession; and will be delivered to whatever Officers shall hereafter be entrusted with the Management or Sale of this Part of the Property of the Crown; but are too voluminous to be given with this Report.

From the Answers we have received, it appears that the Sums which are stated as Collection Rents, in the Rentals furnished to us by the Auditors, are not the same, in Amount, with the Rents actually paid by the Tenants, of which the Auditors have, in most Instances, no Knowledge or Information; but they are said to be the *Gross* Amount of each particular District, as they stood at the Restoration, and have been ever since, according to the Practice of Office, given out in Charge to the Receivers, without Variation, and without any Enquiry as to the particular Rents, the Persons liable for the Payment of them, or the Lands out of which they issued.

This total Want of Information on the Part of the Officers of the Crown, concerning the Estates, the Occupiers, or the Sums actually collected, has been attended with the Consequence naturally to be expected from it. Many of the Rents have been suffered to fall in Arrear; Tenants have been changed; Estates lessened, or increased, by Sales or Purchases; the Arrears lost; and the Premises from which the Rents issued have become difficult to be discovered; and as in such Confusion the Interest of the Crown generally suffers, it has happened, in some Instances, that where more is collected from the Tenants than the Gross Sum answered by the Receivers, that Gross Rent is represented to be a Chief Rent, payable by the Manor, and that the Crown is entitled to no more; and, on the other Hand, where so many of the particular Rents have been lost-sight of, that the Amount of what are collected is less than the Gross Rent, the Sum received is all that is accounted for to the Crown.

The Arrears had been increasing, for a long Time previous to our Appointment, and, for several Years, so rapidly, in some of the Counties in Wales, that there seemed to be Danger that the greater Part of the Rents would be totally lost. The Collection Rents, consisting of the *Quit Rents*, or Chief Rents, of Twenty-five Manors, Lordships, and Hundreds in Denbighshire, late in the Receipt of Mr. Edward Jones, amounted to £. 1,058. 6s. 6½d. per Annum: On these there was an Arrear due, at the Death of his late Majesty, of £. 2,850. 12s. 8d.; and on the 10th of October 1786 that Arrear had augmented to no less than £. 11,900. 2s. 6½d. On the Collection Rents in Six Manors, Lordships, or Hundreds, in Merionethshire, amounting to £. 110 per Annum, in the Receipt of the same Collector, there was no Arrear due at the Death of the late King; but, on the 10th of October 1786, an Arrear had accumulated to the Amount of £. 851. 17s. 11½d.

The Rentals of these Collections we found had been delivered to Mr. Jones, by the Representatives of a former Collector; but neither the Auditor, nor the Receiver General, had any Copies of them, or other Accounts of the Rents, than the Gross Sums due from each Manor, or District, inserted in the General Rental of North Wales. The Preservation of this Part of the Revenue seemed, therefore, to depend on very precarious Circumstances.

We issued our Precept to the Collector, requiring him to send the Rentals to us, and to state to what Time each Rent had been paid; but Mr. Jones dying before he had returned an Answer to our Precept, the Rentals and Accounts fell into the Hands of a private Person, who refused to part with them; and it was not without much Difficulty, and some Expence, that they were at length obtained by the Receiver General, and delivered into our Possession. The Rents in those Districts are so numerous as to fill Three large Volumes. The original Books of the late Collector are in our Hands, and Copies of them have been made, and deposited with the Auditor, and the Receiver General.

Without these Rentals, it would have been impossible to ascertain the particular Rents due to the Crown, or by what Persons they were payable; and a great Part of the Arrears, and even the Rents themselves, would certainly have been lost. We think it incumbent on us to mention that in the difficult Business of recovering those Rentals, we received the most material Aid from John Griffith, Esquire, the present Receiver General of North Wales; and that he has exerted himself, with considerable Success, in his Endeavours to prevent the Loss which was to be apprehended from the Errors and Neglect of the late Collector. Since the Year 1789, when the Rentals were put into his Hands, more than £. 2,000 of those Arrears have been recovered; and many of the Rents which were before neglected have been brought into a Course of regular Payment.

There is another Particular in which the Practice of paying Gross Sums out of the Collection Rents, instead of accounting for the particular Rents, brings a Loss upon the Crown: By the Land Tax Act, that Tax is directed to be allowed only on Rents of 10 s. or more; and there are few of the Collection Rents so high as to be entitled to that Allowance; but the Auditor, on the Payment of the Gross Sum, allows Land Tax on the Whole. This is, in some Instances, said to be allowed as a Recompense to the Reeves, or Bailiffs, for the Trouble of collecting. We apprehend, however, that this Allowance is improperly made. Prior to the Assessment of Land Tax, the Tenants were obliged to answer the full Sums at the Audit; but, by this Allowance, the Land Tax, which was certainly intended to be a Supply to Government, is converted into an Expence.

The Rents which we have described are Quit Rents, or Chief Rents, of Manors, Lordships, or Hundreds, still belonging to the Crown; some of which are granted by Lease, with an Exception of the Quit Rents; of others the Stewardships, with Powers of holding the Courts, are granted by Patent for Terms of Years, or during Pleasure, and the Quit Rents are payable to the Crown; of others the Fines and Profits of the Courts are granted to One Person, the Office of Steward to another, and the Quit Rents continue payable to the Crown; and in many more Instances the Manors are neither granted by Lease, nor Stewards appointed, or Courts held, or other Material Rights exercised for the Crown, except the Collection of the Quit Rents; and in most of these Cases (but particularly the latter) the Payment of the Quit Rents seems to be the chief Evidence of the Existence of a Manor, and the principal, if not the only, Occasion of its being kept in Charge.

In some of the Manors so circumstanced the Quit Rents, or a Part of them, are payable for Freehold, as well as Copyhold or Customary, Estates, for which Fines, Heriots, and other customary Payments are due, on Alienation, or Descent. Some of them contain extensive Wastes and Commons, the Soil of which, and the Timber, are the Property of the Lord, as well as the Mines, Minerals, or Quarries under those Wastes, together with the Privilege of sporting, and various other Rights appertaining to Manors, and which, in all such Instances, belong to the Crown. Some few of the Manors alluded to are situated in the English Counties, but the greater Number of them are in the Principality of Wales.

The Collection Rents hitherto mentioned are in Charge with the Receivers General of the respective Divisions, and are very numerous in almost every County in Wales; but there is One Rent in Flintshire, called the *Town Rent*, in Charge with the Sheriff, and noticed in our Second Report to be peculiar to that County, being the only Rent in Wales in the Collection of a Sheriff. The Annual Amount of that Rent is £. 80. 12 s. 2 d. It is given in Charge to the Sheriff as *One Rent*, but consists of many very small Sums, payable by different Persons; and should be collected by the Sheriff's Bailiffs in the different Hundreds of that County, which are Five, namely, Mold, Prestatyn, Maylor, Ruthland, and Colehill. The Sheriffs in Wales are

are accountable before the Auditor, at the Annual Audit, differently from the Sheriffs in England, who account in the Exchequer; and this Rent was regularly paid by the Sheriffs of Flintshire until the Year 1766, when only a Part of it was paid, the Sheriff alledging that his Bailiffs could not collect more, not knowing the Lands or Tenants chargeable therewith. In the following Year a less Sum was paid, under the same Pretence; and, from that Time, the Payment to the Crown has been entirely suppressed, although the Deputy Auditor has stated that the Under Sheriff, in 1767 or 1768, declared he could collect the Whole, if he was so disposed; and that some of the Bailiffs have gone about, and collected Part of the Rents, without Authority from the Sheriff, and without rendering any Account of what they collected.

This Rent has been uniformly given in Charge in One Sum, as far back as it can be traced in any Record in the Auditor's Office. There were not in that Office any Rentals or Accounts of the particular Sums of which it was composed; but the Sheriff's Bailiffs were possessed of Rentals by which they collected it. The Rentals for Part of the Collection, to the Amount of £. 62. 1 s. 5 d. per Annum, being for the Hundreds of Prestatyn, Colehill, and Ruthland, have since been obtained, and are now in the Auditor's Office; but those for Maylor and Mold are withheld. We shall annex to this Report a Paper drawn up by the Deputy Auditor, stating various Circumstances relative to the Suppression of this Rent, and the Endeavours used by him for reviving it. No effectual Measures, however, have yet been adopted for re-establishing the Payment of any Part of this Collection.

Appendix, N^o 1.

We have judged it necessary to give this general Description of the Rents called *Collective Rents*, and of the Mode of accounting for them to the Crown, that our Reasons for suspending the Sale of them may be the better understood.

In the Acts of 22d and 23d Charles II. for the Sale of Fee Farm, and other Dry and Unimprovable Rents, *Quit Rents* and *Copyhold Rents*, standing in Charge as Parcel of or belonging to any Manor, or reputed Manor, were particularly excepted. Those Acts are referred to in that of His present Majesty; but instead of the Exception of such Rents from Sale, as in the Act of Charles II. *Quit Rents* are expressly mentioned in the Description of the Rents which we were authorized to sell.

16 Geo. III. c. 37.

On Reference to an Act of the 19th of the present Reign, for Sale of Fee Farm and other Rents, and the Enfranchisement of Copyhold and Customary Tenements, in the Duchy of Lancaster, we found that there also Authority was given for the Sale of *Quit Rents* issuing from Manors. No Question, therefore, could remain as to the Intention of the Act in this Particular: But we had not proceeded far in the Sale before we came, on more full Information, to doubt of our Power to sell Rents of that Description; and, whether those Doubts were well founded or not, to be fully convinced of the Inexpediency of selling such Rents. We resolved, therefore, to suspend the Sale of them; and stated our Reasons for doing so in a Letter to the Lords of the Treasury, in which, after explaining the Nature of those Rents, and the State in which we found them, we acquainted their Lordships, "That though the Description of Rents authorized to be sold was so comprehensive as to admit of no Doubt of the Power of selling any *Dry, Fixed, and Unimprovable Rents*, yet as the Act had not authorized us to make Sale of any Manors, or Manorial Rights, or to enfranchise Estates held of Manors, it seemed doubtful whether we were legally empowered to alienate any *Quit Rents*, Parcel of a Manor, upon which any Manorial Right might depend, or by the Sale of which any such Right might be destroyed or weakened; being of Opinion that if it should be judged advisable to retain the Manors so circumstanced, annexed to the Crown, it might also be expedient to keep the *Quit*

19 Geo. III. Cap. 45.

May 27. 1789.

" Rents

"Rents united with them; and that, on the other Hand, if it should be thought proper to alienate the Manors themselves, with all the Manorial Rights, they would be much more desirable to a Purchaser, and might be disposed of to greater Advantage for the Public, with the Rents annexed to them."

Besides the Rents described in our Letter to the Treasury, we have also judged it expedient to decline selling any Fox Farm Rents reserved for Estates, held under Grants, containing any Limitation or Remainder to the Crown, being of Opinion that the Payment of the Rent tends to keep in View the Condition, or Event, on which the Estate itself may revert to the Crown.

In consequence of this Caution in our Proceedings, a much less Sum has been produced than might have arisen by the Sale of Rents; and there is the Appearance of less having been done in this Branch of our Duty, than might have been accomplished under our Commission.

But, in Matters so little understood as those committed to our Enquiry were, at the Time of passing the Act by which we were appointed, it could not be expected that every Danger or Inconvenience which might arise from the full Exercise of the Powers vested in us, would be foreseen: And we thought that acting in the Execution of our Trust in the same Manner as we would have acted if the Subject under our Consideration had been our own Property, and giving that Advice which, under similar Circumstances, we would have followed, in the Management of our own Affairs, we should at least not merit Disapprobation; and by those Rules we have been guided.

But other Circumstances have occurred, by which the Sale of Rents has been prevented from becoming so extensive as it might have been, or as we had Reason to expect.

Having found that, notwithstanding the utmost Pains to give general Information of the Sale, by frequent Advertisements in the London and Country News Papers, by Hand Bills repeatedly circulated among the Tenants at the Annual Audits, and Letters and Notices sent by the Receivers to the Parties liable to such Payments, the Sale of the particular Rents, at Thirty Years Purchase, went on slowly, we determined to sell the Rents of whole Counties or Districts collectively, at Twenty-six Years Purchase, excepting from Sale those only of the Nature we have before described; and continuing, at the same Time, the Sale of particular Rents, to the Payers of them, at Thirty Years Purchase.

Our Intention to sell the Rents of whole Counties at that Price, was mentioned in a Report which we made to the House of Lords, on the 16th of April 1790, in Obedience to an Order of that House of the 1st of the same Month, in which we stated the Progress we had then made in the Sale, by which we had been enabled to purchase £. 72,000 Capital Stock in the 3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities; and mentioned also that we were in Treaty for such farther Sales as we expected would enable us, in the Course of a few Weeks, to purchase £. 70,000 more of the same Capital Stock.

In treating for the Sale of those Rents, collectively, we found that considerable Obstruction was occasioned by the great Arrears which had arisen on many of them.

By the Act by which we were appointed we were empowered to accept of pecuniary Compositions for Arrears, from those Persons only, who should become Purchasers of Rents issuing from their own Estates. The giving Power to sell the Arrears, or compound for them with any other Purchaser, was deemed objectionable, because

because great Claims for Arrears might have been fold for trifling Sums, and great Expence and Disquiet might have been occasioned to those liable to the Payment of such Arrears, without bringing any considerable Advantage to the Crown from the Sale. A Clause was therefore inserted in the Act passed in the 30th Year of His Majesty's Reign (for prolonging the Term of our Commission) by which it was provided that the Sale of any Rent or Rents in Arrear should not prejudice or affect the Right of the Crown to the Arrears due prior to the Sale.

30 Geo. III. c. 50.

But, unfortunately, a considerable Delay having taken Place in the passing of that Act, and the Price of Stocks having fallen very much during that Time, in Consequence of a Difference with Spain, several of the Persons who had agreed to buy the Rents of whole Counties withdrew their Offers, and the Opportunity of selling a very considerable Part of those trifling Rents was lost. We have since, however, sold the Whole of the Fee Farm Rents in the Counties of Kent, Southampton, Wilts, Somerset, Stafford, Warwick, Durham, and Norfolk, at Twenty-six Years Purchase; and many Hundred Rents to the Owners of Estates out of which they were payable, in all the other Counties, at Thirty Years Purchase; but in consequence of the Increase in the Price of the Public Funds during the last Year, we declined any farther Sale of Rents at Twenty-six Years Purchase; and the Power to sell having expired with the last Session of Parliament, the Sale was, of course, then finally closed.

The Amount of the Rents in the Collection of the Receivers General of the several Counties in England and Wales, deemed saleable at the Commencement of our Commission, and of Viscountial Rents answered by the Sheriffs, the Particulars of which were given in the Schedules annexed to our Second Report, was as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
Rents collected by Receivers in England	—	5,462	1 5½
Do in Wales	—	6,342	1 2½
Viscountial Rents answered by the Sheriffs	—	827	11 1½
Together	£.	12,631	13 10½

The Accounts in the Appendix shew the Amount of the Rents sold in each County, the Land Tax allowed on them, the Net Receipt, and the Purchase Money arising from the Sale. We shall here state the Totals of each, referring to those Accounts for more particular Information. Appendix, N^o 2, 3, 4, 5.

	Amount sold.			Land Tax allowed.			Net Annual Amount.			Purchase Money.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rents in the Collection of Receivers in England	2,545	3	10½	432	9	8	2,112	14	2½	59,547	8	9
Wales	753	—	1	140	14	4	612	5	9	18,571	16	—
Viscountial Rents	107	19	5½	15	12	—	92	7	5½	2,736	10	—
	3,406	3	5½	588	16	—	2,817	7	5½	80,655	14	9

The Amount of Capital Stock of Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, purchased with that Sum, is £. 105,769. 18s. 3d. the Annual Dividends on which are £. 3,173. 1s. 11d. : The Net Amount of Rents sold being £. 2,817. 7s. 5½d. there is a clear Gain to the Public of £. 355. 14s. 5d. per Annum.

The whole Amount of the Rents, at the Commencement of our Commission, having been, as stated above, £. 12,631. 13 s. 10 d. per Annum, deducting what have been fold, there remains still in the Possession of the Crown £. 9,225. 10 s. 5 d. per Annum. If these shall be disposed of, and the Price invested in the Funds, on similar Terms, the Gain to the Crown will exceed £. 1,300 per Annum, besides the Saving of Expence in the Collection, and the Advantage of a certain and regular Half-yearly Payment of the Dividends, whereas the Rents are irregularly paid, and in Danger of being lost.

HAVING now laid before the Legislature an Account of our Proceedings in the Execution of this Branch of our Duty; having shewn what Portion of the Rents has been fold, and what Sum of the Public Funds has been purchased with the Price; we proceed, in Obedience to the Act by which we were appointed, to suggest what, in our humble Opinion, should be done with those which remain undisposed of.

In giving this Opinion, we shall, for the Sake of Perspicuity, consider, separately, the Rents in the Three Schedules referred to in the former Part of this Report.

The First Schedule contains a Statement of the *Viscountial* Rents under the Collection of the Sheriffs. The different Columns in that Statement shew the particular Rents given in Charge to the Sheriff of each County, what Part of those Rents is actually received by the Sheriff, and what is answered by him, though not received.

According to the Mode of accounting which has prevailed for a great Length of Time, each Sheriff is charged with the exact Amount of the Rents answered by the preceding Sheriff, unless any of them have ceased to be due, and have been regularly discharged; and with such new or additional Rents as may have subsequently accrued: And the Sum with which the Sheriff is charged being accounted for, no Enquiry is made whether he has himself received the Rents or not.

It would, at First Sight, seem to be an effectual Way of making an Officer attentive in the Collection of the Rents, to oblige him to pay, out of his own Pocket, what he fails to collect; but, on more attentive Consideration, Objections to it occur; and it is really found, by Experience, to be attended with bad Effects.

The Sheriff holding his Office but for One Year, there is obviously a Danger that he will choose rather to submit to some Loss than be at much Pains to collect trifling Rents, or incur Unpopularity by enforcing the Payment of Arrears, in case of any Difficulty; or by tracing out and ascertaining Rents which have not been demanded by former Sheriffs.

It accordingly appears, that, at present, there are Rents to the Amount of £. 252. 14 s. 0 d. Annually answered by the Sheriffs, which they do not receive; and it will now be found extremely difficult to discover the Lands or Tenements from which those Rents issued.

From the same Cause similar Consequences ensued in former Times; and Remedies were, on different Occasions, provided for the Relief of the Sheriffs.

During the Usurpation of Cromwell, an Order was made in the Court of Exchequer, dated 6th July. 1659, touching the Sheriffs *Farnes* and *Viscountials*; which Lord Hale observes has set a Rule in this Business, which was observed to the Time he wrote.

wrote. According to this Order, of which we annex a Copy, taken from Lord Hale's Treatise on Sheriffs Accounts (the Original not being found in the Records of the Court) the Clerks of the Pipe were directed fully to explain, and set forth, in the subsequent Annual Roll of that Court, the Particulars, from ancient Records, which from that Time were "to be written to the Sheriffs, to levy in certain; and such as could not be explained, by setting forth the Particulars, and which were become illegible, were directed to be removed, and conveyed out of the Annual Roll, and Sheriffs Accounts, into the Ex-annual Roll of that Court."

This Order was confirmed by Act of Parliament of the 13th and 14th Charles II. by which it was Enacted, "That no Sheriff shall be charged in Account, to answer any illegible Seizure, Ferme, Rent, or Debt," nor any "where the Persons of whom, or the Lands and Tenements out of which they are to be levied, are not plainly and particularly expressed, but shall be wholly discharged, without Petition, Plea, or other Trouble whatsoever."

13 & 14 Chs. II. Cap. 21.

Before offering our own Opinion concerning the Rents in this Class, we shall add what is said by Lord Hale on this Subject: "Small Rents, and Viscontieles," he observes, "would be, with much more Advantage to the King, sold off to the several Persons and Townships chargeable therewith, than be kept in Method of Collection, as now they are; *would just more ready collecting of them by the Receivers could be brought upon;* provided the Money arising by Sale be laid out presently, in more certain Revenues. For, 1st, They are, in respect of their Smallness, and Dispersedness, and Uncertainty of Charge, and Manner of collecting, very subject to be lost, as they have been, commonly, from Time to Time: 2^{dly}, The Charge of collecting and accounting for them by the Sheriff is very great, and the Trouble and Charge to the People very much more: 3^{dly}, The Cost and Trouble to the King, in respect of Officers, Writing, and other Matters relating thereunto, might be well retrenched thereby; and yet, when all is done, it brings a great Trouble, and makes a great Noise, as if it were a Revenue of great Moment; and yet, by that Time the Sheriffs have done swearing off Particulars, as illegible, or that they know not where to charge it, it becomes a very pitiful inconsiderable Business, and scarce answering the Charge of the collecting, accounting, and answering it. For it must be observed that although, by the Order of 1650, the Charge is more certain than formerly, yet the Sheriff hath still by the Law the Benefit of the Statute of 2d and 3d Edward VI. even as to those ascertained Rents; and if he cannot find them, he is, and ought to be, discharged upon his Oath thereof; and accordingly is Daily discharged of many of those Rents, though rendered much more certain by that Order, and the Pains and Method of the Charge and Account used in pursuance thereof; whereby, in Process of Time, many, even of these Rents particularly charged by virtue of that Order, will be successively lost."

Confirmed in our Opinion by so respectable an Authority, we recommend that to prevent future Loss to be apprehended from the same Causes, such of the Viscontieles Rents as form Part of the permanent Revenue of the Crown should be taken out of the Charge of the Sheriffs, and put under the Collection of the same Officers who shall be entrusted with the Receipt of the Rents of the other Part of the Land Revenue; and that those which are Dry and Unimproveable Rents should be sold, and the Price invested in the Public Funds, as that of the Rents already sold has been, until an advantageous Opportunity shall occur of laying it out in the Purchase of Freehold Land, if that shall be deemed advisable; and the Rents or Dividends should be applied to the same Purposes to which the Rents were applicable before the Sale.

The

The Rents or Profits arising from Seizures cannot be considered as the absolute Property of the Crown, until it becomes certain that the Debt for which they were seized is not to be paid; and must, we apprehend, remain with the Sheriff while that is in Suspense.

The Second Schedule contains, as before mentioned, the Fee Farm and other Unimprovable Rents in Wales and Monmouth.

We have stated, in the preceding Part of this Report, the Reasons which induced us to suspend the Sale of such of those Rents as we found to be *Collusion Rents*, or Quit Rents, appertaining to Manors.

The Waste Lands in the Principality of Wales, in which the Crown has an Interest, are known to be very extensive, though the Extent has not been ascertained. The Alarms which have been excited by Attempts hastily to ascertain them are well known.

The Commission to Mr. Probert, in 1779, however improbable it is that any Injury to private Rights was intended, was certainly expressed in Terms liable to Objection, and which account for the Opposition it met with. The Proceedings of Government on that Occasion, were, in our humble Apprehension, the very Reverse of what they ought to have been. Instead of recalling that Commission, and altering those ambiguous Expressions which had the Appearance of giving too extensive Inquisitorial Powers, and seemed to threaten Disturbance to private Rights, and to be the Forerunner of much Litigation, the whole Measure was dropt; and Ministers desisted even from the Steps necessary for the Protection of the undoubted Rights of the Crown; and, by that timid or unsteady Conduct, rendered every future Attempt to ascertain them more difficult and disagreeable.

The Mines in those Wastes may be very valuable; and where the Soil is improvable, it is a desirable Object to the Public that it should be improved, however small the Share which might be allotted to the Crown on a Division; and all Doubt about the Rights, and all Danger of any Dispute between the Crown and Individuals, should be removed, as soon as that can be done in a legal and constitutional Manner.

12th Report.

Having these Objects in View, we have recommended that Leases should be granted of the Mines belonging to the Crown, on similar Terms with those in private Estates under good Management; and that, in order to admit of the greater Number of Trials, and increase the Chance of the Discovery of valuable Veins of Ore, as well as to encourage Competition, no great Extent of Mineral Ground should be granted to any One Person or Company.

We humbly recommend, also, that Leases should be granted of the Manors, or Manorial Rights, circumstanced as we have described; and that the Leases should not exceed Twenty Years, and be determinable in case the Crown shall sell the Manorial Rights within that Time. By Means of those Leases the Rights will be ascertained and preserved: Time will be obtained to enquire into the Value of the Wastes; and if a Sale of the Rights of the Crown, in any Instance, shall be determined on, the Clause for vacating the Lease on a Sale will open a Door to Competition, if the Lessee should not agree to give a reasonable Price.

The Crown should not urge the passing of Inclosure Bills, as that might probably excite Opposition; but its Consent should be readily given; and the Expence of obtaining

taining such Acts should, as we have suggested in our Twelfth Report, be made as easy as possible.

Until the Rights of the Crown in Manors so circumstanced shall be ascertained, the Collection Rents should not be sold; but, in the mean Time, Pains should be taken to discover from what Lands they issue, and to enforce Payment of the Arrears, so that the Sale of the Rents may not be impeded on that Account.

These Cautions relate only to *Collection Rents*, or *Dry Rents*, which being Parcel of some Manor, seem not properly to fall under the Description of Dry and Unimproveable Rents. The last are undoubtedly fit Objects of immediate Sale.

The same Plan should be adopted respecting the Rents contained in the Third Schedule, being the Fee Farm Rents payable to the Crown in the several Counties in England, except Monmouth. The Sale of those which are really Dry and Unimproveable should be continued; but such as are Parcel of Manors should not be sold until the Sale of the Manorial Rights shall also be determined on.

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
March 28th, 1793.

CHA^S MIDDLETON, (L. S.)
J^{N^O} CALL, (L. S.)
JOHN FORDYCE, (L. S.)

A P P E N D I X.

A P P E N D I X.

No		Page
1.	A STATE of Facts relative to the Suppression of a Rent called <i>The Tine Rent</i> , in Flintshire — — — —	19
2.	A State of the Amount of Fee Farm, and other Unimprovable Rents, sold by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue in each County, and of the Land Tax allowed, the Net Annual Amount, and Purchase-Money paid for the same —	23
3.	An Account of all the Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities purchased by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, and standing in the Name of the Lord High Treasurer of England — — — —	26
4.	An Account of all the Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities purchased by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, in the Name of the Lord High Treasurer of England, and of the Sums laid out in the Purchase thereof —	27
5.	A State of the Application of the Monies paid into the Bank of England, for the Purchase of Fee Farm, and other Unimprovable Rents — —	28
6.	Copy of an Order of the Court of Exchequer, dated 6th July 1650, touching Sheriffs Farms and Viscounts — — — —	29

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1964

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1964

N^o 1.

A STATE of Facts relative to the Suppression of a Rent called *The Year Rent*,
in Flintshire.

THE Crown Revenue within the Principality of Wales (about £. 3,000 out of North, and £. 3,400 out of South Wales) issues out of Lands, in the Nature of Quit Rent, payable at the Annual Audit, held about Michas, in different Places of that Country, where the Auditor attends, or his Deputy; the Receiver in like Manner. The Annual Accounts of Sheriffs are then settled, and *Quittas* given by the Auditor, as English Sheriffs Accounts are settled in the Exchequer.

The said Revenue is very ill paid by the Crown Tenants; consequently, the Arrears increase considerably—insomuch that the whole Revenue is in a Way of being totally lost, the Sheriffs Bayliffs being very remiss in delivering the Precepts to the Crown Tenants, and the Sheriffs also neglect to return the Recognizances by them entered into, and are negligent also in other Parts of their Duty.

The Sheriffs are appointed in February or March; at Michaelmas following they heretofore attended, paid their Accounts, and received their *Quittas*; and also at Michaelmas Term then next received the several £. 30, allowed every Sheriff by 3d Geo. I. on producing such *Quittas* at the Exchequer, or producing a Certificate from the Auditor, of their being Sheriffs; and so became careless in their Duty for the remaining Part of their Term.

Inconveniences appearing by discharging the Sheriffs of their Account at Michas, and then giving them their *Quittas* before their full Year of Service was ended, this Matter, in the Sheriffalty of Thomas Kyffin, Esquire, in 1766, was regulated by the Barons of the Exchequer; and the Sheriffs thereafter were not to account till the Michas next after the full Expiration of the Year of their Offices.

The Sheriffs of the County of Flint (and no other County) are charged with an Annual Rent called *The Tenth Rent*, payable in small Sums, or Rents, for divers Tenures, in the Commots or Hundreds of Colefhill, Ruthland, Prellarya, and Maylor, in the said County, amounting to £. 80. 12 s. 2 d. no otherwise stated in the Auditors and Receivers Rent Books than as follows:

Flint Offs' Collect' Tens' Rents in Camps Va' Overat' lxxx : xij : ij.

No Rental, Survey, or particular Account of the Lands, or Tenants, liable to this Rent, are now to be found in either the Auditor's or Receiver's Office. The Sheriffs Bayliffs being possessed of the Rentals, accordingly collected by such Rentals; and every Sheriff Annually attended with, and always paid to the Receiver, the said £. 80. 12 s. 2 d. with which he is charged in his Account in Gross, as above, till the Year 1766, when the said Thomas Kyffin, or his Deputy, tendered only £. 41, Part of the said Rent, asserting the Bayliffs were able to collect no more, not knowing the Lands or Tenants liable to pay the same. The Example was followed by the next Sheriff, who collected only £. 30 of the said Rent. Ever since, the succeeding Sheriffs, their Deputies and Bayliffs, have combined to collect no Part of the said Rent; but to extinguish the same totally, under Pretence that the Sheriff, their Deputies, or Bayliffs, are ignorant as to the Lands or Tenants, for Want of Rentals for their Direction.—Part of the Rental, by Means of a Premium, has been lately recovered of One of the Bayliff Collectors; the Remainder of the Rental is withheld by other Bayliffs, who are advised by the Country Attornies not to part with them.

The said Rent of £. 80. 12 s. being thus unpaid by the Sheriffs of Flintshire, who (till 1766) always paid the same, Mr. Myddelton, Deputy to Lord Newborough, the Auditor of Wales, has ever since postponed the Delivery of the *Quittas*, at the Audits, to the Sheriffs of Flintshire; consequently the Auditor's Fee, of £. 8. 13 s. 4 on each Sheriff's Account, remains unpaid to him, the Account being left open and unfinished.

8th Geo. III. }
To accommodate the Judges, } It was enacted, That an Annual Sum not exceeding £. 20 be granted for the Lodging and Accommodation of the Judges for every County Assize in Wales, to be paid for that Purpose by the respective Sheriffs, and to be allowed and paid in their Accounts at the Annual Audit.

By a Grant of the late King William III. an Annual Rent of £. 1,200 was granted in Fee to the Ancestors of the late Lord Grantham, out of the North Wales Collection; and £. 800 per Ann.

out of South Wales, the Whole of which is now vested in Lord Cowper.—The Four Barons of the Exchequer have also Annual Stipends out of this Revenue. Also the Expenses of attending Executions of Criminals in Wales, which are craved by Sheriffs, being generally very heavy Charges, are by the Treasury ordered to be paid by the Receiver of this Revenue. These, with the Sheriff's Allowance for accommodating the Judges every Assize, Auditor's and Receiver's Allowance, and divers other Annual Payments, Pensions, and Salaries, are likewise charged on these Rents, very near equal to the whole Annual Produce; so that the same now is, or soon will be (by the Combination aforesaid) insufficient to answer the several Outgoings wherewith the said Rents are charged, Lord Cowper having Three Years Rent due to him out of the North Wales Division.

3d Geo. I. Ca. 16. Sec. 1. & 2. } There shall be paid Yearly, out of the said Money set apart, on
£.4,000 allowed Sheriffs. } the 1st Day of Michas Term, to the Sheriffs of the several
Counties, the Sums herein expressed, to enable them to
bear the Expenses of the Letters Patent for their Offices, and
pay their Accounts, and obtain their Quietus:—Flint, £.30—
Denbigh, £.30, &c.

The Sheriff of Flintshire, &c. for last Year (1776) is appointed in February. At Michas Term following, (Michas 1776) he called on the Auditor for a Certificate of his being Sheriff, which was accordingly given him; and that entitles him at the Exchequer to receive the £.30. Having got it, he becomes careless about his regular Accounting; and at the Audit 1777, when he attends to account, and ask for his Quietus, he gives the usual Reason, of his Inability to collect the *Tenche Rent*, with which he is charged; consequently the Quietus is not delivered him, which gives him no Concern—for he thereby avoids the Expense of paying the Auditor his Fee of £.8. 13. 4, directed by Act of Parliament to be paid for passing the Sheriff's Account, and for his *Quietus* of.

The Arrears of many of the Crown Tenants are almost at the Period of the Limitation, under the late Act for quieting Possessions, &c. (9 Geo. III. Cap. 16.)

In a Case heretofore stated to the above Effect, it was (among other Things) submitted, Whether the £.20 allowed the Sheriffs for the Accommodations of the Judges might not be withheld, and made payable out of the said *Tenche Rent*, in order to induce the Sheriffs to collect the same; and what other Remedy could be had, to recover the Arrears of that, and many other Rents increasing in Arrears; to which Mr. De Grey, the then Attorney General, gave the following Opinion:

"I am satisfied, that the Laws have provided a complete Remedy for collecting the Crown Revenues; but the Practice of the legal Forms of Proceeding has been so long discontinued, that new Persons coming into Office have no Opportunity of knowing them.

"I think the ancient Practice should be revived; and I apprehend it might be done by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the Court of Exchequer, making an Order for the proper Officers in the several Departments relative to the Business of the Revenue in Wales, inquiring into and stating the regular Course of Office as established by Law; and when this is done, the regular Process will appear complete, or the Defects may be more easily provided against. Till that is done, the rest will be but Expedients.

"In the mean Time, One great Source of Mischief is, the not returning the Recognizance before the Sheriff is sworn in; and this may be rectified by Order of the Court of Exchequer, that the Commission to swear the Sheriff should not issue till the Recognizance is properly returned.

"If the Sheriff does not pay the Rents given in Charge, he still stands charged himself, unless he has a good Excuse, and which it is in the Breast of the Auditor to allow or not; and the Recognizance will secure the Arrears. If he has a good Excuse, the Arrears may go over to the succeeding Sheriff.

"The Sheriff, if he knows the Tenants and Lands out of which the Rent issues, must, by Law, have a Remedy to collect them. If they are not known, a Bill or Information in the Exchequer will lie for a Discovery and Account.

"I do not approve of the indirect Method proposed of setting off the Judges Lodgings against the *Tenche Rent*, or keeping back the Certificate of that Disbursement; but it is an Article in Account, for which they should be allowed.

"W. DE GREY.

"15th Sep^r 1769."

"Some Process should be immediately taken out upon such Rents as are near the Period set by the late Act of Parliament; but the particular Rents, and the Circumstances attending them, are not stated."

These Arrears are continued in Charge, &c. therefore I believe not affected by this Act.

The Nature and Original of the *Tack Rent*, called also *Parthen Keys*, cannot now be traced or explained. Searches for that Purpose having been made in the Auditor's Office, it appears, That in Michaelmas Term 1644, it was represented to the Court of Exchequer by Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Dymock, Sheriffs of Flintshire, that the Rents being so generally written forth, without mentioning where or upon whom the same were to be levied; and it appearing that the said Rent had been collected Time out of Mind till the late Wars, and could not but be received by Reason of their Obscurity, it was ordered that the said Rent in Arrear be sent forth in Process for levying the same, and that the said Sheriffs be discharged therefrom.

By Entries in the said Office it also appears, that the said Mr. Lloyd, Sheriff for 1647, and Mr. Dymock for 1650, were exonerated; and that Process to recover the said Rents were issued against the Sheriffs for the Years 1648, 1649, and 1651.

Memorials to the above Effect have been delivered to the Barons of the Exchequer, Two or Three Years ago, who were ready to give their Assistance in preferring the usual Practice, and recommended searching in the Pipe Office, with Reference to the similar printed Case of Miles Branthwaite, Esquire, Sheriff of Norfolk, who in 1756 objected to his being charged with Fee Farm Rents amounting to £. 28. 4s. by Reason the Lands were not particularly described in the Pipe. Mr. Curfitor Baron was of Opinion, That as these ancient Sums had been answered by the proceeding and by all former Sheriffs, Mr. Branthwaite ought to remain charged with them.

The Process, or Summons of the Pipe, produced, the Under Sheriffs and Bailiffs swear, That they endeavoured to receive the said Rents; which some of the People admitted had been formerly paid, but for many Years would pay them no more, because the Bailiff would not ascertain the particular Premises on which they were charged. The Under Sheriff also states how unreasonable it was for him to pay the Rents with his own Money, as he had done several Times, &c.

Mr. Webb, then Solicitor of the Treasury, was indefatigable in his Trouble and Researches, particularly in the Pipe, and other Offices, to trace out the Origin of the Rents; and by great Pains and Industry he produced Extracts of Pipe Rolls, with Particulars of Rents, Lands, &c. The Court, among other Things, ordered, That Process issue, and the Process, Land, and Cause, be plainly expressed, of the Sums which the Sheriff hath or might have levied; and that no Sheriff be dismissed until he hath brought such Rolls or Schedules; and that Miles Branthwaite, Esq^r, Sheriff of Norfolk, should not be discharged of the several Rents therein mentioned; and that he shall have *Exoneratio Placetis*, on finishing his Account, for all the said Rent, except the said 3s. Shillings.

This Matter was mentioned to the Court of Exchequer in Trinity Term last, who desired to see the above Case, and that the Business should be again mentioned to them: Which was done, but no Order whatever made.

Mr. Skinner and Mr. Parry have had Two or Three Consultations how to bring the Matter properly before the Court, and desired to be attended by Mr. Martin, One of the most intelligent Practitioners of that Court; and they apprehended that there are not any Traces of the Crown Revenue, or Rents, within the Principality of Wales, to be found in the Pipe Office.

Nothing can be collected in the Office of Auditor of Wales respecting the said Kent (except as before). This Office was probably created soon after the Statute of Hen. VIII. which formed a more complete Body of Laws respecting the Government and Administration of Justice within the Principality of Wales, though the Union with England was in the 12 Edward I. The Records of the Auditor's Office were not kept with the Accuracy the Importance of the Office required.

Mr. Skynner, Mr. Parry, and Mr. Martin, concurred, that the proper Measure to be pursued to restore the *Tack Rents*, endeavoured to be suppressed, can only be by an Information in the Exchequer; which, upon looking back into Mr. De Grey's Opinion (not then produced to them, or thought of) falls in with the Sentiments of that learned Gentleman.

In future, the Auditor is advised not to certify the Sheriff of Flintshire at Michas, in his Year of Office, by which Certificate he receives the £. 30, at a Time that he is a determined Delinquent with respect to the *Tack Rent* set in Charge against him.—See the above Extract of the Act, relating to the £. 30 to every Sheriff of Wales.

Mr. Humphreys, Deputy to Mr. Kyffin, Sheriff for Flintshire in 1766, and the succeeding Under Sheriffs of that County, with their Bailiffs, can, if they please, discover the several Tenants of the *Tack Rent*. Mr. Wynne, Deputy Sheriff about 1767, or 1768, declared he could, in case he was so disposed, collect the Whole of the said *Tack Rent*.

The said Mr. Wynne, as Under Sheriff (in the Name of his Principal) has, this present Year, petitioned the Treasury, as is customary, for no less a Sum than £. 88 for his extraordinary Expences, Trouble, &c. attending the Execution of, and gibbering a Felon; which their Lordships, in the usual Form, refer the Consideration of to the Auditor, who reports what Allowance he thinks reasonable.

Several considerable Rents, charged on Persons, Districts, Commotes, &c. are much in Arrear, by Length of Time, and like to be lost; but no Rent so important as this of £. 80. 12 s. has been so recently, and so unjustly, attempted to be thus sunk, by the wanton Persuasion of People; and the Example has, and still will, produce the worst of Consequences, to all those interested in this Revenue.

Lord Cowper, who is so essentially concerned, ought to take this Matter up with proper Industry and Spirit, and not suffer so considerable a Kent to be trifled away with. Mr. Woodford and

and Mr. Woodcock, who manage for his Lordship, have been fully apprised of the State of this Matter; but no Step of Consequence is taken by them.

The Bayliffs of this Collection :

John Cowper,	of the Hundred of Mohl,	
William Jones,	of	D ^r - - Prestatyn,
John Lloyd,	of	D ^r - - Maylor,
John Parry,	of	D ^r - - Ruchland,
Edward Davies,	of	D ^r - - Colehill.

March 1777. Some or all of these Bayliffs have thought fit to go about, without the Sheriffs Orders, and collect of several ignorant People some Part of the *Tax Rent*, which they secrete, and account for the same neither.

N^o 2.

A STATE of the Amount of Fee Farm, and other Unimprovable Rents, sold by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, in each County, and of the Land Tax allowed, the Net Annual Amount, and Purchase-Money paid for the same.

C O U N T I E S.	Rents sold.			Land Tax allowed.			Net Annual Amount.			Purchase Money.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In the Division of James West, Esq, Auditor.												
Berks — — —	35	18	5½	4	11	4	31	7	1½	941	4	9
Bucks — — —	60	19	1½	11	—	8	49	18	5½	1,497	16	6
Cambridge — — —	19	9	6	2	7	4	17	2	2	511	6	—
Cornwall — — —	9	7	7½	—	17	—	8	10	7½	256	—	—
Cumberland — — —	16	6	—½	2	10	—	13	16	—½	414	2	—
Devon — — —	5	—	—	—	13	2	4	6	10	130	5	—
Dorset — — —	27	13	5½	2	4	—	25	9	5½	764	4	6
Durham — — —	33	18	5½	4	17	—	29	1	5½	872	3	6
Essex — — —	243	6	8	43	13	—	194	13	8	5,063	10	—
Glocester — — —	14	9	11½	—	19	—	13	10	11½	406	9	—
Hertford — — —	8	5	—	—	17	8	7	7	4	202	—	6
Hertford — — —	17	12	10½	—	17	—	16	13	10½	503	19	—
Huntingdon — — —	17	3	14	1	17	8	15	5	5½	452	5	—
Kent — — —	Nil											
Lancaster — — —	65	5	10	10	2	4	55	3	6	1,558	19	—
Leicester — — —	1	18	3	—	4	—	1	14	3	51	8	—
London — — —	13	16	—	1	12	4	12	3	8	365	11	6
Middlesex — — —	54	9	7	6	19	—	47	10	7	1,426	8	6
Bedford of St. James — — —	16	1	—½	1	1	—	15	—	—½	450	1	6
Norfolk — — —	—	13	4	—	2	8	—	10	8	16	—	—
Northampton — — —	20	2	11	3	2	4	17	—	7	455	—	6
Northumberland — — —	31	10	8½	3	18	—	27	12	8½	829	5	6
Oxford — — —	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	5	6	8	5	—
Salop — — —	9	7	8½	1	11	1	7	16	7½	234	19	3
Somerset — — —	12	17	5½	—	8	—	12	9	5½	374	4	6
Warwick — — —	177	11	3½	28	5	3	149	6	5½	4,106	9	—
Carried forward — £.	913	10	4½	139	10	10	773	19	6½	21,897	18	—

COUNTIES.	Rents sold.			Land Tax allowed.			Net Annual Amount.			Purchase Money.					
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
Brought forward	—	—	—	913	10	4½	139	10	10	773	19	6½	21,897	18	—
Southampton	—	—	—	9	17	4	1	13	4	3	4	—	232	15	—
Isle of Wight	—	—	—	472	17	8	52	2	—	320	15	8	10,798	18	5
Seaford	—	—	—	132	10	1½	19	15	—	112	15	1½	3,077	7	6
Suffolk	—	—	—	38	—	—	2	19	6	35	—	6½	1,049	12	—
Surrey	—	—	—	18	14	—	2	18	—	15	16	—	474	1	6
Sussex	—	—	—	71	10	11½	12	18	8	58	12	3½	1,758	10	—
Warwick	—	—	—	51	4	5½	8	7	4	41	17	1½	1,160	19	6
Westmorland	—	—	—	6	15	—	1	4	—	5	11	—	166	10	—
Wilts	—	—	—	606	3	5	115	18	4	490	5	1	13,260	10	10
Worcester	—	—	—	41	15	8½	2	14	10	39	—	10½	1,174	13	—
York	—	—	—	116	7	6½	22	4	2	94	3	4½	2,825	2	6
	£.			2,479	6	7½	422	6	—	2,057	—	7½	57,876	18	3
In the Division of Henry Shelley, Esq., Auditor.															
Cheshire	—	—	—	38	2	6½	7	3	—	30	19	6½	919	6	6
Derby	—	—	—	14	3	4	1	8	8	12	14	8	382	1	6
Lincoln	—	—	—	6	17	9	—	12	—	6	5	9	188	12	6
Nottingham	—	—	—	6	13	8	1	—	—	5	13	8	170	10	—
	£.			2,545	3	10½	422	9	8	2,122	14	2½	59,547	8	9
In the Division of Thomas Jones, Esq., Auditor.															
Anglesey	—	—	—	53	2	2½	10	—	—	43	2	2½	1,293	7	—
Carnarvon	—	—	—	56	7	8	10	18	—	45	9	8	1,364	10	—
Denbigh	—	—	—	75	18	8½	14	—	—	61	18	8½	1,858	2	—
Flint	—	—	—	9	13	10	1	14	—	7	19	10	219	15	—
Merioneth	—	—	—	1	6	10	—	4	—	1	2	10	34	5	—
Montgomery	—	—	—	25	7	6	5	—	—	20	7	6	611	5	—
Brecknock	—	—	—	170	2	8½	33	15	—	136	7	8½	4,091	11	6
Cardigan	—	—	—	164	3	7½	32	11	4	131	12	3½	3,948	8	6
Carmarthen	—	—	—	78	19	1	13	14	—	65	5	1	1,957	12	6
Glamorgan	—	—	—	31	—	2	4	16	—	26	4	2	786	5	—
Pembroke	—	—	—	29	9	4½	5	6	—	24	3	4½	728	1	6
Rosdhor	—	—	—	12	15	6	2	2	—	10	13	6	320	5	—
Monmouth	—	—	—	44	12	10½	6	14	—	37	18	10½	1,138	8	—
	£.			753	—	1	140	14	4	612	5	9	18,371	16	—

Vifcontal Rents.	Rents sold.	Land Tax allowed.	Net Annual Amount.	Purchase Money.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bucks — — —	2 15 2	—	2 15 2	22 15 —
Cambridge — — —	4 1 8	—	4 1 8	122 10 —
Cornwall — — —	4 12 6	— 12 —	4 — 6	100 15 —
Derby — — —	— 10 —	—	— 10 —	15 — —
Kent — — —	12 3 6½	2 8 —	9 15 6½	258 12 6
Leicester — — —	— 6 8	—	— 6 8	10 — —
Lincoln — — —	2 11 6	—	2 11 6	77 5 —
Norfolk — — —	3 2 6	— 7 —	3 1 6	92 5 —
Northampton — — —	3 16 8	— 12 —	3 4 8	97 — —
Northumberland — — —	5 16 6	— 6 —	5 10 6	165 15 —
Nottingham — — —	7 15 —	1 9 —	6 6 —	189 — —
Oxford — — —	41 10 —	8 6 —	33 4 —	996 — —
Rutland — — —	— 10 —	—	— 10 —	15 — —
Salop — — —	— 6 8	—	— 6 8	10 — —
Somerset — — —	— 13 4	—	— 13 4	20 — —
Stafford — — —	— 18 4	—	— 18 4	27 10 —
Surrey — — —	1 2 8	—	1 2 8	34 — —
Westmorland — — —	— 1 —	—	— 1 —	1 10 —
Wilts — — —	10 15 4	1 12 —	9 3 4	275 — —
Town of Kingston upon Hull —	1 10 —	—	1 10 —	45 — —
Town of Nottingham — —	2 14 5	—	2 14 5	81 12 6
£.	107 19 5½	15 12 —	92 7 5½	2,736 10 —

ABSTRACT.	Rents sold.	Land Tax allowed.	Net Annual Amount.	Purchase Money.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total in the English Counties —	2,545 3 10½	432 9 8	2,112 14 2½	59,547 8 9
Total of Vifcontal Rents —	107 19 5½	15 12 —	92 7 5½	2,736 10 —
Total in North and South Wales —	753 — 1	140 14 4	612 5 9	18,371 16 —
£.	3,406 3 5½	588 16 —	2,817 7 5½	80,655 14 9

N^o 3.

An ACCOUNT of all the 3 *per Cent*, Consolidated Bank Annuities purchased by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, and standing in the Name of the Lord High Treasurer of England.

				£.	s.	d.
1787.	February 23.	—	—	6,000	—	—
	March 22.	—	—	4,000	—	—
	May 25.	—	—	6,000	—	—
	July 11.	—	—	4,000	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	5,000	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	3,000	—	—
	September 5.	—	—	5,000	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	5,000	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	2,000	—	—
1788.	March 19.	—	—	5,000	—	—
	April 11.	—	—	2,000	—	—
	July 7.	—	—	5,000	—	—
	October 20.	—	—	3,000	—	—
1789.	July 21.	—	—	3,000	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	4,000	—	—
1790.	February 19.	—	—	4,000	—	—
	April 9.	—	—	7,000	—	—
	October 15.	—	—	5,000	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	1,000	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	500	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	1,000	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	2,000	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	500	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	1,000	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	2,000	—	—
1791.	January 20.	—	—	10,000	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	1,000	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	2,000	—	—
	D ^r	—	—	2,000	—	—
	August 17.	—	—	3,000	—	—
1792.	March 7.	—	—	1,000	—	—
	July 6.	—	—	769	18	3
				<u>£. 105,769 18 3</u>		

W. EDWARDS,

Acc^t Gen^t of the Bank of England.

N^o 4.

An ACCOUNT of all the 3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities purchased by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, in the Name of the Lord High Treasurer of England, with Monies arising from the Sale of Fee Farm, and other Unimprovable Rents, and of the Sums laid out in the Purchase thereof.

Date of Transfer.		Capital Stock purchased.	Purchase Money.	Commissn.	Total Sums laid out.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1787.	February 23d.	6,000 — —	4,462 10 —	7 10 —	4,470 — —
	March 29d.	4,000 — —	3,045 — —	5 — —	3,050 — —
	May 25th.	6,000 — —	4,627 10 —	7 10 —	4,635 — —
	July 11th.	12,000 — —	8,478 15 —	15 — —	8,493 15 —
	September 5th.	12,000 — —	8,800 — —	15 — —	8,835 — —
1788.	March 19th.	5,000 — —	3,787 10 —	6 5 —	3,793 15 —
	April 11th.	2,000 — —	1,510 — —	2 10 —	1,512 10 —
	July 7th.	5,000 — —	3,706 5 —	6 5 —	3,712 10 —
	October 20th.	3,000 — —	2,257 10 —	3 15 —	2,261 5 —
1789.	July 21st.	6,000 — —	4,537 10 —	7 10 —	4,545 — —
1790.	February 19th.	4,000 — —	3,115 — —	5 — —	3,120 — —
	April 9th.	7,000 — —	5,538 15 —	8 15 —	5,547 10 —
	October 15th.	14,000 — —	10,266 5 —	17 10 —	10,283 15 —
1791.	January 20th.	15,000 — —	11,947 10 —	18 15 —	11,966 5 —
	August 17th.	3,000 — —	2,647 10 —	3 15 —	2,651 5 —
1792.	March 7th.	1,000 — —	963 15 —	1 5 —	965 — —
	July 5th.	769 18 3	702 8 2	— 17 10	703 6 —
Total	—	£. 105,769 18 3	80,413 13 2	132 2 10	80,545 16 —

A STATE of the Application of the Monies paid into the Bank of England for the Purchase of Fee Farms, and other Tenants' overable Rents.

D^r.

The Commissioners of the Land Revenue, on Account of the Sale of Fee Farm Rents belonging to the Crown.

To Cash paid into the Bank of England for the Purchase of Rents sold by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue — — — £. 80,665 14 9

Deduct,

Cash re-paid to Richard Payne Knight, Esq^r, a Sum overpaid by him on the Purchase of certain Rents — — — 10 — —

£. 80,655 14 9

By Cash paid to the Governor and Company of the Bank, for Interest of a Sum of £. 4 210^s *, over-drawn by the Commissioners for the Purchase of Stock, until replaced by Payments for the Purchase of Rents — — —

By Cash laid out in the Purchase of £. 105,769. 18 s. 3 d. Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, including the Broker's Commission thereon — — —

80,545 16 —

£. 80,655 14 9

* *N. R.*—The over-drawing of this Sum was occasioned by a miscalculation of the Commissioner's Account at the Bank. By an Advance in the Price of Stock, from 73½ to 75½ per Cent. at the Time of replacing the Money, the Mistake proved a Gain to the Public of somewhat more than £. 100, by the Purchase of £. 5,700 Stock, at 21 per Cent. under the latter Price, and Half a Year's Dividend thereon, viz.

£. 5,700 at 2½ per Cent. — — — £. 142 5 —
Six Months Dividend on D^r — — — 85 10 —

Interest paid to the Bank — — — 213 15 —
109 18 9

£. 103 16 3

N^o 6.

6 Julii 1650.

WHEREAS the Sheriffs of several Counties of England stand charged in the Great Roll of the Pipe, and have so stood charged anciently, with divers Sums of Money in *roffis*, *sub nomine Vicecomitis*, under the several Titles of *De Rem' Firm' Con' Pyl terras Aras, de veteribus Cui Comitatus, De Firma de proficuo Comitatus, De Curagie, De Warda Coftri, De Fi na peryroffat', Et q'ant', De emeffis Firmis, De mixtis particulis, Serjanis, de Tr'is Affat' infra de-reffas' iorogies*, and the like; and the said Sheriffs Yearly, and from Year to Year, have been, and still are, commanded by the Summons of the Pipe to levy the same, as heretofore, to the Use of the Crown, so now to the Use of the Commonwealth, without expreffing where, of whom, for what Cause, or out of what Lands, or Tenements, the same are particularly to be levied by the said Sheriffs, or out of what Particulars the said Sums in Grofs do fo arife; in regard where, and that it hath heretofore appeared, in the Time of King H. 8. upon Complaint of the Sheriffs, that a great Part of the particular Rents and Annual Sums of Money, wherewith the said Sheriffs do stand charged upon their Accompts in Grofs, had been, long before that Time, payable by Monasteries, Abbots, Priors, attainted Persons, and the like, whose Estates were come to the Crown, and so ought to be discharged by Unity of Possession, and yet that the said Sheriffs were still charged, in Grofs, with the same, to their great Burthen and Grievance; it was in the 34th Year of the said late King H. 8. enacted by Parliament, in the Cafe of these Sheriffs, and of all Sheriffs for the Time to come, that the said Sheriffs should be charged to answer, upon their Accounts Yearly, such Rents and Sums of Money, of the Natures aforesaid only, as by the particular Rentals, or Vicontials, by them to be Yearly delivered in upon Oath, they should fet forth, and make appear, to be by them leviable; and that they should be discharged of all the Refidue which they, upon their Oaths, should affirm to be illeivable, by virtue of the said Act of Parliament, which hath been so continued accordingly ever fince: Howbeit the Sheriffs have from Time to Time complained, and still complain, against the writing forth of more to be levied, and answered by them upon their Accompts, than such Rents and Sums of Money only, as appears upon the Oaths of their Predecessors, Sheriffs, to be leviable; and that the rest appearing to be illeivable ought to be removed out of their said Annual Roll, and Commiffions thereupon to be awarded out of the Exchequer, for reviving the same, according to the true Intention of the said Statute of 34 H. 8: Which the now Lord Chief Baron, and the rest of the Barons, taking into their serious Consideration, and being willing and desirous, so far forth as may stand with the Prefervation of the due Rights of the Commonwealth, to give all fitting Ease, and Satisfaction to Sheriffs therein, according to the Meaning of the said Statute of 34 H. 8. and according to the Statute of Rutland, 10 Ed. 1. whereby it is provided, that nothing shall be written out to the Sheriffs but such Finnes and Debts, wherof there is some Hope that something may be levied; and that all dead Finnes, and desperate Debts, are to be removed from the Annual or Great Roll, into the Ex-annual Roll, and not to be written forth in Procefs to the Sheriff, but to be inquired of, so far as any thing may be revived: Whereupon the said Lord Chief Baron, and the rest of the Barons, calling before them the Clerk of the Pipe, with the Secondaries, and the rest of the sworn Clerks of the said Office, and upon Debate of the Business, finding it to be a Work of great Difficulty, Labour, and Care, to examine and fet forth, in every County, from the Originals and Records of such Antiquity, to be compared with later Times, the Particulars which are from henceforth to be written to the Sheriffs, to levy in certain; and such as are, for the Reasons aforesaid, to be removed out of the said Annual Roll, have nevertheless, in Ease of all Sheriffs for Time to come, with respect to the Labour and Care of the Officers and Clerks to be by them undergone therein, It is this Day ordered, That the Clerk of the Pipe, the Secondaries, and other sworn Clerks of the said Office, in their several Assignments, shall in pursuance of the said Statute of Rutland, and the said Statute of 34 H. 8. use their best Endeavour, Diligence, and Care, with as much convenient Speed as a Work of so great Labour and Consequence may well be performed, fully to explain and fet forth, and shall from henceforth fully explain and fet forth, in the subsequent Annual Roll of this Court, so many of the particular Rents as they find out and discover, by any of the Remembrances, Books, Vicontials of Sheriffs, or other Records of this Court, to have been, and which be appertaining to the making up of every of the said Finnes, so charged in Grofs Sums as aforesaid, and shall therein distinguish which, and how much of those particular Rents, have been and are to be Yearly answered.

And so much of the said Finnes as cannot be explained by setting forth the Particulars, together with the Particulars so fet forth and explained, which have been in Decay and unanswered, by the Space of Forty Years last past, and which are become illeivable, shall be thereupon removed, and conveyed out of the said Annual Roll, and Sheriffs Accompts, into the Ex-annual Roll of this Court; and that Commiffions and Procefs shall be, from Time to Time, awarded, to regain and recover the same, according to the true Intention of the said Statutes.

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
March 28th, 1793.

CHA^s MIDDLETON.
JN^o CALL.
JOHN FORDYCE.

THE SEVENTEENTH
R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO
The STATE and CONDITION
OF THE
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues
OF THE
C R O W N,
AND TO SELL OR ALIENATE
Fee Farm and other Unimproveable RENTS.

Dated 28th MARCH 1793.

Ordered to be printed 28th March 1793.

THE
HISTORY OF

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in
Parliament assembled.

**THE SEVENTEENTH REPORT of the
Commissioners appointed to enquire into the State
and Condition of the WOODS, FORESTS,
and LAND REVENUES of the CROWN,
and to sell or alienate Fee Farm and other Unim-
proveable RENTS.**

WE have in our former Reports, proposed Plans for the Improvement of the Forests, and other Landed Estates of the Crown; but an important, and not the least difficult, Part of our Duty remains, namely, to propose such a System of Management as may be expected to preserve the Improvements when made; to devise Regulations which will prevent a Return of the Mischiefs which have prevailed; and such Checks on the Conduct of the Officers to be employed, as may effectually guard against Delinquency in those who may be placed in subordinate Situations, and secure the Continuance of Attention and Care in those who may be entrusted with the general Superintendence.

Sensible of the Difficulty which we should find in the Performance of this Part of our Duty, we have postponed our Report upon it till our Enquiries were closed, that we might receive the Aid of all the Information which it was in our Power to obtain; and we now enter upon it with real Diffidence.

In our Reports on the several Forests, we have described the Management, and pointed out the prevailing Abuses; and we have proposed such Alterations in the Establishment of local and resident Officers, and in the Mode of paying them, as ap-
peared

peared to us to be necessary to pave the Way to the Improvement of each Forest. The Office which has the general Superintendence and Care of the Woods and Forests did not naturally come to be fully considered in the Report on any one Forest, but only so much of the Business of it as related to the particular Forest which was the Subject of such Report. It, therefore, now becomes necessary to bring what relates to that Office into One View; and in doing this it is obvious that it will be impossible to avoid the Mention of some Things which have been before noticed. But in what relates to the Management of the Crown-Lands, having made One General Report, in which we have given an Account of the Superintending Office in that Department, and pointed out the Defects, and the Tendency, of the System followed, we shall here take Notice only of such Circumstances in the Management as may seem to require farther Explanation, and of such of the subordinate Offices in that Department as, in our humble Opinion, may be discontinued.

With this View we shall state, more fully than we have hitherto done, the Forms observed in granting Crown Leases, and the Expence attending them; adding a very brief and general Account of the Mode of collecting the Land Revenue in antient Times, and of the Changes which took place in the Offices appointed for that Purpose. This we deem necessary, in Addition to what is contained in our former Reports, before we presume to suggest Alterations in Forms of Proceeding, and Modes of Collection and Management, which have long prevailed, in order that a Judgment may more easily be formed of the Propriety of the Alterations which we mean to propose.

We shall in the First Place, take Notice of what relates to the Office of the Surveyor General of the Woods.

That Officer is constituted, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, Surveyor General of all His Majesty's Woods, in Forests, Parks, and Chases, and on Lands of the antient Inheritance of the Crown, on the South of Trent; and by the same Patent he is appointed to the like Office of Surveyor General of Woods North of Trent. These Two Offices, which have been united for many Years past, were formerly held by different Officers; and a separate Salary is still paid for each of them.

From the Nature and Variety of the Business transacted under the Direction of the Surveyor General, it will appear that this is a Trust of no inconsiderable Importance.

The Felling and Delivery of Timber for the Navy, the Direction of all Wood Sales, and the Receipt and Expenditure of the Monies arising from both; the building and repairing of Lodges and other Edifices, making Inclosures for the Growth of Timber, repairing Roads and Fences, and executing all Works whatever, done at the Charge of the Crown, in any of the Forests, Parks, and Chases, and the Payment of the Officers in several of them, are entrusted to the Surveyor General, and his Deputies.

The Officers in the Department of the Surveyor of the Woods, who were employed, at the Commencement of our Commission, in the Management of those Forests which came under our Examination, were

The Surveyor General	- - -	John Pitt, Esquire.
His Deputy, resident in London	-	Messrs. Oliver and James Farrer.
An Itinerant Deputy	- - -	Andreas Emmerick, Esquire.

And Six Deputies for particular Forests ;
namely,

For Dean Forest	-	-	-	-	Thomas Blunf:
New Forest	-	-	-	-	Henry Tombes:
Aliceholt and Woolmer, and Bere Forests	-	-	-	-	Robert Briant.
Whittlewood and Saley Forests	-	-	-	-	Reuben Capes.
Sherwood Forest	-	-	-	-	George Clarke.
Waltham Forest	-	-	-	-	John Fuller.

For Whittlewood Forest there was not any resident Deputy, but the Business in it was transacted by occasional Assistants.

The Office of Surveyor General became vacant very soon after our Appointment, and continued so for near a Year. Messrs. Oliver and James Farrer, who had for a considerable Time acted as Deputy in that Office, having been appointed by the Lords of the Treasury to execute the Business of the Surveyor General during the Vacancy, we necessarily referred for Information to them, and to the Deputies in the several Forests: From their Examinations, and from numerous Documents in our Possession, we give the Particulars we are now to state.

The Salaries, Allowances, and Perquisites of the Surveyor General of the Woods are as follows :

Appendix, N^o 1.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

His Patent Fee or Salary, as Surveyor General	£.	s.	d.	
South of Trent	—	—	—	50 — —
And for the North of Trent	—	—	—	50 — —
	£.	100	—	—
Deductions for Fees and Taxes	—	33	2	—
				£. s. d.
				66 18 —
An Allowance for Riding Charges, of 20s. per Day, Sundays excepted; being per Annum	—	—	—	3 13 — —
An Allowance for Two Deputies in New Forest, at 4s. per Day each, Sundays excepted	—	—	—	125 4 —
The like Allowance for Two Deputies in Dean Forest	—	—	—	125 4 —
The like for One Deputy in Sherwood Forest	—	—	—	62 12 —
				3 13 — —
Allowance for Stationary Wares	—	—	—	12 15 —
	£.			705 13 —

F E E S and P E R Q U I S I T E S.

Five per Cent. allowed in his Accounts, on all Navy Timber and Wood Sales, and on Monies received by him from the Land Revenue, or otherwise.

Five per Cent. retained on all Expenditures, for Works, Salaries, or other Payments made by him, and deducted on making such Payments.

Five per Cent. retained on Wood Sales by the Deputies in some of the Forests; concerning which Messrs. Farrer say they cannot ascertain in what Instances Mr. Pitt received it from them; but, from the Information of the local Deputies, it appears to have been received for the Use of the Surveyor General in the Forests of Dean, New Forest, and Alicholt, and Woolmer.

Two Shillings per Tree, as Chip Money, for all Navy Timber felled in New Forest, received from the Buyers of the Tops.

Three Pence per Cord for all Cord Wood in Dean Forest.

Old Materials of Buildings or Fences, not fit for farther Use, except where allowed to local Deputies.

The Average Amount of the Salary and Perquisites, Messrs. Farrer say, they believe was never ascertained by the late Mr. Pitt. On a Calculation made by them, of the Profits for Four or Five Years prior to the Appointment of John Robinson, Esquire, in the Year 1787, they state them to have been about £. 2,300, or £. 2,400 a Year; but they believe the Average of what Mr. Pitt received during the whole Time he was in Office was not so much as £. 2,300. In this Computation Messrs. Farrer have not reckoned any Thing for the Poundage on Wood Sales, which they could not ascertain; but which, from the Amount of Wood Sales stated in our Reports on those Forests where the Deputies represented it to have been received for the Surveyor General, we compute to amount, with the Perquisites for Cord Wood and Chip Money, to about £. 157. 12. 3. per Annum.

The Allowances to the Surveyor General for Deputies, amounting to £. 313 per Annum, have not any Reference to the Number actually employed, or the Salaries paid to them: The Payments to Deputies by the late Surveyor General were,

To the Deputy resident in London	—	—	—	£.	100
To One Deputy in New Forest	—	—	—	—	50
One in Dean Forest	—	—	—	—	50
One for Alicholt and Woolmer, and Bere Forests	—	—	—	—	30
One for Whittlewood and Salcey Forests	—	—	—	—	25
And One in Sherwood Forest	—	—	—	—	20
The Deputy in Waltham Forest had not any Salary.					

£. 275

The Salary to the Deputy in New Forest was constantly allowed in the Accounts for that Forest.—The rest of those Salaries were paid by Mr. Pitt; but having been allowed to his Executors, on passing his Accounts, they were in Fact a Charge on the Public.

The

The Salary of the Itinerant Deputy was £. 300 per Annum, which was paid out of Wood Sales.

The Perquisites and Advantages of the local Deputies having been stated in our Reports on the several Forests, are not necessary to be repeated here; but several of them being of a very pernicious Tendency, we shall have Occasion to take Notice of them in a subsequent Part of this Report.

From the Account which we have given of the Salaries and Emoluments of the Surveyor General of the Woods, it must be obvious that a Mode of Payment could hardly have been devised more dangerous to the Interests entrusted to his Care.

The antient Salary being only £. 100 per Annum, producing clear no more than £. 66. 18 s. the Surveyors General have been led to appropriate to their own Use Salaries originally allowed for the Payment of Deputies; and instead of Two Deputies in New Forest, and Two in Dean Forest, only One is appointed in each, and at a Salary of less than One Half of the Stipends allowed.

The Two Poundages of 5 per Cent. on the Receipt, and 5 per Cent. on the Expenditure, of all Monies passing through his Hands, and the Third Poundage of 5 per Cent. on Wood Sales in the principal Forests (making 15 per Cent. on a Part of his Receipts) the Fees of 2 s. per Tree for the Navy Timber felled in New Forest, and 3 d. per Cord (being about 4 per Cent. on the Value) of the Cord Wood in Dean Forest, with the old Materials upon repairing Buildings or Fences, are so many Inducements to Profusion in the Cutting of the Timber and Wood, to Extravagance in the Expence of Works done under the Direction of this Officer, and to the Neglect of them, after being executed.

There are, indeed, Forms and Regulations in the Mode of carrying on some Parts of the Business in this Department, which, doubtless, were intended as Checks on the Conduct of the Officers; but they do not, in reality, afford any effectual Security against Abuse.

Warrants for the felling of Naval Timber in the Forests are commonly preceded by an Application from the Commissioners of the Navy, to the Lords of the Treasury: Reference is then made to the Surveyor General, who refers to his Deputies in the Forests, to certify what Quantity may be cut; and, on their Report of the Quantity, a Warrant is issued for felling it.

But the Interference of the Navy Board in those Instances does not afford sufficient Security that the Forests shall not be injured by Profusion in the cutting of Timber. That Board, having to provide a much greater Quantity of Timber for the Dock Yards than the Forests can supply, is always desirous to have as much from them as possible; and Examples have not been wanting, even since the Commencement of our Enquiries, to shew the Necessity of some additional Interposition, to prevent the too rapid Proceedings of the Forest Officers in this Part of their Business.

On a Survey of the Timber in Dean Forest, in 1787, it was calculated that the Forest could furnish about *One thousand* Loads of Navy Timber Annually, and not more, in its present unimproved State, as a permanent Supply. On an Application of the Navy Board, to the Treasury, in 1789, for what could be properly spared from thence, and a Reference to the Surveyor General, a Return of *Four thousand Four hundred and Forty-eight* Loads was made by the Deputy in that Forest to the Surveyor General, and transmitted to the Treasury;

Treasury; and it afterwards appeared that the Deputy had written a Letter to the Navy Board, suggesting that they might be supplied with Two or Three thousand Loads out of One Walk only. In this Forest the Deputy Surveyor takes, as One of his Perquisites, the Tops of all Navy Timber, which on such a Quantity are of considerable Value; and, at the Time of this Transaction, the same Deputy had a Contract with the Navy Board for the Carriage of the Timber from that Forest to Plymouth Yard; so that, exclusive of his Perquisites as Deputy Surveyor, his Profits on the Contract for the Carriage would have increased in Proportion to the Quantity felled. If this great Fall of Timber had not been prevented, and the same Profusion had been suffered to continue, that valuable Forest would, in a very few Years, have been reduced to a Waste.

We state this Fact, which came under our own Observation, merely as an Instance of the Power which the Officers in this Department have to increase their own Emoluments by the Fall of Navy Timber only: The Instances which follow will be found to give still greater Latitude for it.

Warrants for Wood Sales are preceded by a Report of the Surveyor General, pointing out where they may be made, and to what Amount. Such Orders are rarely issued but for defraying Expences in some of the Forests or Parks; and as we have shewn that there are Three Poundages, amounting to 15 per Cent. taken upon the Value of Wood Sales in the principal Forests, it is obviously for the Interest of the Surveyor General not only to prefer that Mode of raising the Money, but even to exceed the Limits prescribed by the Warrants of the Treasury; and accordingly we find that under Fifteen Warrants, directing Wood Sales in Dean, Aliceholt and Woolmer, and New Forests, not to exceed the net Amount of £. 13,145. 72. 9d. the Sums raised amounted to £. 20,417. 172. 21d.

Appendix, N° 4.

6th Report, Pa. 21.

3d Report, Pa. 33.

The Circumstance of the Deputies in several of the Forests being themselves the Purchasers of the Forest Timber, sometimes in their own Names, and sometimes by Agents, opens a Door to unbounded Embezzlement and Waste, of which we gave a striking Example in our Report on Dean Forest.

Even the small Perquisite of 4d. or 6d. per Tree to the Deputy Surveyor, on setting out Timber for the Use of the Colliers in Dean Forest, and the other Advantages arising to the Forest Officers from that Source, and taken Notice of in our Third Report, have not been without their Effect in increasing the Waste of the Forest Timber, the Number of Trees felled for the Colliers having increased, between the Years 1781 and 1787, from 992 to 1,929 Trees in a Year.

The Execution of Works carried on in the Forests under the Direction of the Surveyor General affords Opportunities for still more extensive and uncontrouled Advantages to the Deputies.

When Works of this Nature become necessary, Directions are issued from the Treasury to the Surveyor General to make an Estimate of the Charge of the Works, and to report his Opinion thereon. Those Estimates are usually made by the Deputies in the respective Forests, or by Persons of their Appointment; and the Works are executed by them upon such Estimates, accounting only to the Surveyor General for his Poundage on the Amount. The Estimates are not delivered on Oath, nor are they previously examined, or the Works afterwards surveyed by any other Officer; so that there is not even the Appearance of any Check on this Part of their Proceedings.

Appendix to 5th Report, N° 25.

The present Mode of making out the Accounts in this Department, though very antient, seems to bring an unnecessary Expence on the Public. Instead of an Annual

anual or periodical Account of the whole Receipts and Disbursements of the Office, a separate Account is made up for each Warrant, however trifling the Sum received, or the Expenditure incurred; and an Allowance is made to the Auditor of £. 6 for Sums exceeding £. 1,000, and £. 4 for any less Sum, for stating each Account, and £. 10 to the Surveyor General for passing it through the Official Forms; and we have seen an Instance of a Warrant having been issued which was not executed, and where of course there was nothing to be accounted for, but where, nevertheless, an Account was stated and passed, and the same Fees charged for the different Officers, as if the Business had been actually performed.

Appendix to 12th Report, N° 25.

Though a Part of the Emoluments of the Surveyor General and his Deputies are received from Individuals, the Whole are ultimately paid by the Public, and doubtless with increased Disadvantage from the Mode of Payment: One of the Deputies expressly says, "That the Estimates for Works are so calculated, as to admit of the Deduction of the Poundage for the Surveyor General; and that an Allowance is made to the Purchasers at the Wood Sales, for that which is received from them."

Appendix to 5th Report, N° 25.

The Manner in which the Business of this Department has been carried on, affords indeed numerous and strong Temptations to the Increase of Expence, and Waste, but not the smallest Inducement to the Officers to attend to the Increase or Preservation of the Wood and Timber.

We have accordingly shewn, in our Reports on the several Forests, that there has been a great Decrease of the Timber in every One of them; and that though, in consequence of the Provisions in the Acts of 20 Charles II. and 9th and 10 William III. for the Increase and Preservation of Timber in Dean and New Forests, 23,000 Acres might have been successively inclosed and planted in the one, and 24,000 in the other, and the Trees on that great Extent would by this Time have been of great Value, yet only 3,300 Acres have actually been inclosed and planted in New Forest, during the present Century, and only 4,000 in the Forest of Dean; and great Part of the Fences of the last were allowed to be destroyed immediately after they were made.

20 Chs. II. C. 6.
9 & 10 W. III. C. 36.

5th Report, Pa. 26.
3d Report, Pa. 23.
31. 37.

To the Account which we have given of the loose and unguarded Manner in which the Business in this Department has been carried on, we must add, that none of the Deputies or Persons employed under the Surveyor General act upon Oath. The Principal is the only sworn Officer; and as, from the Nature of the Business, and the widely dispersed Situation of the Forests and Parks, it is not possible for any Individual to give personal Attention to the Execution of the Whole, or of any considerable Share, of the local Business, this Consequence necessarily follows, that the greatest Part of it is executed by Persons not acting on Oath, and that the Accounts are sworn to by One who is very little concerned in the actual Execution of it.

Appendix, N° 3.

Our Object, in this Part of our Report, has been to shew that the Abuses which we have described were natural Consequences of the Mode of paying the Officers, the Discontinuance of the antient Checks on their Conduct, and the Inattention of Government to this Part of the Public Property. Our Intention has been to prove the Necessity of a Reform, and of establishing a simple and regular System of Management, instead of the present loose and improvident Proceedings; and not to censure the Officers, who have acted only as others, probably, would have done in the same Circumstances, and taken Emoluments similar to those received by their Predecessors.

It is proper here to mention, that having understood that Mr. Robinson had forborne to take, or permit his Deputies to take, any Fees, Perquisites, or Emoluments, other than the Salaries allowed by the Public, and suspended his Claim for an Equivalent until our Reports should be considered, and some Regulations adopted, we requested him to point out what Difference there was between the Fees and Emoluments received before his Appointment, and those received since: Mr. Robinson's Answer, and the Returns of his Deputies, on the Subject of our Enquiry, are given in the Appendix.

Appendix, N° 5.

12th Report, Pa. 30.

N° 31.

Though we have, in our Report on the demised Estates of the Crown, given some Account of the Forms observed in passing Crown Leases through the different Offices, yet we think it necessary here to state those Forms more fully, from the Answers given to our Precept by the acting Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, and inserted in the Appendix to that Report; and to add an Account of the Fees paid in each of those Offices.

- 1st. The Party desiring to obtain a Lease prefers a Petition or Memorial to the Lords of the Treasury.
- 2d. The Petition is referred to the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, who is directed to report the true State and Value of the Premises, with his Opinion what is fit to be done thereon.
- 3d. The Surveyor General reports a State of the Case, and the Value of the Premises, with his Opinion whether it be proper to grant the Lease desired, and on what Terms or Conditions.
- 4th. If the Lords of the Treasury approve of granting the Lease, and of the Terms proposed, they issue a Warrant to the Surveyor General, directing him to make forth a *Constat*, or send to the Auditor for a *Particular*, of the Premises, and to rate the same, in order to the passing a Lease accordingly; and to advise such Covenants, Clauses, and Provisoos, to be inserted therein, as he shall think necessary for His Majesty's Service, and are usual in Leases of the like Nature.
- 5th. The *Constat* or *Particular* contains a Description of the Estate to be demised; therefore, if the Lease applied for be merely a Renewal of a former Lease, the Surveyor-General sends a Warrant to the Auditor (in whose Office the Leases are enrolled) to make forth a *Particular*; but if the Estate applied for has not been in Lease before, or is only a Part of the Premises contained in a former Lease, or if there be Occasion to alter the former Description, then the Surveyor General makes forth a *Constat*, describing the Premises according to the State and Circumstances thereof at the Time of granting the new Lease.
- 6th. The *Constat* or *Particular* is rated by the Surveyor General. The Rate contains a Specification of the Term of Years, reserved Rent, and Fine; and the Covenants and Provisoos advised by the Surveyor General to be inserted in the Lease; and the *Constat* or *Particular* and Rate are transmitted to the Treasury.
- 7th. A Warrant is issued from the Treasury to the Clerk of the Pipe, to prepare the Lease to be passed under the Seal of the Court of Exchequer, and directing, when a Fine is to be paid that a Tally or Receipt for it should be produced to the Clerk of the Pipe before the Lease passes under Seal.
- 8th. A Copy of the Draft of the Lease, which is called the *Transcript*, signed by the Deputy Clerk of the Pipe, is transmitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be signed by him.

9th. The Transcript is next signed by the Lords of the Treasury, and returned to the Pipe Office.

10th. When the Fine for a Lease is to be paid into the Exchequer, the Clerk of the Pipe makes out and delivers to the Party a *Debeture*, specifying the Sum, and for what Purpose it is payable. The Debeture is carried to the Office of the Tellers of the Exchequer; and the Money being paid, a Tally is struck, testifying the Payment, One Part of which Tally remains in the Exchequer, and the other is left with the Clerk of the Pipe. When a Fine is paid to the Surveyor General of the Woods, his Receipt for the same, together with the Warrant directing the Payment, are entered in the Office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue (for charging the Surveyor General with the Sum received) and are afterwards produced to the Clerk of the Pipe.

11th. The Lease being ingrossed is signed by the Clerk of the Pipe, and transmitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who affixes to it the Exchequer Seal.

12th. The Lease is inrolled in the Office of the Auditor; and

13th. A Minute or Docquet (being a short Abstract thereof) is entered in the Office of the Surveyor General.

The Fees payable at the different Offices on the separate Parts of these Proceedings, are particularized in the Accounts in the Appendix. We shall here only state the Amount at each Office, for what are called *single Fees*, being the lowest Expence for which any Crown Lease is obtained; viz.

Appendix, N^o 6, 7,
8, 9, 10, 11.

	£.	s.	d.
At the Treasury — — — —	8	3	6
To the Surveyor General, when a Constat is made out, £. 13. 13d. but if a Particular — — —	11	11	—
To the Clerk of the Pipe, and Officers in his Department —	13	13	4
To the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his Secretary —	1	7	6
To the Auditor for inrolling the Lease, £. 2. 2; and, when a Particular is made out, a farther Fee of £. 2. 2. —	4	4	—
Stamp Duty, per Skin — — — —	6	—	—
	44	19	4
And there is commonly charged, by the Person employed to solicit or pass the Lease through the several Offices, a Fee of Ten Guineas, and for the Petition or Memorial to the Treasury One Guinea — — — —	11	11	—
	£. 56	10	4

Appendix to 12th Report, N^o 24, 25, 26.

The Fees at the Exchequer for receiving a Fine, and for the Tally, are 9 s. 6 d. When the Payment is made to the Surveyor General of the Woods, the Charge for entering the Warrant and Receipt with the Auditor is One Guinea.

The Expence, therefore, of a common Lease, supposing no extraordinary Fees or Gratuities to be paid at any of the Offices, is little less than £. 60: But there are many Leases for which higher Fees are taken. In the Account of the Fees of the Surveyor General it is stated that "When Two or more Estates are comprized in
" One Lease, and granted for different Terms, or under separate Rents, double Fees,
" or more, are charged;" and the Auditors state that "A Manor pays double
" Fees; and when the Parcels are distinct each pays separately."

Appendix, N^o 7.

We

Appendix, N^o 12, 13,
14, 15.

We have given in the Appendix an Account of the Fees actually paid in Six Instances of Leases of different Lengths and Circumstances, granted in the Year 1786. The Total Expence of each Lease, including the ordinary Charge for Agency or Solicitation is as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
Henry Read, Esquire, for a Slip of Ground in Park Lane -	55	16	8
Mrs. Anne Egerton, Frogmore House, and Lands near Windsor -	87	1	2
Robert Mackreth, Esquire, Houses in Jermyn Street and St. James's Street -	87	3	4
Sir Joseph Banks, Baronet, the Manor of Wyherston, Lincolnshire -	105	14	—
W ^m Dowson and others, several Farms in the Manor of Rofedale, Yorkshire -	162	—	—
Isaac Dunn and others, several other Farms in Rofedale -	202	—	6
	£.	699	15 3

It is true that the Charge which is commonly made for soliciting or passing a Crown Lease, is not Part of the Official Expence of it ; but the employing an Agent is rendered in some Degree necessary, by the complicated and circuitous Course of the Proceedings, and it must, therefore, be reckoned amongst the Expences incident to the present System.

These complicated Forms being known to few Persons but those concerned in them, the Leases are commonly solicited or passed by Persons holding Offices connected with the Revenue. The acting Surveyor of the Crown Lands, the Deputy Auditors, and One of the Receivers, mention the Profits of soliciting Leases as Part of the Emoluments of their Situations : It is evident, however, that they are not Official Perquisites, the Lessee being at Liberty to transact the Business himself, or to employ any Agent he may think proper.

Appendix to 12th Report,
N^o 24, 25, 26.

Many Years since, the Subject of Fees on Crown Leases engaged the Attention of the Board of Treasury, and some Steps were taken with a View to remedy the Evil. In the Year 1724, John Pulteney, Esquire, then newly appointed Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, represented to the Treasury, " that the great Charge of " passing Exchequer Leases, made it impracticable for several Crown Tenants, whose " Holdings were of small Yearly Value, to renew their Leases, so that they continued their Possessions after their Terms were expired, paying only the old reserved Rents, which, for the most Part, amounted to no more than bare Acknowledgments ; whereby the Fines that might arise from those Estates were lost to the " Crown." The Lords of the Treasury directed the Subject to be enquired into ; and appointed Mr. Pulteney, jointly with Mr. Scrope, One of their Secretaries, to confer with the rest of the Officers concerned in the granting of Leases, and to consider by what Means small Estates not exceeding £. 20 per Annum might be leased, with little Charge to the Lessees. After sundry Meetings with the Auditors, the Clerk of the Pipe, and Clerk of the Leases, all of whom delivered in Tables of their Fees, Mr. Pulteney and Mr. Scrope made a Report of their Proceedings to the Lords of the Treasury, in which they took Notice of various Expedients which had been adopted, at different Times, to lessen the Charge of leasing small Estates. They mentioned Two Precedents, One of a Warrant from the Treasury, in 1692, authorizing the Auditor of Cumberland to grant Leases of certain Estates in that County ; and the other of a Sign Manual of Queen Anne, in 1705, empowering the Auditor of Wales

Wales to grant Leases of Tenements in that Division, not exceeding the Value of 50*s.* per Annum. They mentioned also some Instances where, to save the Charge of separate Leases, several small Estates had been comprized in One Lease; and they concluded with observing, that if the Officers concerned in the passing of Crown Leases should take no more or other Fees for every such Lease (though the Premises might consist of different Parcels, provided they were the sole Property of the Lessee) than what were mentioned in their respective Tables of Fees; and if such small Estates as separately did not exceed the clear Yearly Value of £. 20, nor together exceeded £. 100 per Annum, should be granted by One general Lease, where it might be practicable, they hoped that the Charge might be so far lessened as might answer the Intent of their Lordships Order in that Behalf.

We have inserted in the Appendix a Copy of the Proceedings on that Occasion; and shall only observe, that on comparing the Table of Fees referred to in that Report with a List of the lowest Fees now taken for Crown Leases, they appear to have been increased at every one of the Offices; the Charges which were then £. 20 being now raised to £. 38. 1*s.* exclusive of Stamp Duty and Agency; and that the only Regulation proposed in that Report, if it ever took Effect (namely that of restraining the taking of additional Fees for separate Parcels comprized in One Lease, and belonging to the same Lessee, and which is mentioned to have been practised at that Time only in the Offices of the Auditor, and the Pipe) has since been broken through, as well in those Offices, as in that of the Treasury and the Surveyor General.

Appendix, N^o 46.

According to the annexed Return from the Surveyor General's Office, the Number of Leases granted from His Majesty's Acclition to the Year 1786 was 712, being somewhat more than 27 Leases Yearly. Of that Number, such a Proportion was charged with Double, Triple, and higher Fees, as made the Amount equal to single Fees for 1,041 Leases; from which some Idea may be formed of the Magnitude of the Expence.

N^o 171

In our Report on the demised Estates, we have shewn that, according to the System which has been followed, only One Eighth Part of the Value at which they were estimated on granting the Leases, is paid for in Rent, and Seven Eighth Parts of it is taken in Fines; that the Rent of that One Eighth Part amounted to £. 13,662. 6*s.* 5*d.*; and that the Fines on the Seven Eighthths, on an Average of the same Period, from 1760 to 1786, had only produced £. 183,995. 17*s.* 4*d.* or £. 7,078. 6*s.* Annually; the Rents and Fines together amounting to £. 20,740. 12*s.* 5*d.* per Annum.

12th Report, Pa. 31.

If the whole Value had been paid in Rent, the Annual Income, even according to the moderate Rate at which the Estates are valued, would have been Eight Times the Sum first mentioned, or £. 109,398. 11*s.* 4*d.* being £. 88,557. 18*s.* 11*d.* per Annum more than the Amount of the Fines and Rents which they at present yield. It is necessary, however, to deduct from this Sum an Allowance for Interest, the Fine being an Anticipation of what would not be so soon received in Rent; but the Allowance to be made on that Account we have shewn, in that Report*, to be only £. 7,722. 8*s.* 9*d.* per Annum; and this being deducted from the above Sum of £. 88,557. 18*s.* 11*d.* leaves £. 80,835. 10*s.* 2*d.* which is the real Difference to the Crown between the Annual Value of the demised Estates, as estimated on granting the present Leases, and the Sum of Rent and Fines actually received; and that Sum may be considered as Annually lost, by the strange System which has been followed in the Management of the demised Estates of the Crown, without reckoning any Thing for the additional Value at which the Estates might probably be estimated on a new Survey.

* Pa. 32.

have been given to the Land Revenue. The Co-operation of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands in the Management of the Forests was discontinued; and the Woods and Forests were left to the Management of a single Officer, without any effectual Control, as the demised Estates of the Crown were to the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands.

This System of Management appears, therefore, not to have been the Effect of Contrivance or Design, but merely of Neglect. It is the Remainder of the antient System, after being deprived of all the Checks upon the Conduct of the Officers, which the Wisdom of former Times had devised, for securing their Attention to the Protection and Improvement of the Property.

The Principles which we have kept in View in forming the Plan which we are now, with great Deference, to propose for the better Management and Improvement of the Landed Property of the Crown, are,

- 1st. That the Whole of that Property should be under the Care of different superintending Officers, who should act in Conjunction in the Management, so as to form Checks on the Conduct of each other.
- 2d. That the Estates should be clearly ascertained, so as distinctly to shew what the Officers to be entrusted with the Management are responsible for.
- 3d. That all Documents necessary to shew the Rights of the Crown in its Estates, or Copies of them, should be collected in One Place, and distinctly arranged, so as to be easily referred to.
- 4th. That all the Fees, Perquisites, Gratuities, and Poundages, taken by the Officers in this Department, should be abolished; that every Officer should be paid by a Salary, Quarterly, and free from any Deduction; and that they should act on Oath.
- 5th. That useless Offices should be suppressed, and useless Forms discontinued; and lastly,
- 6th. That Reports, signed by all the superintending Officers, should be made to Parliament, at stated Periods, in which a full Account should be given of their Proceedings, of the Improvements, made, and at what Expence.

For carrying these Principles into Effect, we humbly recommend that there should be appointed Three Commissioners, to act as a Board, in the Direction and Superintendence of the Whole of the Business relating to the Landed Property of the Crown.

The Functions of the Offices of Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, and Surveyor General of the Woods and Forests, would, of course, be transferred to that Board; and to those Offices should be added that of a Comptroller.

The Whole of their Proceedings should be under the Control of the Lords of the Treasury. The sole Power of granting Leases, of authorizing the cutting of Timber or Wood, or performing Works in the Forests, by which any Expence is to be incurred, should remain vested, as it now is, in the Board of Treasury; but the previous Surveys, Examinations, Estimates, and Reports, on which the Orders of the Treasury for any such Proceeding should be founded, as well as the Execution of those Orders, should be committed to the Board of Commissioners, instead of being left, as each separate Part has hitherto been, to a single Officer; and though, for the sake of Regularity and Dispatch in the Execution of the Business, it may be found necessary that each Commissioner should take a distinct Part of it, as the Object of his particular Attention, yet all the Members of the Board should be held mutually responsible for every Part of the Business under their Care.

The present Form of Leases from the Crown is by Letters Patent under the Seal of the Court of Exchequer. The Lease is expressed to be granted by His Majesty, "by and with the Advice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the rest of the Commissioners of the Treasury," all of whom are named in every Lease. No Counterpart is executed by the Lessee; and Objections have, on that Account, been made to this Form of Lease, Doubts being entertained whether the Lessees are bound by Covenants in Leases which are, in Fact, not executed by them.

Instead of the Mode of granting Leases which has been described, we would humbly recommend that they should be made by Indenture, between the King and the Lessee; that if the Lords of the Treasury, on considering the Report of the Commissioners on any Application for a Lease, shall determine that it should be granted, a Warrant should be issued to the Commissioners to prepare the same; and the Lease, after being signed by the Commissioners, should be transmitted to the Treasury for the Signature of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Two other Lords of the Treasury, and for an Order to the proper Officer to affix the Seal of the Exchequer, on the Production of a Certificate from the Commissioners, in Cases where a Fine is payable, that it has been paid. From him the Lease should be returned to the Office of the Commissioners, to be delivered to the Lessee, on his executing a Counterpart to remain in that Office; and the Lease should be enrolled with the proper Officer in the Court of Exchequer.

As the preparing of the Lease, and all the previous Proceedings, would be the Business of Persons receiving Salaries from the Public, we would recommend that the taking of any Fee or Perquisite for a Lease should be strictly prohibited; and that the Lessee should be put to no other Charge than that of the Stamp Duty and the final Enrolment of the Lease.

The Tenants of the Crown have hitherto had the Liberty of transferring their Leases, on the sole Condition of enrolling the Assignment in the Office of the Auditor, and entering a Minute or Docquet of it in that of the Surveyor General of Crown Lands. The Charge for the Enrolment is £. 1. 16 s. 8 d. per Skin (except in the Bailiwick of St. James, where it is £. 1. 3 s. 4 d.) and for entering a Docquet a Fee of a Guinea is taken. These Fees, in Addition to the ordinary Law Charges, render the transferring of Crown Leases very expensive to the Tenants.

Appendix to 12th Report, No 25.

It is, undoubtedly, necessary that those who are entrusted with the Management and Protection of the demised Estates of the Crown, and whose Duty it is to take Care that every Covenant in the Lease be fulfilled, should at all Times know in whose Occupancy every Estate is. If the Practice of taking Fines should be discontinued, and Estates should be let at Rents nearly equal to their Value, it will naturally become a Question Whether the Liberty of assigning without special Licence should be allowed; but every Transference of a Lease, whether with or without Licence, and whether by Assignment or by Will, should be entered in the Office of the Commissioners, and the Charge of those Entries should be limited to some very moderate Payment, in Proportion to their Length.

This Expence should be paid by the Tenant, the Transference being entirely for his Accommodation, and of no Advantage to the Crown; nor is there, on the Part of the Crown, the same Objection to a Charge of this Nature, as there is to the Payment of Fees for a Lease. Every Expence on the granting of a Lease falls upon the Crown, because the greater that Expence is, the less Rent or Fine will be given for the Estate; but, at the Time of assigning a Lease, the Rent having been previously ascertained, and the Fine paid, the Expence falls entirely upon the Tenant.

In the Office of those Commissioners should be kept and arranged not only the Entries, Counterparts, and Assignments of all Leases, but all Surveys and other written Documents tending to shew the Rights of the Crown in any of its Estates, or Copies of them, where any Objection arises to the Removal of the Originals from the Places where they are deposited. Distinct Calendars should be made of those Documents, and Registers of all Grants containing any Remainder or Limitation in favour of the Crown. The Writings relative to the Estates of the Crown are, at present, dispersed through many different Offices of Record, and Repositories of Public Papers; and much of our Time has been taken up, and a considerable Expence incurred, in searching for them.

Perhaps the only Argument against the Management of Business by Means of a Board, which merits much Consideration, is that the Number of the Members has the Effect of lessening, in some Degree, their Personal Responsibility; and the principal Objection to the intrusting the Management of Business to a single Officer is the Want of proper Checks upon his Conduct. The Plan we have proposed, by which, though each Commissioner would take a separate Part of the Business under his particular Care, all must co-operate in the Management, would, we apprehend, obviate those Objections, unite the Advantages of both Kinds of Management, and provide Checks on the Conduct of the Officers, without lessening their Responsibility: The Members would not be so numerous as to impose Business, or create Confusion, by a great Variety of Opinions, at the same Time that the Number would be sufficient for the Management of the Whole that would be under their Care.

We propose next to consider the Method of collecting the Rents of the Land Revenue, and of drawing the Money out of the Hands of the Receivers; and to suggest such Alterations in the Mode of Collection, and in the Forms of Proceeding, as, in our Opinion, would be for the Public Benefit.

Maddox, Lord Hale,
Chief Baron Gilbert.

The Revenues arising from the Landed Estates of the Crown appear, in very early Times, either to have been paid into the Exchequer by the Persons who possessed the Estates, or to have been collected by the Sheriffs of Counties, who were considered as the King's Bailiffs, and by them accounted for to the Exchequer.

The Revenues collected by the Sheriffs were of Two Kinds, the First arising from the Demefne Lands of the Crown, and the Second consisting of certain Rents called *Vikontial* Rents, with other Branches of Revenue, which it is not necessary here to particularize, as they do not come under our Consideration in this Report.

In this Manner the Land Revenue appears to have been collected, until the Reign of Henry the VIIIth; but when that King had seized the Estates of the Church, it was judged necessary to appoint new Officers for the Management of the vast Property he had so suddenly acquired. With that View the Court of Augmentations, and the Court of General Surveyors, were established; and afterwards, instead of them, another Court of Augmentations: And the Sheriffs, and their Officers, were forbid to intermeddle with the Revenue for the Management of which those Courts were instituted.

The several Counties of England were divided into Twenty-one Districts, and in each District a Receiver was appointed: But the far greater Part of the Estates seized by Henry the VIIIth, having been alienated before his Death, the Court of Augmentations, consisting of a Number of great Officers, and supported at great Expence, was deemed no longer necessary, and was soon after abolished. The Receivers, however, who were subordinate Officers of the Court of General Surveyors, were continued

27 H. VIII. C. 27, 28.
32 H. VIII. C. 20.
33 H. VIII. C. 39.
Lxx. Pat. 38 H. VIII.
7 Ed. VI. C. 2.

1 Mary, C. 10.

nued notwithstanding those Changes, and were made accountable, for the Revenues which they collected, in the Exchequer, to which Court all the Functions of the Court of Augmentations were transferred.

The Land Revenue having been still farther impaired in subsequent Reigns, the Number of the Receivers was gradually lessened. Different Districts were united, and put under the Charge of One Officer. The Auditors, who were Seven in Number until the Beginning of the present Century, were then reduced to Three; and there have been, for many Years past, only Thirteen Receivers for the Whole of England, except Monmouth, One for North Wales, and another for South Wales with Monmouth.

12th Report, Pt. 12.

The Rents of the whole Land Revenue, except those called *Essential* Rents, are in Charge before those Three Auditors, of whom One is for the Four Counties of Chester, Derby, Lincoln, and Nottingham, where the Rents received amount to about £. 1,942, and the Net Produce to £. 1,075; another for all the remaining Counties in England, except Monmouth, in which the Rents amount to about £. 85,79 per Annam, and the Net Produce to £. 6,737; and a Third for the Principality of Wales with Monmouth, where the Rents amount to about £. 5,611, which are little more than sufficient to defray the Charges upon that Division.

Rentals of the Crown Rents in the several Divisions, as well Fee Farm as Leasehold, are delivered by the Auditors to the respective Receivers; and the Rents are thus, according to the Official Expression, *put in Charge*, in order to be collected.

By an Act of the 7th of Edward the 6th, the Receivers of the King's Rents were required to account to the Auditor every Year, before the 10th of March; and to pay the Sums due from them to the Treasurers, or General Receivers, of the King's Courts of Revenue, before the 20th of the same Month. It is now, however, and for a long Time has been, the Practice for the Receivers to pass their Accounts only Once in Three Years; but the Fees for stating and examining the Accounts are still charged for every Year, and, in the mean Time, the Money collected by them is drawn out of their Hands, by Debentures from the Auditors, in pursuance of Warrants from the Treasury, specifying the Sums, to whom payable, and for what Purposes.

7 Ed. VI. c. 1.

At the usual Periods the Receivers render their Accounts to the Auditors, stating what Rents they have received, what are in Arrear, and what Sums they have paid. These Accounts are examined by the Auditors, and are made up in the usual Official Form; when, being sworn to by the Accountants, they are finally declared before the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

When the demised Estates, and Fee Farm Rents of the Crown, yielded a great Revenue, these Appointments might be necessary, and not more than adequate to the Duty to be performed; but the Circumstances now are very different: The greatest Part of that Property has been granted away, and the Revenue arising from what remains is of so small Amount, as by no Means to require such an Establishment of Officers for the Collection of it.

The Rents are at present collected more generally by Deputies, than by the Principal Receivers, and the Deputies for most of the Counties reside in London. Such is the very general Intercourse between every Part of England and the Capital, that Rents are very commonly paid there, and with more Convenience to the Payers, than in the Country, where they might be called to attend an Audit, held by the Receivers at a Place distant from their own Habitations; and such are the Powers of a Receiver for the Crown in the Recovery of Rents not punctually paid, that, with proper

proper Attention, they may command regular Payment. Mr. William Barrett, One of the Deputy Receivers, who has for many Years collected the Crown Rents in Thirteen different Counties, and Fee Farm Rents belonging to Individuals in Thirty-two Counties, and Mr. Robert Gray, the Deputy Receiver of Five Counties, both reside in London; and there are none of the Receivers more regular in the Transaction of their Business, or in whose Collection there are fewer Arrears. The Allowances they have from the principal Receivers are, in general, less than the Amount of the Acquittance Fees, and the Poundage of 5 per Cent. ; and we have no Doubt that they would willingly undertake the Collection of all the Rents payable to the Crown in England, for that Poundage and the Fees.

Appendix to 12th Report, N^o 26.

We are therefore humbly of Opinion, that when Vacancies shall happen in the Offices of the several Receivers, the Number may be gradually lessened; and the Increase in the Amount of the Poundage and Acquittance Fees will make up for the Loss of the Salary.

Or, as there are now in every County other Officers, namely the Receivers General of Land and Window Taxes, the Rents might be collected by them, with as much, and perhaps, in some Instances, with more Convenience, and for the same Allowance of the Poundage and Acquittance Fees.

In either Way, the Whole of the Salaries paid to the Receivers would be saved to the Public.

No Part of the Land Revenue now remains in the Collection of the Sheriffs, except the Viscountial Rents, which are in Charge in the Pipe; the Annual Amount of which, answered by the Sheriffs, is no more than £. 827. 11s. 1^d. ; and of that Sum a considerable Part is not actually received by them, but paid out of their own Pockets.

2d Report, Schedule A.

These Rents are accounted for in the Exchequer, with the Post Fines, and other Revenues received by the Sheriffs. A Part of them is paid into the Exchequer under the Name of *Proferts*: The rest is applied towards defraying the Expences of executing the Office, the Payment of Creation Fees to certain of the Nobility, Salaries, and other Charges paid by the Sheriffs. If, as it generally happens, those Rents are insufficient to answer the Disbursements, the Surplus is paid to the Sheriffs out of the Exchequer; but if any Balance remains in their Hands, it is paid to the Surveyor of the Green Wax.

16th Report.

We now recommend, what indeed has already been proposed in our Report on Fee Farm Rents, that such of the Viscountial Rents as form Part of the permanent Revenue of the Crown should be taken out of the Charge of the Sheriffs, and put under the Collection of the same Officers, who shall be entrusted with the Receipt of the Rents of the other Part of the Land Revenue.

We further recommend that instead of the present Practice of drawing out the Money from the Hands of the Receivers General, by Deventures, which is liable to much Delay and Inconvenience, the Persons who shall in future receive the Crown Rents should pass their Accounts of those Rents Annually before the Auditor, and pay the Amount received, after deducting the Allowance of 5 per Cent. within a limited Time, into the Bank of England; where also all Fines of Leases, and all the Money arising from the Produce of the Forests, should be paid, and from whence it may more conveniently be drawn, for any Purpose to which it is applicable, or be paid into the Exchequer.

A Duplicate of the Annual Account of each Receiver should be delivered to the Commissioners, to enable them to lay periodical Accounts of that Part of the Revenue before Parliament, and to inform the Treasury, from Time to Time, of the actual State of it.

We shall now state, as nearly as we can, the Amount of the Salaries, Fees, and Perquisites, which would be abolished, in consequence of the Alterations we have proposed :

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries, Poundages, Fees, and Perquisites of the Surveyor General of the Woods, about	—	—	—
Itinerant Deputy	—	—	—
General Resident Deputy	—	—	—
The Salaries and Allowances received from the Public by the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands	£.	s.	d.
Fees for Crown Leases, and other Proceedings in his Office	—	—	—
	574	18	10
	1,740	9	10
Fees for Leases paid at the several Offices of the Treasury, the Auditors, and Pipe, which, though received from Individuals, are a Charge on the Revenue, and, as nearly as we can compute, have been Annually about	—	—	—
Annual Salaries and Payments to the Fifteen Receivers of the Rents	—	—	—
	1,200	—	—
	1,863	6	3
	£.	7,703	16 1

The Articles of which this Sum is composed issue out of different Funds. An Annual Salary of £. 100 to the Surveyor General of the Woods, and £. 1,000 to the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, are paid at the Exchequer, out of the Civil List. The Fees and Poundages of the Surveyor General of the Woods, are drawn from the Produce of the Navy Timber and Wood Sales, and from Monies advanced out of the Land Revenue to defray Expenses relative to the Forests and Parks. The Fees for Leases are a Deduction from the Fines, as the Salaries of the Receivers are from the Annual Rents.

There is paid back to the Public, by Taxes on the Salaries of the Surveyor General and Receivers, £. 263. 18 s. which reduces the apparent Amount to £. 7,439. 18 s. 1 d. But, on the other Hand, the Loss of £. 1,500 or £. 1,600 per Annum, which we have mentioned to be sustained by the double Allowance of Land Tax on reserved Rents, being solely imputable to the present System of Management, may be added to the Expense of it, and would increase that Amount to £. 9,039. 18 s. 1 d.

The Fees and Advantages which would be discontinued, are those which arise on Builings which it seems expedient to transfer to the proposed Board of Management, and such as have a Tendency prejudicial to the Interests of the Public. Of this Kind are those on Proceedings for Crown Leases, and the Fees and Poundages on the Felling or Sale of Timber, and on Works of every Kind to be done in the Department of the Surveyor General of the Woods. There are also some other Fees taken in the Auditor's Office, which, being on a bad Principle, ought in our Opinion to be discontinued. Of this Kind are the Fees for filing Court Rolls of Manors, and Rentals and Particulars of Lands, which have an obvious Tendency to prevent the Delivery of those Rolls and Particulars; and the *Debit* and *Exiguitas* Fees

on the reserved Rents, which, though small, are a Charge on the Tenant, and have a Tendency to lessen the Sum which might be offered for the Estate.

As the Auditors of the Land Revenue have the auditing of the Land Tax, and various other Public Accounts, besides those of the Crown Rents, and as a Compensation would, we presume, be given for such Emoluments as any Officer is justly entitled to, and would be deprived of by Regulations for the Benefit of the Public, no immediate Advantage would arise to the Public from carrying the Regulation of Fees and Emoluments farther.

If it should, at any future Time, be deemed expedient to substitute some other Mode of auditing the Accounts of Taxes and Crown Rents, in lieu of that which now prevails, and that the Commissioners for auditing of Public Accounts, or any other established Office, otherwise paid for their Service, should be entrusted with the auditing of those Accounts of Taxes and Rents, a farther very considerable Saving would be made in the Management of the Land Revenue.

But as the Consideration of the Question whether such a Change would be expedient or not forms no Part of our Duty, we have confined the Alterations we have suggested to what appears to us to be expedient while those Offices exist.

12th Report,

If the Copyhold Estates in Manors belonging to the Crown shall be enfranchised, as we have advised, there will be still a farther Saving from the Abolition of the Fees payable to the Stewards, on Admissions and Surrenders of those Estates. Though the Profits of the Stewards are, in some Instances, considerable, the Crown derives no Benefit from them; and the Patronage is of little Consequence; but the whole Expense of those Courts, and the Profits of the Stewards, are a Burthen on the Property, which the Tenant would, doubtless, have in View in treating for the Enfranchisement, and would be induced, from that Consideration, to give the higher Price for it, because it would free his Estate from that Incumbrance.

The antient Forms of Proceeding which we have advised to be discontinued, we have, in the first Place, shewn to be loose, complicated, and expensive, without contributing any Thing to the Public Security; and we perfectly concur in the Opinion given by Lord Hale concerning a Part of the Forms in the Offices of Revenue, that "the retaining the old Formalities of Proceeding, when the Nature of Things and "Times requires a Change, is a Piece of hurtful Superstition."

Instead of all the separate, unconnected Offices, under which detached Parts of the Business of the Land Revenue have been carried on, we have recommended the Institution of One simple, connected Establishment, in which the Officers would act in Conjunction. Every Part of the Management and Execution would be under One superintending Board, which would be responsible for the Whole, and would be able to lay clear, simple, and general Statements, periodically, before Parliament, of the whole Produce of the Landed Property of the Crown, the Expenditure upon it, and the Progress of the Improvement.

We have shewn that the present System of Management of the Woods and Forests is not only of the most wasteful Kind, but that it has One Defect, which, while it continues, leaves little Hope of Amendment. On every Change in the Office of Surveyor of the Woods which has happened during the present Century, the Surveyors General, or their Representatives, have retained all the Official Books and Documents which the Officer happened to be possessed of. Thus, all the Benefit arising from past Experience has been lost; no Consistency of Proceeding has been observed;

and

and each new Surveyor, beginning without Information or Guide, has adopted whatever Plan of Management happened to suit his Fancy.

By the System which we have recommended for the Management of the whole Landed Property of the Crown, those Checks on the Conduct of the Officers, which were found to have such beneficial Effects in former Times, when they acted in Conjunction, would be restored: Books, Plans, Surveys, and written Documents, of every Kind, would be preserved: Such Plans of Improvement as have succeeded, as well as those which have failed, would be recorded: Each new appointed Officer would profit from the Information which his Predecessors had acquired: Regularity would be established in the Proceedings, and Uniformity in the System of Management: The Rights of the Crown, in every Estate, being once known, would not again be lost Sight of; and Attempts would hardly be made to set up such ill-founded Claims on the Public Property as the Neglect and Ignorance of the Officers of the Crown have, on many Occasions, suffered to gain Ground, and finally to be confirmed by Length of Possession.

But it may not, perhaps, be too sanguine to expect that Advantages of a more general Kind might be derived from such an Establishment. To every Person who considers the present State of this Country, it must appear obvious that the Improvements in Agriculture have not kept Pace with the Advancement in Manufactures and Commerce. The Population already exceeds what the Produce of the Land, in its present State of Cultivation, can supply; yet great Tracts of Land fit for Tillage remain uncultivated, and the greater Part of what is in Cultivation might be brought to a much higher State of Improvement.

"Of all the Ways in which a Capital can be employed" (says the Author of the *Wealth of Nations*) "that which is employed in Agriculture is, by far, the most advantageous to Society:" But the Advantages are not only greater, they are also more lasting, than those which spring from Manufactures or Commerce. Nor are they confined to the Improvement of the Land alone: The most robust Men, as well as the best Subjects, are those employed in Agriculture.

Smith, Vol. II. Pa. 53.
Ivo Ed.

These Circumstances would seem to merit the Attention of Government. Some new Encouragement is, perhaps, necessary to be given to the Extension of Cultivation, or some Hindrance to it to be removed.

The Difficulty and the Expence attending the Division of Lands in which there is any Mixture of Rights, certainly tends to impede the Improvement of Wastes, and Common Field Lands. But it requires much mature Consideration to devise Means which will be effectual for the Remedy of that Evil, without doing Injustice to Individuals.

Though Improvements in Manufactures have generally met with more Encouragement from Government than those in Agriculture, they, perhaps, require it less. There are, indeed, obvious Causes for the Progress of the former being more rapid than that of the latter. Every Discovery which enables a Manufacturer to diminish the Price, or improve the Quality, of his Manufacture, must be adopted by others employed in the same Branch, or they must lose their Customers; but a Farmer may be able to continue to pay his Rent, and support his Family, by following the Course of Husbandry he has been accustomed to, though other Farmers may gain more by adopting a better System. Some of the Modes which have been followed, of cultivating Wastes, and improving Lands, have been extremely advantageous, while others have been attended with Loss to the Adventurers; and though there are numerous Publications on Agriculture, and some of great Merit, in which those different Modes have been described, it is not easy for Farmers, particularly those in remote Situations,

to

to know which may be relied on; and it cannot be expected that if the Success be not very well authenticated, they will be induced to employ much of their Capital on new Projects, or to relinquish the Course which they have long practised.

Under a permanent Institution of the Kind we have recommended, consisting of Officers whose chief Object would be to discover the best Means of rendering Landed Property valuable, and who would have the Advantage of long and extensive Experience in the Management of Land of every Kind, and in every Part of the Country, not only might the Management of the Estates of the Crown become, in Time, more perfect than is common in private Property, but Means might suggest themselves, by which the Obstructions to the Cultivation of Land, which we have mentioned, might be lessened, or removed; Improvements in Agriculture, and in the Methods of raising Timber, might be discovered; and the Knowledge of them diffused, so as to be of general Benefit to the Country.

WE have now concluded the Investigation in which we have been employed, and have presented to the Legislature Seventeen Reports of our Proceedings, besides One Special Report to the House of Lords.

In those Reports we have taken Notice of various Circumstances by which our Progress has been retarded, and our Researches rendered difficult and laborious.

From the Nature of the Subjects of our Enquiry, some of which had before been little investigated, and the Variety of Matter which it became necessary to take into Consideration, our Reports have run into great Length. To save Trouble, therefore, to those who may have Occasion to refer to them, we have thought it right to add a full Index, in the Nature of a Table of Contents, Alphabetically arranged.

From that Index may be very easily found whatever Information we have been able to acquire, concerning the Landed Property of the Crown in antient Times, and the Changes which it has undergone, the State in which we found it, the Nature of the Management, the Alterations we have recommended, and the Improvement which, in our Opinion, may be expected from them; and also the Result of our Enquiries concerning the State of the Oak Timber in this Country, the Quantity required for Naval Purposes, and the Means of Supply.

We have, indeed, said that we would give, at the End of our Report on the Management of the Land Revenue, a general View of the Measures we have proposed, and the Advantages in Point of Revenue, which, in our Opinion, may be derived from carrying them into Effect; and this may be done in a very few Words.

We have recommended that the Sale of all Rents which are really dry, fixed, and unimprovable, should be continued, and the Produce of the Sale invested, as hath hitherto been done, in the Public Funds; that the Copyhold Estates in Manors belonging to the Crown, from which very little Revenue is derived, when compared with the real Value, should be enfranchised, where the Tenants may be willing to purchase the Enfranchisement on fair Terms; that the Manorial Rights in those

Manors where the Crown has Quit Rents, or Copyhold Lands, hut no Demefise Lands, fhould be fold, with the Quit Rents which are Parcel of thofe Manors annexed to them; that where the Rights preferved in any Foreft are found to be of little Advantage to the Crown, they fhould be fold to the Perfons over whofe Eftates they extend; and in order to put an End to a Mixture of Rights, which prevents the Land from being brought to the State of Improvement it is capable of, we have propofed, at the fame Time, Plans of Divifion and Settlement, in cafe an adequate Price fhould not be offered for exonerating thofe Eftates from the Foreftial Rights: The Price of the Quit Rents, and of the Material and other Rights which may be fold; to be laid out in the Purchafe of Freehold Land, but invetted, in the mean Time, in the Public Funds, until a defirable Purchafe fhall be found. On the other Hand, that thofe Forefts in which the Crown has preferved any valuable Share of the Property, and which are conveniently fituated, fhould be kept, and improved, as Nurseries for the Growth of Timber, to fupply the Navy; and that the demifed Eftates of the Crown fhould be retained, altering, however, the Mode of Management, and taking Rent; and no Fines, for Lands, and for Houfes the greater Part in Rent, and Fines only for a fmall Part of the eftimated Value, on granting future Leafe.

These are the Heads of the Plans for the Difpofal or Improvement of the Property of the Crown, which are given at large in our Reports. The Benefit to the Public which may be expected to refult from them, is a Matter which, however likely to be very important, does not admit of being exactly afcertained. Its Extent muft neceffarily depend on the future Profperity of the Country, and the Value of Money.

If the remaining Fee Farm Rents fhall be difpofed of at Thirty Years Purchafe, being the Rate at which fingle Rents have hitherto been fold, the Sum of Three per Cent. Confolidated Bank Annuities purchafed with the Produce of the Sale, may be increafed to about £. 400,000. If the Metropolis fhall continue to increafe, and fhall be extended over any confiderable Part of the Lands belonging to the Crown near to it, as it has already been over adjoining Lands not more conveniently fituated, and if the Value of the Produce of Land fhall continue as high as it has been of late Years, all which it feems reafonable to expect, the Produce of the Forefts and demifed Eftates of the Crown will gradually increafe; and we think it not too fanguine to fuppofe that the Income to be derived from the whole Property which has been under our Enquiry, comprehending the Crown Lands, the Forefts, and the Dividends of Stock purchafed with the Price of Fee Farm Rents, may, finally, rife to £. 400,000 per Annum.

We have fhewn that the Expence of inclofing and planting in the Forefts will be defrayed by the Sale of Trees, which muft be removed to make Way for the Improvements propofed; and that, befides this Increafe of Revenue, the Object will probably be attained of providing a Security againft the Danger of a Scarcity of Timber for the Supply of the Navy.

We have fhewn alfo, that, from the Commencement of the prefent Reign, the Fee Farm Rents have produced a very fmall, uncertain, and decreafing Income; that the Woods, Forefts, Parks, and Chafes have been, upon the Whole, a Source of Expence; and that, inftead of yielding any Revenue whatever to the State, all that they have produced has been laid out upon them, and a very great Sum befides, taken from the Produce of the Crown Land Revenue. In order to bring the Whole into One View, we now give, in the Appendix, a General Statement, comprehending the Produce, from 1760 to 1786, of all the Three Branches of Fee Farm Rents, Woods and Forefts, and Crown Lands, from which it will appear that, deducing what has been expended on them, and on the Forefts, Parks, and Chafes, which were not under our Enquiry, they have yielded a clear Reveue of no more than £. 6,133. 4s. 4d. per Annum.

Appendix, N^o 18.

From the Nature and Value of the Landed Property of the Crown, and the little Benefit which appears to have been derived from it during the present Century—from the wasteful Management under which it has been kept, the Claims upon it, which, though originally ill founded, have been established, or are in Danger of being established, by long Possession, the Incroachments which have been made, the rapid Decrease of the Timber in the Forests, and the Danger of an approaching Want for the Supply of the Navy, we apprehend no Doubt can remain that it was wise in Government to institute the Enquiry in which we have been employed, and that a speedy Reform in the Management of the Landed Property of the Crown is necessary. Whether our Endeavours, and the Result of them, stated in our Reports to the Legislature, have been such as to answer the Public Object in our Appointment, it is not for us to judge of. We shall only venture to say that the Length of Time which has been spent in the Investigation has not been a Consequence of Remissness on our Part, but of Difficulties which we were not able sooner to overcome; and that our Enquiries, have been made without Prejudice or Partiality.

In stating what appeared to us to be the Rights of the Crown, we have, on every Occasion, avoided any Suggestions which might give rise to vexatious Questions; and have proposed amicable Modes of Settlement of every doubtful Claim; and a Separation, for the mutual Benefit of the Crown, and of Individuals, of every mixed Right which might lead to Disputes, or impede Improvement.

In the Examination into the Conduct of the Officers entrusted with the Care of this Property, we have considered, with great Indulgence, every Practice, however pernicious, which appeared to have been of long Standing. Where Officers have merely received those Advantages which had been taken by their Predecessors, we have looked upon it as a Consequence of the Relaxation of Government, which suffered such Abuses to continue; and have not imputed it to Individuals, from whom a Reform was not to be expected. We have thrown Blame on those Officers only by whom new Abuses have been introduced, or former Perquisites have been increased.

1 Ann. C. 7.

The great Objects of our Appointment, and which we have uniformly kept in View, have been to suggest the Means of providing a Supply of Timber for the Navy of this Kingdom, by the Improvement of the Royal Forests; and to propose, according to the Intention of the Civil List Act of Queen Anne, such Measures for “the Increase of the Land Revenue of the Crown, as that the Burthen upon the “ Estates of the Subject may be eased and lessened, in all future Provisions to be “ made for the Expences of the Civil Government.”

But what relates to the Improvement of the Land Estate of the Crown is so closely connected with the general Improvement of the Country, that we have been led into an Investigation of Subjects which perhaps, strictly speaking, were not within the Limits of our Commission. Finding this unavoidable, we have given our Opinions with Freedom, and stated, as clearly as we were able, the Principles on which they are founded.

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
March 28th, 1793.

CHAS^s MIDDLETON, (L. S.)
JN^o CAL L, (L. S.)
JOHN FORDYCE. (L. S.)

A P P E N D I X.

A P P E N D I X.

No.		Page
1.	THE Return of Messrs. Oliver and James Farrer, to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, as to the Establishment of the Office of Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods — — — — —	30
2.	Computation of the Average Amount of the Surveyor General's Poundage on Wood Sales in Dean Forest, New Forest, and Aliceholt and Woolmer Forest, and of his Perquisites of Chip Money in New Forest, and on Cord Wood in Dean Forest, from 1760 to 1786 — — — — —	32
3.	Letter from John Hoſier, Esquire, Deputy Auditor, to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, relative to the swearing to the Accounts of the Surveyors General of the Woods, and the Allowance of Salaries paid to Deputies by the late Surveyor General — — — — —	33
4.	A State of the Sums directed to be raised by the Surveyors General of His Majesty's Woods, by Sales of Timber and Wood in His Majesty's Forests of Dean, New Forest, and Aliceholt and Woolmer Forest, by virtue of divers Warrants, and of the Sums raised and accounted for in pursuance thereof — — — — —	34
5.	Letter from John Robinson, Esquire, Surveyor General of the Woods, to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue; with Returns from his Deputies in the Forests relative to Fees and Perquisites received by them — — — — —	35
6.	Fees payable at the Treasury on Proceedings for Crown Leases — — — — —	39
7.	D ^r — at the Surveyor General's Office — — — — —	39
8.	D ^r — at the Auditor's Office — — — — —	40
9.	D ^r — at the Pipe Office — — — — —	40
10.	D ^r to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, his Secretary and Under Secretary — — — — —	44
11.	D ^r at the Exchequer, for Bill Money, and Tally, for a Fine for a Crown Lease — — — — —	44
12.	Fees paid at the Treasury, in Six Instances of Crown Leases, in the Year 1786 — — — — —	44
13.	The like at the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands — — — — —	45
14.	The like at the Office of the Auditors of the Land Revenue — — — — —	45
15.	A State of the Fees paid at the different Offices for the said Six Leases — — — — —	46
16.	Order of the Lords of the Treasury, for the Surveyor General and Mr. Scrope to consider of a Way to pass Crown Leases of small Estates at an easy Expence; with the Report of Mr. Pulteney and Mr. Scrope, dated 25th June 1724, and other Proceedings relative thereto — — — — —	47
17.	A State of the Number of Crown Leases granted in each Year, from the 1st January 1761 to 31st December 1786; and of the Fees received in the Surveyor General's Office for the Proceedings thereon — — — — —	54
18.	A General View of the Gross and Net Produce, from His Majesty's Accession to the End of the Year 1786, of the Forests, Crown Lands, and Fee Farm Rents, which have been under the Enquiry of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue — — — — —	55

RETURN of Messrs. Oliver and James Farrer, to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, as to the Establishment of the Office of Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods.

ANNUAL SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.			FEE AND PERQUISITES TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.	FEE AND PERQUISITES OF THE RESIDENT DEPUTIES.
	Surveyor General.	Deputies.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
The Surveyor General's Patent Fee or Salary for the South of Trent —	50 — —		5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. allowed on Navy Timber, Wood Sales, and Monies received by him from the Land Revenue, or otherwise.	£. 2. 2 for drawing every Report to the Treasury, presenting the same, and soliciting and entering the Warrants.
The like for the North of Trent —	50 — —			
	100 — —			
Deduction for Fees and Taxes —	33 2 —	66 18 —	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. retained on all Expenditures for Works, and Salaries or other Payments made by him.	£. 3. 13. 6, for preparing an Indenture for the Annual Delivery of Navy Timber from New Forest.
His Allowance for Riding Charges, &c. 201. $\frac{1}{2}$ Day, Sundays excepted —	— — —	313 — —		
Salary of a General Deputy, resident in London —	— — —	100 — —	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. was, in some Instances, retained by the Deputies on Wood Sales, but this Matter we cannot ascertain, or in what Instances Mr. Pitt received it from them.	Average Yearly Amount, about £. 45.
This the late Mr. Pitt paid out of his own Pocket; but the Payments were, by virtue of a Warrant from the Lords of the Treasury, after his Death, allowed to his Executor.				
Of late Years an Itinerant Deputy was appointed, and the Lords of the Treasury ordered him to be paid —	— — —	300 — —	Old Materials not fit for further Use, except where allowed to local Deputies; but the Receipts on this Account were, upon an Average, very trifling.	
This we always considered in the Nature of a Pension to the Person appointed.				
Allowance for Stationary Wares —	— — —	12 15 —		

Allowance for Two Deputies in New Forest, at 4 <i>l</i> . each 4 <i>o</i> Day, Sundays excepted	—	—	125	+	—
The Surveyor General paid to an Acting Deputy	—	—	—	50	—
The like in Dean Forest	—	—	115	4	—
Of late Years a Watchman was appointed, and paid	—	—	—	10	—
The like for One Deputy in Sherwood Forest	—	—	62	12	—
Salary of the Acting Deputy	—	—	—	20	—
Aliceholt and Woolmer, and Bere Forests, Acting Deputy	—	—	—	30	—
Whittlewood and Saley Forests	—	—	—	25	—
Windfor Forest	—	—	—	20	—

There was, we believe, some Perquisite from Chips in New Forest, and from Card Wood in Dean Forest, which we cannot now ascertain.

The Average Annual Amount of the Salary and Perquisites was, we believe, never ascertained by the late Mr. Pitt; and we cannot now by any Means do it. At the Request of, and for Mr. Robison, when he was appointed to the Office, we attempted to make a Calculation of the Annual Profits for 4 or 5 Years then last past, which to the best of our Recollection amounted to about £. 2,300 or £. 2,400 a Year; but we believe the Annual Average of what Mr. Pitt actually received, during the whole Time he was in Office, was not so much as £. 2,300.

The late John Pitt, Esq^r, whilst Surveyor General, paid the Acting Deputies their Salaries; but at this Distance of Time we do not recollect which of them were allowed to him in making up his Accounts.

The above is the best Account we can give of the Establishment of the Office of the Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods and Forests.

O. & J. FARRER.

11th January 1793.

N° 2.

COMPUTATION of the Average Amount of the Surveyor General's Poundage on Wood Sales in Dean Forest, New Forest, and Aliceholt and Woolmer Forest, and of his Perquisites of Chip Money in New Forest, and on Cord Wood in Dean Forest, from 1760 to 1786.

DEAN FOREST.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wood Sales	—	—	—	16,226	9	5½			
Bark	—	—	—	1,236	16	3½			
Stakes	—	—	—	12	4	—			
Bark of Navy Timber	—	—	—	2,650	1	5			
				20,125	11	2			
			5 per Cent. on which is	—	1,006	5	6		
3d. per Cord on 22,430 Cords of Wood arising from Navy Timber	—	—	—		230	7	6		
D ^s - - - on Cord Wood, Value £. 20,324. 18 s. arising on Wood Sales; which, at the Price of 6 s. 3d. per Cord, is 32,719 Cords	—	—	—		408	19	9		
								1,695	12 9
NEW FOREST.				£.	s.	d.			
Wood Sales and Bark	—	—	—	13,286	17	7			
Tops and Bark of Navy Timber	—	—	—	7,970	1	9			
				21,256	19	4			
			5 per Cent. on which is	—	1,062	17	—		
Chip Money, the Quantity of Navy Timber is 16,379 Loads 29 Feet. Suppose, on an Average, One Tree to a Load and Half of Timber, the Number of Trees will be 10,919; and 2 s. per Tree on that Number is	—	—	—				1,091	18	—
									2,154 15 —
ALICEHOLT and WOOLMER FOREST.									
Wood Sales	—	—	—	4,238	3	—			
Tops, Bark, &c. of Naval Timber	—	—	—	706	14	5			
				4,944	17	5			
			5 per Cent. on which is	—				247	4 10
			In 26 Years	—	—	£.		4,097	12 7
			being per Annum	—	—	£.		157	12 3

N^o 3.

Gentlemen,

I N Compliance with the Request made in your Letter of the 25th Instant, I beg to inform you that the Accomps of the Surveyors General of the Woods have been always sworn to by the Surveyor General, or by his Representative in case of his Decease; and that the under-mentioned Salaries, paid by John Pitt, Esq; deceased, late Surveyor General, have been allowed to his Executor, on passing his Accomps, pursuant to a Warrant for that Purpose from the Lords of the Treasury; viz.

Messrs. Farrer	—	Deputy in London	—	—	—	£. 100
Mr. Blunt	—	D ^r	—	Dean Forest	—	50
Mr. Briant	—	D ^r	—	Aliceholt and Woolmer, and Bere Forests	}	30
Mr. Capes	—	D ^r	—	Whittlewood and Salcey Forests		
Mr. Clarke	—	D ^r	—	Sherwood Forest	—	20
Mr. Burn	—	D ^r	—	Windfor Forest	—	20

A Salary of £. 50 per Ann. paid to Mr. Tombes, Deputy to the Surveyor General in New Forest, has been allowed to the Surveyor General in the Account of that Forest for many Years last past.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Auditor's Office,
27th March 1793.

J N^o HOSIER,
Dep. Aud^r.

The Commissioners of the Land Revenue.

N^o 4.

A STATE of the Sums directed to be raised by the Surveyors General of His Majesty's Woods, by Sales of Timber and Wood in His Majesty's Forests of DEAN, NEW FOREST, and ALICEHOLT and WOOLMER FOREST, by virtue of the Warrants hereunder mentioned, and of the Sums raised and accounted for in pursuance thereof.

Date of Warrants.	For what Purpose issued.	Sums directed to be raised.	Sums actually raised, and accounted for.
In DEAN FOREST.			
18th October 1768.	For Repairs of Roads — —	£. s. d. 1,477 1 3	£. s. d. 2,052 3 2½
6th Novem ^r 1771.	Incloſing 2,000 as a Nursery for Timber — —	2,077 18 10½	3,564 12 5½
4 August 1774.	Repair of Roads — —	884 15 8	1,456 16 9½
10 July 1781.	Repair of Roads and Bridges — —	872 14 5	1,306 16 3½
22 March 1782.	Turning an old, and making a new Road — —	1,107 18 —	2,635 6 —
NEW FOREST.			
16th July 1775.	Incloſure as a Nursery for Timber —	1,757 10 —	2,182 3 —
26 March 1777.	Works and Repairs at Ironhill Lodge — —	496 1 6	661 8 3
20 Novem ^r 1781.	Works and Repairs at Holderwood Lodge — —	712 7 4	1,348 6 4
22d March 1782.	D ^r at the King's House at Lindhurst —	524 13 1½	818 3 1
22 March 1782.	Divers Works and Repairs —	366 15 2	508 14 —
ALICEHOLT and WOOLMER FOREST.			
21 July 1724.	Divers Works and Repairs in the said Forest — —	373 — —	420 — —
5 Septem ^r 1728.	Repairs of Lodges and Fences —	643 8 —	980 — —
5 February 1739.	Repairs in Aliceholt —	500 — —	519 15 —
18 December 1735.	Repairs in Aliceholt and Woolmer — —	935 18 —	1,506 10 —
24 May 1744.	Repairs in Aliceholt and Woolmer — —	415 6 5	557 2 6
		£. 13,145 7 9	20,417 17 2½

J N^o HOSIER,

Dep^t to James West, Esq^r, Aud^r,
27th Febr. 1793.

N^o 5:

Gentlemen,

Office of Woods, &c.
27th February, 1793.

BY the Inconveniens of the Returns which I have received from several of the Deputies and Agents under my Office, to the Orders I gave on your Letter to me for an Account of the Salaries, Fees, Perquisites and Emoluments received by me, or any Deputy or Agent employed under me, in executing the Business of my Department, pointing out any Difference between those now received, and such as were usually taken before, or at the Time of my Appointment; and the Correspondence which has consequently arisen thereon; I have been delayed transmitting to you such Returns from my Deputies and Agents as I could think proper, and adapted to your Enquiries, until this Time:—I now submit all such Returns to you as I have been able to obtain, together with a Schedule of the Forests from which Returns have been made, and Remarks on those from which no Returns have been had.

I am,
With great Respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,

JOHN ROBINSON.

The Commissioners of
the Land Revenue.

SCHEDULE of Forests from which Returns have been received, agreeable to the Orders given by Mr. Robinson,

New Forest.
Dean Forest.
Whitewood and Saleary Forests.
Holt, Woolmer, and Bere Forests.
Whichwood Forest.
Windfor Forest.
Sherwood Forest.
Waltham Forest.

Waltham Forest - - No Return has been made, nor has the
Old Woodward been heard of at the
Office for a long Time.
Mr. Cole - - Heretofore acting as Deputy Surveyor,
has made no Answer or Return.

EXTRACT of Letters from the Deputies in the respective Forests, in Answer to Mr. Robinson's Requisition to receive an Account of the Salaries, Fees, Perquisites, and Emoluments received by them, in executing the Business of his Department, pointing out any Difference between those now received, and such as were usually taken before or at the Time of his Appointment; and an Account of all Fees, Perquisites, and Emoluments accounted for or paid by them to the Surveyor General of Woods.

NEW FOREST.

Mr. Henry Tombes.—It is not in my Power to give you any further Information respecting the Salaries, Fees, Perquisites, and Emoluments, as your Deputy or Agent, than what I have given in my Examination the 17th December 1788, to which I am obliged to refer you.

Dr. Robertson, Greenwich Hospital.—Mr. Tombes having informed me that you had requested of him to make out the Forest Accounts, I beg Leave to acquaint you that he has been very ill, under my Cure, and that he is not in a State of Health to do any Business.

NEW FOREST.

Mr. Mortimer.—I have not, since my Appointment, received or taken Fee whatever, except One Shilling from the Purchasers of each Lot, at the Wood and Bark Sales, for drawing a Note for the Payment of the Lot at the Time appointed in the Conditions of Sale; and the Salary of £. 50 per Annum will barely support Horses and Expences to do the Business of this Forest.

17 K

Mr. Mortimer.—I have not, since my Appointment, taken, received, or accounted for any Fees, Poundage, Perquisite, Profit, or Emolument whatever, for the Surveyor General of Woods; being informed by Mr. Tombes, late Deputy Surveyor, that I was to enter every Thing to Account, and not deduct Chip Money, or any Thing else, as formerly.

Mr. Mortimer.—Since my former Report, I have been informed, that Rhinefield Sands, Aldridge Hill, and Wilverly Inclosures, was formerly paid for looking after; but as no Repairs has been done, on Account of the Rabbits, I do suppose nothing has been paid for some Time.

DEAN FOREST.

Miles Hartland, Acting Surveyor.—No Fees or Perquisites of any Kind are received or taken by me.—I charge 2s. 6d. per Day for my Trouble of attending the Purveyor setting out Timber to be felled under every Treasury Warrant—Five Shillings per Day for attending the Fellers and Shippers, to prevent the Loss of Timber and Bark—2s. 6d. per Day for measuring Cord Wood, and other Offal Wood, for the Auction Sales, which last Year amounted to £. 11. 17s. 6d.—besides which the Colliers pay me for my Trouble in delivering Beech Timber for the Use of their Works, which last Year amounted to £. 10.

These are all the Allowances I have, except the usual Salary, which I trust you will think is by no Means adequate to the Service, more especially when I inform you that I am obliged to be almost every Day in the Forest, for which no Charge is made, except in the Service above mentioned.

Miles Hartland.—In Addition to my Letter respecting Fees, Perquisites, &c. received and taken in this Forest, I beg to say, that no Poundage, Fee, Perquisite, or Allowance whatever, on the Sale of any Wood, Timber, or Bark, or on any Works done, or on any other Matter or Thing whatever, was ever received or taken by me, as a Fee due to you, nor have any Poundage, Fee, Perquisite whatever, to my Knowledge, been received or taken by any Person acting under you in this Forest, since your Appointment to the Office of Surveyor General of His Majesty's Forests.

Mr. Blunt.—In answer to your further Enquiries, respecting Poundage, Fees, Perquisites, and Payments made by me during the Time I had the Honour of acting under you as Deputy Surveyor of Dean Forest, I can only say, as I have said before, that the Moment I came into Office I gave up and did not receive or take any Fee or Perquisites myself, nor did I ever receive or take any Poundage, Fee, or Perquisite, whatever for you, which will fully appear by the under-written Certificate.—Since my Appointment under you, all Sales were made by Public Auction.—Estimates of the Value of such Wood and Timber, or Bark, proposed to be sold, were made by Persons of competent Judgment, and delivered on Oath to the Vendors previous to the Sale; and in the Sale Book the following Certificates are entered on Oath at every Sale.

Copy on the D^r Side.

THESE are to certify, That the several Sums hereinbefore mentioned, amounting in the Whole to Two hundred and Ninety-four Pounds Two Shillings and Eight Pence Half-penny, were paid by me; that no Poundage, Fee, Perquisite, or Emolument whatever, hath been received or taken by me, or by any Person acting under me in the Execution of this Service; and the above is a true Account, Errors excepted.

Sept^r 25th, 1788.

Sworn, J. Pyrke.

Signed, THO^s BLUNT.*On the C^r Side.*Sept^r 25th, 1788.

WE whose Names are hereunto subscribed, Vendors of Dean Forest, do hereby certify, That the above Sale was made in our Presence, and the Keeper of the Forest, and the Notoriety thereof duly published (in Manner above described); that the Sale of Bark and Cord Wood amounted to the Sum of Eleven hundred and Sixty Pounds and no more, and that the Sale was in every Respect fair and open; and that after the Sale of the said Bark and Cord Wood, Three Oak Trees, that had been unlawfully taken out of the Forest, and found on the Premises of Warren Hopkins, of Brockwars, were sold by Auction to Richard Courteen, for the Sum of Thirteen Pounds, and no more.

J. PYRKE.
ROYNON JONES.

Tho ^r Harvey,	} Keepers.
Rob ^t East,	
George Court,	
Rich ^d Bennet,	

From

From these Certificates it fully appears, that no Fees or Poundage were taken or raised on the Sales; the Mark under *as above*, was meant to imply that no Poundage was raised, that Eleven hundred and Sixty Pounds was received in *Pounds*, not in *Cash*, as usually had been the Case in the latter Part of Mr. Pitt's Time.

When I first came into Office under Mr. Pitt, there was not *One* Inclosure in the whole Forest kept up for the Growth of young Trees, the Fences of all those that had been made, and for which ample Salaries (as you there) were paid to the Persons you mention, to look after the same; yet so it was that the Fences of every Inclosure were totally destroyed, nor were the Roads through and across the Forest in any better Condition. I completely repaired all the Roads, and the Fences of such of the old Inclosures as could be most conveniently done, fixed the Salaries for the Persons to look after them; and I have the Satisfaction of saying that ever since I repaired the Fences of the present Inclosures, they have been constantly kept in complete Repair.

Mr. Blunt.—I beg Leave to acquaint you, that I know of no Fee, Perquisite, or Allowance, ever being made to Mr. Pitt, but what arose from Poundage, which he claimed, and directed to be raised on the Estimates of all Works allowed by the Treasury to be done in the Forest; and on all Sums raised by Treasury Warrants for completing such Works, the Poundage of which, for the first Three Years I had the Honour of acting under the late Mr. Pitt (from the Treasury Warrant of July 10th, 1781, to and including the Treasury Warrant of June 19th, 1784) amounted to the Sum of £. 674. 13. 8½, as will appear by the Amount of Works done, and Treasury Warrants issued, between those Dates, viz.

Estimates of Works done	—	—	£. 5,578	11	5
Raised by Wood Sales	—	—	7,915	2	8½
Poundage on	—	—	£. 13,493	14	13½, is £. 674. 13. 8½

WHITTLEWOOD and SALCEY Forests.

Mr. Capes.—I have accounted for and paid to the late Mr. Pitt, Surveyor General, as supposing Perquisites belonging to that Office, out of Whittlewood and Salcey Forests—

To wit,

In Whittlewood Forest, by Poundage of the Keeper's Woodward and Purlieu-Ranger's Salaries, Annually, up to the Year 1787, £. 10. 2. 4; by Poundage of the Woodward Salary in the Forest of Salcey, Annually, up to the Year 1787, 15s.; which is all the Annual Fees I accounted for to the Surveyor.

I also accounted to Surveyor for 12d. in the Pound on Tradesmen's Bills of Repairs performed—

To wit,

				£.	s.	d.
Year 1767, in Whittlewood Forest, the Sum of	—	—	—	23	7	9
Year 1768 — Ditto	—	—	—	24	18	3½
Year 1769 — Ditto	—	—	—	47	2	8½
Year 1782 — Ditto	—	—	—	33	15	1
Year 1786 — Ditto	—	—	—	8	16	—

being so much as was performed in Mr. Pitt's Time.

I accounted also to Mr. Pitt for the Poundage of Bills of Repairs performed in Salcey Forest (under a Grant of Year 1782) up to the Year 1787 — 60 13 — which is all the Payment to Mr. Pitt.

These Enclosures are not taken by Mr. Robinson, but are carried to the Credit of the Public, in furnishing the Wood Sales Accounts of these Forests —

In the Year 1789 I accounted to Mr. Robinson for Poundage of Repairs performed in Whittlewood (being for unperformed Works at the Death of Mr. Pitt) the Sum of	—	£. 32	15	2
Ditto in Salcey Forest—	—	—	33	9 —
Annual Payments of Poundage of Keeper's Woodward, and Purlieu-Ranger's Salaries, Whittlewood Forest	—	—	10	2 4
Ditto of Woodward's Salary, Salcey Forest	—	—	—	15 —
which is all the Payments to Mr. Robinson.				

I accounted to Surveyor for my Salary as Deputy for Whittlewood and Salcey Forests Annually £. 25.

At Two different Periods, to wit, Year 1784 to and Year 1787, I took a Perquisite of Poundage of the Office of Naval Timber of the Purchasers, which amounted on an Average to about £. 18 per Year—and again in the Year 1790 I took a like Poundage, which amounted to about £. 30—since that Period only my Annual Salary of £. 25.

I also charge in my Accounts to Surveyor 5s. per Day for myself, when employed valuing Timber, &c. &c. which will appear in my Annual Accounts.

HOLT FOREST.

Robert Briant, 20th February 1793.—I acquaint you that my Salary, during the late Mr. Pitt's Time, and as now, in your Time, is £. 30 per Annum, for looking after His Majesty's Forests, called Holt Forest and Woolmer Forest, in the County of Hants. I have also had the Care of Bere Forest for upwards of 20 Years, for which I had no fixed Salary, but was always paid by Mr. Pitt £. 1. s. 1. per Day. As to any Fees, Perquisites, and Emoluments, I never received any of any Kind whatever. It is not in my Power to state what was accounted for to Mr. Pitt for the Falls of Timber.

WHICHWOOD FOREST.

Mr. Barn, 21st February 1793.—I beg Leave to inform you, that for executing the Office of Deputy in Whichwood Forest, I am allowed 10 s. 6 d. per Day for myself, Horse, and all Expenses, when I am ordered upon Business into that Forest; and that I receive no other Salary, Fee, Perquisite, or Emolument whatever, for executing the Business of that Department, under you, in Whichwood Forest, having no regular Appointment for that Forest, but only being occasionally employed. I beg Leave to add, that I never have taken, had, received, or accounted for any Fee, Perquisite, or Emolument whatsoever, to the Surveyor General of Woods arising out of Whichwood Forest.

WINDSOR FOREST.

Mr. Barn, 21st February 1793.—I write to inform you, that my Salary, at the Time of your Appointment, was £. 30 per Annum, as my Salary and Allowance in lieu of Firewood, which is the present Salary of my Place; I have also an Allowance of 10 s. 6 d. per Day for myself and Horse, and for all Expenses when I am ordered out upon Extra Surveys of Timber, and other Business; but I receive no other Fee, Perquisite, or Emolument whatsoever for executing the Business of the Department under you in Windsor Forest.

I had under Mr. Pitt a Salary of £. 20 per Annum, and an Allowance of Firewood, which was equivalent to what I now receive by your Appointment. I beg Leave to add, that I never have taken, had, received, or accounted for any Fee, Perquisite, or Emolument whatsoever, to the Surveyor General of Woods, arising out of Windsor Forest.

SHERWOOD FOREST.

Mr. Geo. Clarke.
22d February 1793.

Perquisites, such as Wood falling.	Fees.	Emolu- ments.	Orders for taking down Timber.	Returns.	Salary.	
About £. 10 per Annum.	None.	None.	None.	None.	Six Years, at £. 20 per An- num, due 30th Janu- ary 1793.	All Fees and Perquisites due to the Surveyor General of Woods arising from Logs, Tops, and Bark, during Mr. Pitt's being in Office, have been accounted for by me; and since my being in Office such Fees and Perquisites have amounted to the Sum of £. 458. 14 s. 2 d. — Since your Appointment to succeed him no such Fees, &c. have accrued or been taken.

N° 5.

F E E S payable at the Treasury on Proceedings for Crown Leases.

Reference to the Surveyor General, on a Petition or Memorial for a Lease	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Warrant for a Constat or Particular	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	6
Warrant for Lease	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	6
Transcript	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6

The Fees for the Warrants and Transcript are sometimes Double, or Triple, when a Lease contains Two or more separate Estates, granted for different Terms, and under different reserved Rents.

C H A R L E S L O N G.

N° 7.

F E E S payable at the Surveyor General's Office on Proceedings for Crown Leases.

Surveyor General's Report on a Petition or Memorial	—	—	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.
Making out a Constat	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
Rating a Constat or Particular	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Entering Docquet of a Lease	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
						1	1	—

When Two or more Estates are comprized in One Lease, and granted for different Terms, or under separate Rents, Double Fees or more are charged for the Proceedings for such Leases.

W^m HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

N° 8.

F E E S payable at the Auditor's Office, on Proceedings for Crown Leases.

Inrolliog Letters Patent, or Lease of Crown Lands	—	—	—	£. s. d. 2 2 —
<i>Note.</i> —A Manor pays Double Fees; and when the Parcels are distinct, each pays separately.				
Making out a Particular of any Lands	—	—	—	2 2 —
<i>Note.</i> —Double Fees are charged as above for a Lease.				

JOHN HOSIER, Dep. Audr.

Memorandum.—Similar Accounts were delivered in, signed byRICH^d GRAY, D. Audr.JOHN FENWICK, D^r Audr.

(Vide Appendix to 12th Report, N° 25 A. 25 B. 25 C.)

N° 9.

F E E S paid at the Pipe Office on Proceedings for Crown Leases.

A Precept was sent to the Deputy Clerk of the Pipe, for an Account of the Fees payable in that Office concerning the Land Revenue; but no Return having been made thereon, the following Copy of a Bill, from the Pipe Office, for a Lease of a single House (obtained from Mr. Harrison, of the Office of Surveyor General of the Crown Lands) is given as an Example of the Charges payable to the Pipe Office, for Crown Leases, in ordinary Cases.

Mr. HENRY HOLLAND,
MIDDLESEX.

Drawing Grant, and fair Copy, engrossing Transcript, and exemplifying Grant	—	—	—	£. s. d. 5 — —
Stamp	—	—	—	6 — —
Dividend Fees	—	—	—	4 2 8
Chancellor's Secretary	—	—	—	1 1 —
Treasury Fees	—	—	—	16 6
Entering the Grant	—	—	—	1 6 3
Clerk	—	—	—	1 1 —
Joining and allowing Tally	—	—	—	14 8
Sealing, Parchment, Box, and Strings, &c.	—	—	—	16 —
Filing Particular, and Docquetting	—	—	—	13 4
Bag Bearer	—	—	—	6 6
			£.	21 15 4

A true Copy, WM HARRISON.

Note.—The following Sums are paid out of the foregoing Charge.

Stamp Duty	—	—	—	£. s. d. 6 — —
Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary	—	—	—	1 7 6
Treasury Fees	—	—	—	16 6
The Deputy Chamberlain's Fee for joining the Tally	—	—	—	1 —
			£.	8 5 —
			£.	13 13 4

The

The following BILLS are Examples of the Charges in the Pipe Office for Leases of different Lengths and Circumstances.

HENRY READ, Esquire,

MIDDLESEX.

	£.	s.	d.
Drawing Grant, and fair Copy, engrossing Transcript, and exemplifying Grant —	5	—	—
Stamp —	6	—	—
Dividend Fees —	4	2	8
Chancellor's Secretary —	1	1	—
Treasury Fees —	—	16	6
Entering Grant —	1	6	8
Clerk —	—	1	1
Sealing, Parchment, Box, and Strings —	—	16	—
Filing Particular, and Docquetting —	—	13	4
Bag Bearer —	—	6	6
£.	21	3	8

Mrs. ANN EGERTON,

BERKS.

	£.	s.	d.
Drawing a long Grant, and fair Copy, engrossing Transcript, and exemplifying Grant —	7	10	—
Stamp —	6	—	—
Dividend Fees —	8	5	4
Chancellor's Secretary —	1	1	—
Treasury Fees —	—	13	—
Entering Grant —	2	—	—
Clerk —	—	1	1
Sealing, Parchment, Box, and Strings —	—	16	—
Filing Particular, and Docquetting —	—	13	4
Bag Bearer —	—	6	6
£.	29	6	2

ROBERT MACKRETH, Esquire,

MIDDLESEX.

	£.	s.	d.
Drawing Grant, and fair Copy, engrossing Transcript, and exemplifying Grant —	7	10	—
Stamp —	6	—	—
Dividend Fees —	8	5	4
Chancellor's Secretary —	1	1	—
Treasury Fees —	—	13	—
Entering Grant —	2	—	—
Clerk —	—	1	1
Joining and allowing Tally —	—	14	8
Sealing, Parchment, Box, and Strings —	—	16	—
Filing Particular, and Docquetting —	—	13	4
Bag Bearer —	—	6	6
£.	30	—	10

Sir

Sir JOSEPH BANKS,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

	£.	s.	d.
Drawing Grant, and fair Copy, engrossing Transcripts, and exemplifying Grant	10	—	—
Stamp	12	—	—
Dividend Fees	4	2	8
Chancellor's Secretary	1	1	—
Treasury Fees	—	16	6
Entering Grant	2	13	4
Clerk	1	1	—
Joining and allowing Tally	—	14	8
Sealing, Parchment, Box, and Strings	—	1	9
Filing Particular, and Docquetting	—	13	4
Bag Bearer	—	6	6
£.	34	18	6

Mr. WILLIAM DOWSON, and others,
YORKSHIRE.

	£.	s.	d.
Drawing a very long and special Grant, with Fourteen Denimes, and fair Copy, engrossing Transcripts, and exemplifying Grant	17	10	—
Stamp	12	—	—
Dividend Fees	8	5	4
Chancellor's Secretary	1	1	—
Treasury Fees	—	13	—
Entering Grant	4	13	4
Clerk	1	1	—
Sealing, Parchment, Box, and Strings	—	1	8
Filing Particular, and Docquetting	—	13	4
Bag Bearer	—	6	6
£.	48	12	—

Mr. ISAAC DUNN, and others,
YORKSHIRE.

	£.	s.	d.
Drawing a very long and special Grant, with Twenty Denimes, and fair Copy, engrossing Transcripts, and exemplifying Grant	25	—	—
Stamp	18	—	—
Dividend Fees	8	5	4
Chancellor's Secretary	1	1	—
Treasury Fees	—	13	—
Entering Grant	6	13	4
Clerk	1	1	—
Sealing, Parchment, Box, and Strings	—	1	16
Filing Particular, and Docquetting	—	13	4
Bag Bearer	—	6	6
£.	64	9	6

True Copies.
W^m HARRISON.

NOTE.—The following are Out Payments from the foregoing Bills of Charges at the Public Office.

		Mr. Read.	Mr. Egerton.	Mr. Mackintosh.	Sir Joseph Banks.	Mr. Dowdes, and others.	Mr. Dunn, and others.	A P P E N D I X, No. 9.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Stamp Duty	— — — —	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	12 — —	12 — —	12 — —	
Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Secretary	— — — —	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	
Treasury Fees	— — — —	— 16 6	1 13 —	1 13 —	— 16 6	1 13 —	1 13 —	
The Deputy Chamberlain's Fees, for joining Tallies of Fines paid into the Exchequer	— — — —	— — —	— — —	— 1 —	— 1 —	— — —	— — —	
	£.	8 4 —	9 — 6	9 1 6	14 5 —	15 — 6	21 — 6	
Amount of Pipe Office Bill for each Lease	— — — —	21 3 8	29 6 2	30 — 10	34 18 6	48 12 —	64 9 6	
	£.	12 19 8	20 5 8	20 19 4	20 13 6	33 11 6	43 9 —	

N° 10.

ACCOUNT of the Fees and Gratuity paid to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, his Secretary and Under Secretary, on passing a Crown Lease.

FEE to the Chancellor and Secretary, on signing the Transcript	—	—	£. 1 1 —
Fee to the Chancellor on sealing the Lease	—	—	— 6 6

Note.—These Fees charged in the Clerk of the Pipe's Bill of Fees for the Lease.

Gratuity to the Under Secretary after the Lease is sealed, usually	—	—	1 1 —
--	---	---	-------

Note.—This Gratuity is sometimes only 10 s. 6 d. where the Value of the Premises is small.

ROBERT GRAY.
11th March 1793.

N° 11.

FEES payable at the Exchequer, for Bill Monty, and Tally, for a Fine for a Crown Lease.

IN the Office of the Tellers - Bill Monty for receiving the Fine	—	—	£. 2 4.
To the Officers and Clerks of the Tally Court	—	—	— 6 —
To the Deputy Chamberlains on the Court's Side	—	—	— 1 —

Note.—This Account is extracted from the Appendix to the Sixth Report of the Commissioners appointed to examine, take, and state the Public Accounts of the Kingdom, N° 44, 57, and 58.

N° 12.

FEES paid at the Treasury for the under-mentioned Leases, passed in the Year 1786.

	Reference.	Warrant for Particular.	Warrant for Lease.	Transcrip.
Henry Read, Esq.	—	—	—	—
Robert Mackreth, Esq.	—	—	—	—
Mrs. Anne Egerton	—	—	—	—
Sir Joseph Banks	—	—	—	—
William Dowson, and others	—	—	—	—
Isaac Dunn, and others	—	—	—	—

CHARLES LONG.

N° 13.

An ACCOUNT of the Fees received in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, for the Leases under mentioned, granted in the Year 1786.

	Surveyor General's Report.	Making out Copies.	Rating Copies or Particulars.	Entering Dequits of the Leases.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Henry Read, Esq. — —	5 5 —	2 2 —	5 5 —	1 1 —
Anne Egerton, Spinster — —	10 10 —	—	10 10 —	2 2 —
Robert Mackreth, Esq. — —	10 10 —	4 4 —	10 10 —	3 3 —
Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. — —	15 15 —	—	15 15 —	3 3 —
William Dowson, and others — —	26 5 —	—	26 5 —	4 4 —
Isaac Dunn, and others — —	31 10 —	—	31 10 —	6 6 —

Note.—The 2d, 4th, and 5th Leases, having passed by *Particulars*, made out by the Auditor, no *Copies* were made out in this Office.

The Fifth Lease contains *Fourteen*, and the Sixth *Twenty* separate Demises, with a Rent reserved on each.—The latter (which has been Twice renewed since 1760) is the only Instance of a Lease paying Six Fees in this Office; and there are only Four Instances of Leases paying Five Fees there.

W^M HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

N° 14.

An ACCOUNT of the Fees received in the Offices of the Auditors of the Land Revenue, on the Proceedings for the Crown Leases under mentioned, granted in the Year 1786.

	Entering Warrants and Receipts for Fees paid to Surveyor General of Woods.	Making out Particulars.	Issuing the Leases.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Middlesex — Henry Read, Esq. — —	—	—	2 2 —
— Robert Mackreth, Esq. — —	—	—	4 4 —
Berks — — Ann Egerton, Sp ^r — —	1 1 —	4 4 —	4 4 —
Yorkshire — William Dowson, and others — —	1 1 —	14 14 —	14 14 —
— Isaac Dunn, and others — —	1 1 —	21 — —	21 — —

Note.—The Two Leases first-mentioned having passed by *Copies*, no *Particular* was made out by the Auditor.

In the 4th Lease there are *Fourteen*, and in the last *Twenty* separate Demises, with a Rent reserved on each; and there are no other Leases in the Division of Mr. Auditor West similar to these.

Lincoln — Sir Joseph Banks — — | — | 2 2 — | 2 2 —

J^N° HOSIER, Dep. to James West,
Esq. Auditor.

RICH^D GRAY, Dep. to Henry Shelly,
Esq. Aud^r.

A STATE of the Fees paid at the different Offices, for the several Leases undermentioned, granted by the Crown in the Year 1786, made up from the foregoing Accounts; viz.

To Henry Read, Esq; — of a Slip of Ground in Park Lane.
 Robert Mackreth, Esq; — several Houses in Jermyn Street and St. James's Street.
 Mrs. Anne Egerton, — Frogmore House and Lands, near Windsor.
 Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. — the Manor of Wyberton, in Lincolnshire.
 W^m Dewson, Esq; and others, — several Farms in the Manor of Rosedale, Yorkshire.
 Isaac Dunn, and others, — several other Farms in the Manor of Rosedale.

	Mr. Read.	Mrs. Egerton.	Mr. Mackreth.	Sir J. C. Banks.	Mr. Dewson, and others.	Mr. Dunn, and others.
Treasury—Reference to the Surveyor General	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Surveyor General's Report	1 1 —	1 1 —	1 1 —	1 1 —	1 1 —	1 1 —
Treasury—Warrant for Constat or Particular	5 5 —	10 10 —	10 10 —	15 15 —	26 5 —	31 10 —
Surveyor General, for Constat	2 12 6	5 5 —	5 5 —	2 12 6	5 5 —	5 5 —
Auditor, for Particular	—	—	4 4 —	—	—	—
Surveyor General, for rating the Constat or Particular	5 5 —	10 10 —	10 10 —	15 15 —	26 5 —	31 10 —
Treasury—Warrant for Lease	3 13 6	7 7 —	7 7 —	3 13 6	7 7 —	7 7 —
D ^r — for the Transcript	16 6 —	1 13 —	1 13 —	16 6 —	1 13 —	1 13 —
Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his Secretary	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6
At the Exchequer, for Bill Money and Tallies, for Fines paid in there	(No Fine)	—	9 6 —	9 6 —	—	—
At the Auditor's Office, for entering Warrants and Receipts for Fines paid to the Surveyor General of the Woods	—	1 1 —	—	—	1 1 —	1 1 —
Fees at the Pipe Office for the Lease (exclusive of Out Payments for Stamp Duty, Treasury Fees for the Transcript, and Fees to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary, and for joining Tally for Fine)	12 19 8	20 5 8	20 19 4	20 13 6	33 11 6	43 9 —
Stamp Duty	6 — —	6 — —	6 — —	12 — —	12 — —	18 — —
Auditor, insolling the Lease	2 2 —	4 4 —	4 4 —	8 8 —	14 14 —	21 — —
Surveyor General, entering Docquet of Lease	1 1 —	2 2 —	2 2 —	3 3 —	5 5 —	6 6 —
To which add	£. 44 5 8	75 10 2	75 12 4	94 3 —	150 9 —	190 9 6
The usual Charge for soliciting or passing the Lease, £. 10. 10s. and for the Petition to the Treasury, £. 1. 1.	11 11 —	11 11 —	11 11 —	11 11 —	11 11 —	11 11 —
	£. 55 16 8	87 1 2	87 3 4	105 14 —	162 — —	202 — 6

N^o 16.

ORDER for the Surveyor General and Mr. Scrope to consider of a Way to pass Leases of small Estates at an easy Expence.

AFTER our hearty Commendations: Whereas we are given to understand, that the great Charge of passing Exchequer Leases makes it impracticable for several Crown Tenants, whose Holdings are of small Yearly Value, to renew their Leases; so that they continue their Possessions after their respective Terms are expired, paying only their old relieved Rents, which, for the most Part, amount to no more than bare Acknowledgments; whereby the Fines that might arise from those Estates are lost to the Crown: Now, to the End this Grievance to the Subject, and Loss to the Crown, may be remedied, as in Justice and Reason we conceive it ought to be, We do hereby order and appoint you, calling to your Assistance every His Majesty's Officers having Concern herein, or so many of them as you shall think necessary, to consider, consult, and agree, by what Means, and in what Manner, such small Estates (every of which shall not exceed the Yearly Value of £. 50 per Ann. on the Rack) may be leased in Possession, or in Reversion, with little Charge to the Lessees; and we do hereby charge and require all His Majesty's said Officers, or such or so many of them as you shall think necessary as aforesaid, to attend your Summons, and to be aiding and assisting to you in consulting, advising, and agreeing the Means of effecting this Service, as often as you shall think fit to call on them for that Purpose; and you are so lay before us, in Writing, the Result of your Consultations and Agreements hereupon with all convenient Speed, for our further Orders therein; and for so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
20th May 1724.

R. WALPOLE,
GEO. BAILLIE,
WILL. YONGE,
GEO. DODINGTON.

To our very loving Friends John Pulteney, Esq, His Majesty's Surveyor General; and John Scrope, Esq, One of the Secretaries attending this Board.

Summons.—The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having, by Warrant, dated the 20th of this Instant May, ordered and appointed us, calling to our Assistance every His Majesty's Officers having Concern in the passing Exchequer Leases of Crown Lands, &c. or such or so many of the said Officers as we shall think necessary, to consider, consult, and agree by what Means, and in what Manner, such small Estates in the Premises (every of which shall not exceed the Yearly Value of £. 50 per Ann. on the Rack) may be leased in Possession, or in Reversion, with little Charge to the Lessees; and we bring thereby likewise directed to lay before their Lordships, in Writing, the Result of our Consultations and Agreements, touching the aforesaid Matter, with all convenient Speed, for their Lordships further Pleasure therein, we do therefore hereby appoint you in that Behalf to attend us at the Surveyor General's Office, near Saint James's Palace, on Tuesday the 2d Day of June next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

St. James's, 22d May 1724.

J. PULTENEY, S. G.
J. SCROPE.

To Francis Neale, Esq, Deputy Clerk of the Pipe;

another
To Thomas Jett, Esq, One of the Auditors of His Majesty's Land Revenue; and,

another
To Sydney Godolphin, Esq, One of His Majesty's Auditors of the Land Revenue, or his Deputy.

Minutes.—2d June 1724. At a Meeting of John Pulteney, Esq^r, Surveyor General of His Majesty's Lands, &c. and John Scrope, Esq^r, One of the Secretaries of the Treasury, with the several Officers concerned in passing Exchequer Leases who were summoned thereto.

P R E S E N T,

John Pulteney, S. G.	Mr. Aud ^r Godolphin's Deputy.
John Scrope.	The Deputy Clerk of the Pipe.
Mr. Auditor Jeir, and his Deputy.	The Clerk of Exchequer Leases.

The Order of the Treasury, dated the 20th of May last, relating to the Charge of passing Exchequer Leases, being read, and the said several Officers having declared what Fees were payable in their respective Offices, for Exchequer Leases, it appeared thereby that the Charge of passing every such Lease, of what Yearly Value soever the Premises might be, and though the same consist of no more than One Parcel, nor the Lease of more than One Skin of Parchment, does amount to Thirty-one Pounds, including the Sum of Four Pounds for the Double Stamp Duty.

N. B. At the Second Meeting }
this Part was revoked, and limited }
to several Proprietors, instead of } *But if the Lease be of Two or more Parcels, the Auditors do*
several Parcels. } *respectively claim a several Fee for each Parcel; or if there*
} *be Two or more Skins of Parchment, though containing*
} *One Parcel only, they claim a several Fee for each Skin;*
however they said, that they very often moderated their respective Fees, according to the particular Circumstances of the Case.

And the Deputy Clerk of the Pipe said, that when the Lease contains a Grant of Two or more several Terms, having different Commencements, or different Determinations (which are distinct Estates) or when Two or more several Rents are reserved on such Lease, he takes a Double Fee for such additional Term or Rent, over and above the Fee payable to him only.

In each of the other Offices (if the Premises are the sole Property of the Lessee) no more than One Fee is paid for any Exchequer Lease, be the Parcels never so many, or though such Lease contain several Habendums or Reddendums.

The Order of the Treasury, dated the 31st of December 1716, relating to the inrolling with the proper Auditor all Assignments of Crown Leases, being read; after some Discourse thereon (touching the Charge it occasioned in the passing such Leases) Mr. Auditor Jeir said, that while the same continued in Force, he was bound in Duty to obey it; but he had no Objection to the revoking it, if the Lords of the Treasury shall so please.

Then Two Precedents were read out of the Entries in the Surveyor General's Office, to shew in what Manner Leases of small Estates belonging to the Crown had been formerly granted, viz^t.

Anno 1701.—A General Lease to John Lutton, Esquire, for the Tenants of His Majesty's Manor of Richmond, in Surry.

1716.—Another of certain small Parcels in His Majesty's Manor of Rosedale, in the County of York.

And a Sign Manual of the late Queen, dated the 12th Day of August 1705, was likewise read, whereby the then Lord Treasurer was empowered and directed to authorize and require the Auditor of Wales to grant Leases of small Estates within that Principality, in the Manner therein mentioned.

But after some Discourse about the several foregoing Precedents, a Second Meeting was appointed to be on Saturday next, the Sixth Instant, at Ten in the Forenoon; and the several Officers were desired, in the mean Time, to consider by what Means and in what Manner such Leases may be granted with little Charge to the Lessees, and the Auditors are then to deliver in Tables of their respective Fees, duly attested, in such Manner as that which the Deputy Clerk of the Pipe had delivered in.

6th June 1724.—Pursuant to the Appointment above, the aforesaid several Officers (except the Clerk of the Pipe) met together, and the Auditors produced Tables of their Fees; after which Mr. Scrope produced a Copy of a Warrant from the Treasury, empowering the Auditor of Cumberland to let Leases to the several Tenants of the late Lord Preston, of their respective Holdings, &c. in that County; and after some Discourse concerning the Matters in Question, the several Officers being asked if they had thought of any Method for passing small Estates at an easy Charge; but they had nothing to propose more than what had been mentioned at the former Meeting, other than that, if the Lords of the Treasury should think fit, they were willing to abate of their respective Fees, upon the Renewal of such small Estates.

A N N E R.

Whereas Our trusty and well-beloved Sidney Godolphin, Esq^r, Auditor of Our Revenues of Wales, hath by his Memorial set forth, that among the Leaseholders of Our Revenue of North and South Wales there are several small Tenements, and other Improvements, that formerly were, and now might be made by Cottages that are built upon Our Walls, most of which Tenements are of and under the clear Yearly Value of Fifty Shillings, and which, as he is informed, have anciently been leased by the Auditor of Wales, at a small Rent reserved to the Crown, many of which Leases being long since expired, and the Value so very small that the Tenants do not think it worth the Charge of renewing by Exchequer Leases, whereby We do not only loose the ancient Fine and reserved Rent, but oft the said Tenements and Walls are enjoyed by the adjacent Inhabitants as their Freeholds; and is therefore of Opinion, that it will very much improve Our Interest to authorize and empower the Auditor of Our Revenues of Wales, for the Time being, to renew and grant Leases for all such small Tenements and Cottages, so that the Annual Rent do not exceed Fifty Shillings, for such Term or Terms of Years as shall be thought fit, whereby not only Our present Revenue will be increased, but also the ancient Right of the Crown secured: All which We having taken into Our Royal Consideration, Our Will and Pleasure is, that you forthwith issue your Warrant to the Auditor of Our Revenues of North and South Wales, now and for the Time being, authorizing and empowering him, from Time to Time, to renew and grant Leases for all such small Tenements and Cottages, where the full Annual Value thereof shall not exceed Fifty Shillings, for such Term or Terms of Years as you shall think fit, not exceeding in any One Case the Term of One-and-Thirty Years, and for the most that can be got for the same; in which Leases you are to direct the said Auditor to insert a Clause, that the said Rents be made payable to the respective Receivers or Bailiffs of the Premises for the Use of Us, Our Heirs and Successors; and that he take Care all such Leases be duly enrolled in his Office, and that the reserved Rents be, from Time to Time, delivered in Charge to the respective Receivers of North and South Wales, and such other Clauses for keeping the Premises in Repair, and paying the reserved Rents, as are usual in Leases of the like Nature; and you are to direct the said Auditor, at Michaelmas in every Year, to transmit to you, or to the High Treasurer or Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, to certify under his Hand of what Leases he shall have made in pursuance thereof in the Year preceding (to wit) of what Lands or Tenements, for what Number of Years, under what Rents, and to whom he hath made the said Leases; and for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, the 12th Day of August 1705, in the Fourth Year of Our Reign.

Sign
Manual.

By Her Majesty's Command.

GODOLPHIN.

To Our right trusty, and well-beloved
Sydney Lord Godolphin, Our High
Treasurer of England, and Treasurer
of Our Exchequer.

In pursuance of her Majesty's Pleasure signified to me by the foregoing Warrant, there are to authorize and empower you, from Time to Time, to renew and grant Leases for all such small Tenements and Cottages as are therein mentioned, where the full Annual Value doth not exceed Fifty Shillings, for such Term or Terms of Years as you shall think fit, not exceeding, in any One Case, the Term of Thirty-one Years, and for the most that can be got for the same; and you are to insert in the said Leases the several Clauses for enrolling the said Leases, keeping the Premises in Repair, and paying the reserved Rents, as are directed by her Majesty's said Warrants, and such other as are usual in Cases of the like Nature; and you are also, at Michaelmas in every Year, to transmit to me, or the High Treasurer or Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, a Certificate under your Hand of what Leases you shall have made in the Year preceding (to wit) of what Lands or Tenements, for what Number of Years, under what Rents, and to whom made, according to her Majesty's Pleasure signified as aforesaid; and for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chambers, 12th August 1705.

GODOLPHIN.

To my very loving Friend Sidney
Godolphin, Esq^r, Auditor of her
Majesty's Revenues of North
and South Wales, and to the
Auditor thereof for the Time
being.

AFTER

AFTER our hearty Commendations: Whereas it hath been represented unto us, that the several Persons hereafter named, who were Tenants to the late Lord Viscount Preston, and had Leases, which expired the 2d of February 1690, of Part of his Estate in the County of Cumberland (which became forfeited to their Majesties by Reason of the Attainder of the said Lord Preston) have since been turned out of their Farms, Lands, or Tenements, by his Agents, because of their ready Submission to their Majesties Title, and paying their respective Rents to the Crown: And whereas it is necessary, for their Majesties Services, and to prevent the Lands from being unoccupied, that good Tenants may be continued or put in Possession of the said Farms or Lands, without being put to the great Charge and Trouble of Leases under the Great or Exchequer Seals: These are therefore to authorize and require you to enter into Contracts, or make Leases, for and on the Behalf of their Majesties, to the respective Persons hereafter named, of the several Farms or Tenements hereafter mentioned, and to put them into the Possession thereof; to hold the same of their Majesties for the like Term of Years, at the former Rents and Services, to be payable to their Majesties, and under the like Provisoes and Covenants as were contained in the former respective Leases, which they respectively had of the Premises, viz. To Richard Story of the Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments of Howend, the Lands of Chappel Town, and all that was in his former Lease, to Richard Grimston the Messuage and Lands called the Field, the Mill Hill, and the Mill Town, the Kils there, the Water Cots Mill called the Field Mill, at the Mill Town, and all other the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, demised by the former Lease to Stephen Grimston his Father (and so of several others); and that you cause to be inserted in such Contracts or Leases any new Covenants or Agreements, as you may think necessary for their Majesties Service; and for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chambers, January 17th 1692.

To our loving Friend their
Majesties Auditor of the
County of Cumberland.

R. HAMPDEN,
S. FOX,
C. MONTAGUE.

TABLE of Fees for passing Exchequer Leases.

<i>At the Treasury.</i>				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Reference to the Surveyor	—	—	—	15	—
Warrant on the Surveyor's Report	—	—	—	10	—
Warrant on the Particular	—	—	—	10	—
Transcript of the Lease	—	—	—	12	6
Entering Clerk	—	—	—	1	—

J. SCROPE, 6 Junii 1724.

5 7 6

Surveyor General.

For every Report upon a referred Petition or Memorial	—	3	3	—
For the Surveyor's Warrant to the Auditor to make forth a Particular	—	—	—	Nil.
For rating every Particular, or making out a <i>Constat</i> , though the same consist of many Parcels, or does contain different <i>Habendum</i> or <i>Reddendum</i> (if the Petitioner's sole Property) no more is demanded or taken than	—	—	—	5 5

8 8 —

J. PULTENEY, S. G. 6 June 1724.

Clerk of the Pipe.

There is paid to the Clerk of the Pipe, for the Dividend Fee of every Lease and Transcript	—	—	—	—
Out of which is paid to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury	—	6	8	—
To the Chancellor of the Exchequer	—	—	—	6 8
To the Lord Chief Baron	—	—	—	3 4
To the Attorney General	—	—	—	3 4
To the Solicitor General	—	—	—	3 4
To the Usher of the Exchequer	—	—	—	4

4 2 —

So that the Clerk of the Pipe has only for the Transcript and Lease

1 3 8
2 18 4

4 2 —

FRA. NEALE, Dep^y Clerk Pipe.

Clerk of the Leases.

Drawing, transcribing, and ingrossing the Lease	—	—	3	—
Entering the Lease	—	—	1	—
Under Clerk	—	—	10	—
Filing the Warrant and Particular	—	—	6	8

4 16 2

Note.—These Fees are sometimes enlarged, by Length of Leases and Number of Particulars, but in small Proportions.

CHAS HORNEY.

Auditor.

For drawing the Particular, first on Paper, afterwards ingrossing the same on Parchment, and then entering of the same, for each Lease	—	—	1	6	8
For the Inrolment of every Lease, consisting of a common Skin	—	—	1	6	8

2 13 4

As for the Inrolment of refine Assignments, which very seldom happens in any Place but the Bailiwick of St. James's, the Auditors are content to take for the Inrolment of the 1st Assignment the usual Fee of £. 1. 6. 4. per Skin.

THO^s JETT, 6th Junii 1724.

N. B.—Mr. Auditor Godolphin's Deputy delivered in exactly the same Table, but it was not signed.

Stamp Duty	—	—	—	—	4	—
For the Exchequer Seal	—	—	—	—	6	6
To the Chancellor's Secretary	—	—	—	—	17	6
For the Tally, and paying in the Fine	—	—	—	—	8	6
Sum Total	—	£.	—	—	31	—

May it please your Lordships,

IN Obedience to your Lordships annexed Order of the 30th of May last, requiring us to consider and report to your Lordships by what Means and in what Manner small Estates belonging to the Crown (every of which shall not exceed the Yearly Value of Twenty Pounds on the Rack) may be leased in Possession or in Reversion, with little Charge to the Lessees; and empowering us for that Purpose to call to our Assistance such of His Majesty's Officers, having Concern therein, as we should think necessary, we have conferred with the Auditors of His Majesty's Land Revenue, the Deputy Clerk of the Pipe, and the Clerk of Exchequer Leases, touching the aforesaid Matter; and having considered the same,

Do humbly report, That by the Tables of Fees claimed by the respective Officers, as their antient legal Fees, payable in the several Offices through which such Leases do pass, it appears that the Charge of every Exchequer Lease, of how small Yearly Value soever the Premises may be, does amount to Thirty-one Pounds or thereabouts.

Which Charge having been found a great Discouragement to the Crown Tenants, and others, in the taking Leases of small Estates, in 1701 Mr. Laitoo, then Steward of the Manor of Richmond, in Surrey, having by virtue of a Royal Sign Manual contracted with several Tenants and others, for Leases of small Parcels of Land or Tenements within the said Manor, particular and distinct Consts thereof were made forth, and separately rated, by the then Surveyor General, in order to the passing a general Lease of all those several Parcels; which Lease in 1702 passed under the Exchequer Seal to Mr. Ayllof, the then and now Deputy Steward of the said Manor, in Trust for and to the Use of the several Persons so contracted with for their particular and respective Premises. And we find that in or about the Year 1717, a like general Lease was passed of several small Estates within His Majesty's Manor of Rosedale, in the County of York; which Manner of leasing small Estates, in Ease of the several Tenants, may be practicable when the Premises lie contiguous, or in the same County (as in the aforesaid Cases); but we apprehend 'twill be very difficult, if not impracticable, when such Estates lie scattered in different Counties: Therefore do think that this Way of leasing them will not fully answer the Intent of your Lordships Order.

We also find, that in 1692, the then Auditor of the County of Cumberland, was by Warrant of the then Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, reciting as therein is recited, and to avoid the Charges of Exchequer Leases (authorized and required to contract with or make Leases for and on Behalf of their Majesties) to the several Persons therein named, who had been Tenants to the late Lord Preston, of the several Farms or Tenements therein mentioned, and which were then vested in the Crown by his Lordship's Attainder.

We likewise find, that in 1705, the then Lord Treasurer Godolphin did, by virtue of her then Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, empower the Auditor of Wales to grant Leases of small Tenements and Cotrages within that Principality, each Estate or Holding not to exceed the full Yearly Value of Fifty Shillings; Copies of which Sign Manual, and of the aforesaid Treasury Warrants, are annexed.

But notwithstanding these last-mentioned Precedents, we cannot advise the granting Leases of any Crown Lands or Tenements whatsoever, by virtue of a Royal Sign Manual, which we conceive not to be warranted by the Civil List Act, wherein the several Ways of leasing are particularly specified (that is to say) under the Great Seal, the Exchequer Seal, the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster, or by Copy of Court Roll.

We find that the Order of the Treasury, dated the 31st of December 1716, for inrolling all Assignments of Crown Leases with the proper Auditor (a Copy whereof is annexed) has very much increased the Charge of passing Exchequer Leases, particularly with respect to the divided small Parcels of the Bailiwick of Saint James's, great Numbers of the Under Tenants having purchased their respective Holdings for the Residue of the several and respective Terms, which were granted therein by the Crown to the late Earl of Saint Albans. *Whereupon the Auditors being asked, Whether that Order was of any Use or Benefit to His Majesty's Land Revenue? they said, That while it continued in Force, it was their Duty to obey it, but gave no Reason for its being continued:* So that if your Lordships shall please to revoke the same, it will very much lessen the Charge of Crown Leases, without doing any Prejudice to His Majesty's Land Revenue; in which Case the Auditors propose, that instead of the inrolling all aforesaid Assignments, as by that Order is required, every Tenant applying to renew his Lease be obliged to inroll with the proper Auditor the last Assignment only, whereby he is become the Crown's immediate Tenant of the Premises.

As to which, we presume it may sufficiently ascertain the Tenancy, according to the Intent of the aforesaid Order, if a Memorial only of such last Assignment be recorded with the proper Auditor, containing the Day and Year of the Date, the Names and Additions of the Parties, the Description of the Premises assigned, the *Habendum*, and the Rent or Rents reserved; which is agreeable to the Form prescribed by the Act for the public registering of Deeds, &c. of Lands in Middlesex.

Upon the Whole, if the said Order for iorolling mesor Assignments with the respective Auditors be revoked; if the several Officers having Concern in the passing Exchequer Leases take no more or other Fees for every such Lease (though the Premises shall consist of different Parcels, so as the same be the sole Property of the Lessee) than what are mentioned in their respective Tables of Fees, herewith laid before your Lordships; and if such small Estates as separately do not exceed the clear Yearly Value of Twenty Pounds, nor do together exceed One hundred Pounds per Ann. on the Rack, be granted by One general Lease, in such Cases, where it may be practicable, we hope that the Charge of passing Exchequer Leases, in Possession or Reversion, will so far be lessened in Ease of the Crown Tenants, as may effectually answer the Intent of your Lordships afore-mentioned Order in that Behalf.

All which is humbly submitted to your Lordships Wisdom.

J. PULTENEY, Surv^r Gen^l.
J. SCROPE.

25th June, 1724.

A true Copy of the Entry in the Office of His Majesty's Surveyor General.

W^m HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

N° 17.

A STATE of the Number of Crown Leases granted in each Year, from the 1st of January 1761 to the 31st of Decr 1786; and of the Fees received in the Surveyor General's Office for the Proceedings thereon.

In the Year	N° of Leases.			N° of Leases.		
1761	—	—	31	1774	—	25
1762	—	—	29	1775	—	21
1763	—	—	24	1776	—	23
1764	—	—	29	1777	—	23
1765	—	—	40	1778	—	20
1766	—	—	40	1779	—	21
1767	—	—	40	1780	—	16
1768	—	—	8	1781	—	18
1769	—	—	13	1782	—	26
1770	—	—	42	1783	—	6
1771	—	—	33	1784	—	43
1772	—	—	35	1785	—	45
1773	—	—	36	1786	—	25
Total in 26 Years						712
The Average Number Yearly being something more than						27

The Fees received for the Proceedings on the said 712 Leases were as follows; viz. for Two Leases Six Fees each, Seven Leases Five Fees, Six Leases Four Fees, 39 Leases Three Fees, and 195 Leases Two Fees each, and for the remaining 495 Leases Single Fees, being in the Whole equal to Single Fees for 1,041 Leases.

WM HARRISON,
Acting Surveyor General.

				Product of each Forest exceeding its Expense.		Expense of each Forest exceeding its Product.		Product of each Forest expended on other Forests, Parks, and Chaises, not under the Enquiry of the Commissioners.	
				£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Brought forward				39,477	3 5	—	—	59,786	19 3
SALCEY FOREST.				£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Produce	—	—	—	4,408	13 11½	—	—	4,408	13 11½
Expense { paid out of Produce	—	—	—	2,943	2 —	—	—	2,943	2 —
Expense { out of the Exchequer—Warden's Fee, of £. 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expense { 4 th Ann. in 26 Years, is	—	—	—	1,040	—	—	—	—	—
				3,983	2 —	—	—	—	—
WHITTLEWOOD FOREST.				425	11 11	—	—	1,465	11 11
Produce	—	—	—	22,265	7 5	—	—	22,265	7 5
Expense, paid out of Produce	—	—	—	14,736	4 9½	—	—	14,736	4 9½
				7,529	2 7½	—	—	7,529	2 7½
ROCKINGHAM FOREST.				1,710	—	—	—	—	—
Produce paid into the Exchequer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expense—Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WHICHWOOD FOREST.				—	—	—	—	—	—
Produce (exclusive of Rents and Fines for Lessees of the Coppices included in the Produce of the Demised Estates)	—	—	—	641	19 —	—	—	641	19 —
Expense paid out of Produce	—	—	—	618	— 7	—	—	618	— 7
				23	18 5	—	—	23	18 5
BERE FOREST.				—	—	—	—	—	—
Produce	—	—	—	8,574	10 11	—	—	8,574	10 11
Expense, paid out of Produce	—	—	—	2,872	8 4	—	—	2,872	8 4
				5,702	2 7	—	—	5,702	2 7
WALTHAM FOREST.				—	—	—	—	—	—
Produce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expense, paid out of the Exchequer for Officers Salaries, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX, N^o. 18.

Brought forward		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£. 380,410 6 10½
W A L E S.										
RENTS	{	North Wales.	The Revenue deficient to answer the Charges thereon to Michaelmas 1786, £. 3,353. 2. 6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	£. 4,012 9 1½
		South Wales.	Surplus of Revenue in the Receiver's Hands at Michaelmas 1786	—	—	—	—	—	—	£. 4,012 9 1½
FINES	{	North Wales.	Fines of Leases	—	—	—	—	—	—	£. 1,965 — —
		South Wales.	D ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	£. 946 — —
									2,911 — —	6,923 9 11
PAYMENTS out of the RENTS and FINES, for Purposes incident to the Crown Lands.									387,333 16 —½	
Out of RENTS	{	Debentures paid to the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands for Salaries of his Clerks, and for Disbursements in his Office			—	—	—	—	—	£. 1,578 17 9
		Surplus on Portland Cranage Account			—	—	—	—	—	£. 804 — 1
		To Richard Benson, Esq ^r , et al ^s , for repairing the Gaol, Market House, and Court Houses of Romford, Essex			—	—	—	—	—	£. 233 5 7
		To Thomas Richardson, for taking Surveys of Crown Lands			—	—	—	—	—	£. 914 18 6
		To the Receiver of North Wales and Chester, Surplus on his Account, being Money advanced out of the Revenue of Wales in Aid of the Revenue of Chester, viz ^t .			—	—	—	—	—	—
		In Mr. Well's Division			—	—	—	—	—	£. 626 11 1
		Mr. Shelley's D ^a			—	—	—	—	—	£. 341 3 2
									967 14 3	4,498 16 2
Out of FINES	{	Fines paid to the Receivers of North Wales £. 1,850, and South Wales £. 136, and included in their Balances above listed			—	—	—	—	—	£. 2,026 — —
		To Thomas Richardson, for taking Surveys of Crown Lands			—	—	—	—	—	£. 247 18 —
		To Zachary Chambers, Esq ^r , for Fees of a Crown Lease			—	—	—	—	—	£. 77 9 10
									2,351 7 10	6,850 4 —
Average Yearly Amount									£. 14,673 19 8	£. 380,483 12 —½

272

A P P E N D I X N° 18

Brought forward	—	—	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.	36,400	—	—	£.	s.	d.	8,487	8	11	60
SALARIES paid at the Exchequer, to Officers of the Forests under mentioned: viz ^d .																		
Dean Forest, per Annum	—	—	—	—	—	210	—	—										
New Forest, D ^s	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	—										
Salcey Forest, D ^s	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—										
Walcham Forest, D ^s	—	—	—	—	—	270	—	—										
						£. 1,020	—	—										
						in 26 Years is			26,500	—	—							
From which is to be deducted, for the Price of Timber in Rockingham Forest, paid in- to the Exchequer,	—	—	—	—	—				1,710	—	—							
												24,810	—	—				
												61,210	—	—	}	2,354	4	7
												in 26 Years is, <i>Communibus Annis</i>						
									Clear Annual Surplus	—	£.					6,133	4	4

APPENDIX, N^o 18.

Land Revenue Office,
Scotland Yard,
March 28th, 1793.

CHAS MIDDLETON.
JN^o CALL.
JOHN FORDYCE.

A N
I N D E X
TO THE
R E P O R T S

OF THE
COMMISSIONERS appointed to enquire into the
State and Condition of the WOODS, FORESTS,
and LAND REVENUES of the CROWN, and to
sell or alienate Fee Farm and other Unimproveable
RENTS.

M. DCC. XCIII.

GENERAL SUBJECT of each REPORT.

- I. Report. Estates granted by Lease from the Crown.
- II. ——— Fee Farm and other Unimproveable Rents.
- ✓ III. ——— List of Forests, Parks, and Chases, under the Survey of the Surveyor General of the Woods—Ancient and present Government of the Forests—Present State and future Improvement of Dean Forest, Gloucestershire.
- IV. ——— Proceedings in the Sale of Fee Farm Rents, to February 1789.
- V. ——— New Forest - - - - }
- VI. ——— Aliceholt and Woolmer Forest } Hampshire.
- VII. ——— Salcey Forest - - - - }
- VIII. ——— Whittlewood Forest - - } Northamptonshire.
- IX. ——— Rockingham Forest - - }
- X. ——— Whichwood Forest - - Oxfordshire.
- XI. ——— Antient and present State of the Oak Timber in England—Laws relative to Timber on Private Property, and to the Royal Forests—Progressive Consumption of Timber, and particularly for Naval Purposes—Supply of Naval Timber, and other Advantages to be expected from the Improvement of the Forests—Means of lessening Waste in the Consumption of Naval Timber, and of providing Substitutes in case of a Scarcity of Oak.
- XII. ——— State, Produce, and Management of the Crown Lands, and Fee Farm Rents.
- XIII. ——— Bere Forest - - - Hampshire.
- XIV. ——— Sherwood Forest - - Nottinghamshire.
- XV. ——— Waltham Forest - - Essex.
- XVI. ——— Sale of Fee Farm Rents, and future Disposal of the Rents unsold.
- XVII. ——— Present and future Management of the Crown Lands, Woods, and Forests—General View of the Measures proposed in the several Reports of the Commissioners, and of the Benefits to be expected from carrying them into Effect.

HEADS of REFERENCE.

* The Numbers refer to the Pages of the Index.

A.

Accounts, Pa. 9.
 Acorns, *ib.*
 Aggregate Fund, *ib.*
 Agilment, *ib.*
 Agiltes, *ib.*
 Agriculture, *ib.*
 Alicholt and Woolmer Forest, *ib.*
 Alienation of Crown Lands, 10.
 Allum Works, Rent of, *ib.*
 American Ships, *ib.*
 Annexation of Lands to the Crown, *ib.*
 Ancient Demefnes, *ib.*
 Appointments, *ib.*
 Arrears of Rent, *ib.*
 Assignments of Crown Leases, *ib.*
 Attachment Court, *ib.*
 Auditors of the Land Revenue, *ib.*
 Augmentations, Court of, *ib.*

B.

Bailiwick of St. James, 11.
 Bank of England, *ib.*
 Bark of Timber, *ib.*
 Barren Lands, *ib.*
 Beech Timber, *ib.*
 Benefield Lawo, *ib.*
 Bere Forest, *ib.*
 Birch, &c. *ib.*
 Birkland and Bilhagh, *ib.*
 Bowbearers, *ib.*
 Brecks, *ib.*
 Brightstock Bailiwick, *ib.*
 British Oak, *ib.*
 Browfe Wood, *ib.*
 Buffon, Monsieur, 12.
 Building Leases, *ib.*
 Burley Bailiwick, *ib.*
 Buthes in the Forests, *ib.*

C.

Cabins, or Cottages, *ib.*
 Cæfar, Sir Julius, *ib.*

Canals, 12.
 Carriage of Timber, *ib.*
 Chancellor of the Exchequer, *ib.*
 Charcoal Hearths, *ib.*
 Charta de Foresta, *ib.*
 Chief Justices in Eyre, 13.
 Chip Money, *ib.*
 Chips, Perquisite of, *ib.*
 Civil List Act, 1 Anne, *ib.*
 Cliffe Bailiwick, *ib.*
 Coal in general, *ib.*
 Coal Mines in Dean Forest, *ib.*
 Coal Hearths, *ib.*
 Collection Rents, *ib.*
 Colliers in Dean Forest, *ib.*
 Commissioners of Taxes, *ib.*
 Common, Rights of, *ib.*
 Commons, 14.
 Comorthas, *ib.*
 Conservator in Dean Forest, *ib.*
 Consolidated Bank Annuities, *ib.*
 Consumption of Oak Timber, *ib.*
 Coppices in the Forests, *ib.*
 Copyhold Estates, *ib.*
 Cordwood, *ib.*
 Corn, *ib.*
 Corn Rents, *ib.*
 Cornbury Park, *ib.*
 Cornwall Duchy, 15.
 Cottages in the Forests, *ib.*
 Covenants in Crown Leases, *ib.*
 Court Rolls, *ib.*
 Cromwell's Usurpation, *ib.*
 Crown Lands, *ib.*
 Crown Leases, *ib.*

D.

Dean Forest, 28.
 Debentures, *ib.*
 Deer in the Forests, *ib.*
 Deer Browfe, 29.
 Demefnes of the Crown, *ib.*
 Demised Estates, *ib.*
 Deputies to the Surveyor General of the Woods, *ib.*
 Division Imperiam in the Forests, *ib.*

B

Dock Yards, 30.
 Documents concerning the Estates of the Crown, *ib.*
 Doomsday Book, *ib.*
 Du Hamel, Monsieur, 10.

E.

Earl's Woods, *ib.*
 East India Ships, *ib.*
 Edwinflow Manor, *ib.*
 Emfranchisement of Copyholds, *ib.*
 Epping Forest, *ib.*
 Ekhearts, *ib.*
 Effex Forest, *ib.*
 Ellovers, *ib.*
 Evelyn, Mr. *ib.*
 Exchequer, *ib.*
 Exports and Imports, *ib.*
 Eyre, Chief Justice in, *ib.*

F.

Farming Woods Walk, 31.
 Fee Farm Rents, *ib.*
 Fees, *ib.*
 Fee Trees, *ib.*
 Fence Month, *ib.*
 Fences in the Forests, *ib.*
 Fern, Heath, &c. *ib.*
 Feudal Tenures, *ib.*
 Fines of Crown Leases, *ib.*
 Fir Timber, *ib.*
 Firebote, 32.
 Fires in New Forest, *ib.*
 Fleet Prison, *ib.*
 Foreign Oak, *ib.*
 Forest Courts, *ib.*
 Forest Laws, *ib.*
 Forest Measure, *ib.*
 Forest Officers, *ib.*
 Forest Rents, 33.
 Forestial Rights, *ib.*
 Forests in General, *ib.*
 Forests, Parks, and Chafes, 34.
 Free Chafe, *ib.*
 Fuel Wood, *ib.*

Gaveller

G.

Gaveller in Dean Forest, 34.
 Geddington Woods, *ib.*
 General Surveyors, Court of, *ib.*
 Gloucester Jail, *ib.*
 Grants of the Crown, *ib.*
 Grants by Act of Parliament, 35.
 Green Wax, Surveyor of, *ib.*
 Ground Rents, *ib.*

H.

Heath, Fern, and Furze, *ib.*
 Hedge Row Timber, *ib.*
 Henault Forest, *ib.*
 Herbage and Deer Browze, *ib.*
 Herbage and Pannage, *ib.*
 Heriots, *ib.*
 Holland, *ib.*
 Holt Forest, *ib.*
 Horfts, *ib.*
 Houses belonging to the Crown, *ib.*
 Housebote, *ib.*
 House-building, *ib.*
 Hunter, Dr. *ib.*

I.

Imports and Exports, 36.
 Improvement of Waste Lands, *ib.*
 Inclosure of Wastes, *ib.*
 Inclosures in the Forests, *ib.*
 Increased Rents, 37.
 Incroachments in the Forests, *ib.*
 Interest on computing Fines, *ib.*
 Iron Knots, *ib.*
 Iron Works in Dean Forest, *ib.*
 Justice Seat, Courts of, *ib.*
 Justices of the Peace, *ib.*

K.

Keepers, *ib.*
 Kibbles, *ib.*
 Knee Timber, *ib.*

L.

Land Jobbers, *ib.*
 Land Revenue, *ib.*
 Land Tax, *ib.*
 Larix or Larch Tree, 38.
 Launder, *ib.*

Laws concerning Timber, 38.
 Leaves from the Crown, *ib.*
 Livery Logs, *ib.*
 Lodges in Forests, *ib.*
 London, City of, *ib.*
 Long Carriage of Timber, *ib.*
 Lop and Top of Timber, *ib.*
 Lyndhurst Manor, *ib.*

M.

Management of the Land Revenue, 39.
 Manerial Rights, *ib.*
 Manifest Act, *ib.*
 Manors belonging to the Crown, *ib.*
 Marking of Timber, *ib.*
 Military Tenures, *ib.*
 Mines belonging to the Crown, *ib.*
 Mines in Dean Forest, *ib.*
 Miers there, 40.
 Mine Law Court there, *ib.*
 Mines in Wales and Chester, *ib.*
 Mixture of Rights, *ib.*
 Monasteries, *ib.*
 Money, Value of, *ib.*
 Moorhay Walk, *ib.*
 Moor Wood, *ib.*

N.

Naval Timber, 40.
 Navy Bills, 41.
 Navy, Royal, *ib.*
 New Forest, *ib.*
 New Forest Hundred, *ib.*
 New Park in New Forest, *ib.*
 Nullum Tempus Act, *ib.*
 Nurseries for Timber, *ib.*

O.

Oak Timber, 42.
 Offenders in the Forests, *ib.*
 Officers of the Land Revenue, *ib.*
 Offices in the Forests, *ib.*
 Official Books and Papers, *ib.*

P.

Parsonage in the Forests, *ib.*
 Parliament, Reports to, *ib.*
 Parks and Forests, *ib.*
 Pensions on the Land Revenue, *ib.*

Perambulations of Forests, 43.
 Perpetual Pensions, *ib.*
 Perquisites, *ib.*
 Pine Timber, *ib.*
 Pipe Office, *ib.*
 Pict, William Morton, Esq. *ib.*
 Plans and Surveys of Forests, *ib.*
 Plantations, *ib.*
 Planting, *ib.*
 Plott, Dr. *ib.*
 Poundage, *ib.*
 Premiums for planting, *ib.*
 Prince of Wales, *ib.*
 Private Property, *ib.*
 Professors, *ib.*
 Prosecution of Offenders, *ib.*
 Purlicues, *ib.*
 Purlien Ranger in Whitewood Forest, *ib.*
 Purveyor of the Navy, 44.

Q.

Queen Dowager, *ib.*
 Quit Rents, *ib.*

R.

Rabbits in New Forest, *ib.*
 Rangers of Forests, *ib.*
 Receivers of the Land Revenue, *ib.*
 Records, *ib.*
 Regarders, *ib.*
 Register of Crown Lands, *ib.*
 Religious Houses, *ib.*
 Renewal of Crown Leases, *ib.*
 Rents, *ib.*
 Repairs and Works in the Forests, *ib.*
 &c. 45.
 Reports of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, *ib.*
 Reports to Parliament, *ib.*
 Resumptions of Grants, *ib.*
 Revenue, *ib.*
 Riding Forester, *ib.*
 Roads in Dean Forest, *ib.*
 Roads in general, *ib.*
 Rockingham Bailiwick, *ib.*
 Rockingham Forest, *ib.*

S.

St. James's Bailiwick, 46.
 Salaries, Fees, &c. *ib.*
 Salicy Forest, *ib.*

Sale

Sale of Crown Lands, 46.
 Sale of Fee Farm Rents, *ib.*
 Sales of Wood and Timber, *ib.*
 Sap of Timber, *ib.*
 Savoy Hospital Revenue, *ib.*
 Seizures, *ib.*
 Sheriffs, *ib.*
 Sheriffs Profits, *ib.*
 Sherwood Forest, *ib.*
 Ship-building, 47.
 Ships, *ib.*
 Smith, Dr. Adam, *ib.*
 Soliciting of Crown Leases, *ib.*
 Stock purchased, *ib.*
 Stripping of Oak Timber, *ib.*
 Sulchay Walk, *ib.*
 Surveyors, General Court of, *ib.*
 Surveyor General of Crown Lands,
ib.
 Surveyor General of Woods and
 Forests, 48.
 Surveys of Crown Lands, *ib.*
 Swanimote Court, *ib.*
 Swine, *ib.*

T.

Taxes, Commissioners of, 48.
 Thorney Woods, *ib.*
 Tillage, *ib.*
 Timber Trees, *ib.*
 Timber in general, *ib.*
 Timber in the different Forests, 49.
 Tides, 50.
 Tonnage of Ships, *ib.*
 Top and Lop of Timber, *ib.*
 Trading Ships, *ib.*
 Treasury, *ib.*
 Trees, *ib.*
 Tunc Rent, *ib.*
 Tythes, *ib.*

V.

Verderers, 51.
 Verminer, *ib.*
 Viscountial Rents, *ib.*
 Vitruvius, *ib.*
 Underwood, *ib.*

W.

Wales, 51.
 Walcham Forest, 52.
 Wardens of Forests, *ib.*
 Waste lands in general, *ib.*
 Wastes in Lands belonging to the
 Crown, *ib.*
 Welthay Walk, *ib.*
 Wheat, *ib.*
 Whichwood Forest, *ib.*
 Whitewood Forest, 53.
 Winter-felling of Oak, *ib.*
 Winter Haining, *ib.*
 Wood Measure, *ib.*
 Woodmote, *ib.*
 Woods in general, *ib.*
 Woods and Timber on the demised
 Estates, *ib.*
 Woodfale in the Forests, 54.
 Woodward of Forests, *ib.*
 Woolmer Forest, *ib.*
 Works, Board of, *ib.*
 Works in the Forests, *ib.*

I N D E X.

17 The Roman Numerals denote the Reports, and the Ciphers the Pages.

- ACCOUNTS**, the Accounts of the Surveyor General of the Woods rendered to the Auditor, III. 25.—A separate Account made up for each Warrant, *ib.*—XVII. 8, 9. An unnecessary Expense thereby brought on the Public, *ib.* Receivers required by Act of Parliament to account every Year, but their Accounts passed only Once in Three Years, 19. Advised to be passed Annually, and the Money paid into the Bank of England, 20.
- ACORNS**, the taking of Acorns in Salcey Forest advised to be prohibited, VII. 12.—Acorns recommended to be planted in Whitlewood Forest in the Coppices thinly set with Trees, VIII. 16.—Directed by the Surveyor General to be planted in the Coppices in Whitlewood Forest, X. 14. The planting of Acorns there further recommended, 16.—The Acorns of the best Kind of Oak described, XI. 27.
- AGGREGATE FUND**, the Rents of Lands, and Fines of Leases, directed to be carried to the Aggregate Fund by Act 1 Geo. II. XII. 16.—Part only of the Crown Rents carried to that Fund, II. 5.—Amount of Rents and Fines paid into the Exchequer from 1760 to 1786, XII. 24. Rents of Savoy Lands paid into the Exchequer since 1760, said to be unappropriated Money, but deemed to belong to the Aggregate Fund, *ib.*
- AGISTMENT** in the FORESTS, what, and how anciently received and accounted for, III. 8, 9.
- AGISTORS** of FORESTS, Nature of their Office, III. 8.—When discontinued in New Forest, V. 8.
- AGRICULTURE**, the Profits of Agriculture a Discouragement to the planting of Oak, III. 5. Tillage gradually extended, and Woodlands lessened, XI. 9. The Increase of Tillage, and quick Returns of its Profits, reckoned among the Causes of the Decrease of Timber, 10, 11. The Quantity of Land in Tillage in this Country not sufficient for the Subsistence of the Inhabitants, 13.—XII. 40.—XVII. 23.—Not advisable to lessen it, XI. 13, 34.—Embarrassments to which Agriculture is liable, XII. 40. Suggestions for removing them, 41.—Improvements in Agriculture less rapid than in Manufactures, and why, XVII. 23, 24. Advantages to Society from Agriculture greater and more lasting than from Commerce, 23. New Encouragements necessary to be given to it, *ib.* Probable Advantages to Agriculture in general from the proposed Establishment for the Management of the Crown Lands, 24.
- ALICEHOLT and WOOLMER FOREST**, the Subject of the Sixth Report; Situation, Perambulation, and Contents, VI. 3. Crown Lands there, 3, 4. Incroachments, 4. 19. Rights of Common, 5. Ancient Officers of the Forest, *ib.* The Office of Lieutenant granted by Lease, *ib.* Grants of that Office since 45 Eliz. *ib.* Conditions of those Grants, and Remarks thereon, 6. Claims of the Lieutenant to Windfall Trees, Boughs, and Branches, with Remarks, 8 to 14. Necessity of defining those Perquisites before felling the Timber, 14. Wood taken from the Forest by the People of Frodham, and Proceedings at Law relative thereto, 11, 12, 13. State of the Deer, 15. Profits and Disbursements of the Lieutenant, 16. State of the Forest at different Periods, 17. Effects of Neglect during the present Century, *ib.* Irregularities in the Felling and Delivery of the

the Timber for the Navy in this Forest, and executing the Business of the Office of Surveyor General of the Woods there, 20. More Timber felled than authorized by Warrant, and the Surplus Quantity sold at an under Price, *ib.* The Deputy Surveyors Purchasers of the Forest Timber, 21. Produce and Expence of the Forest from 1700 to 1786, *ib.* Plan of Improvement and future Management, 22. 24. Advantages thereof, 25, 26. Necessity of speedily adopting some Plan of Reform and Improvement in this Forest, 27. (*See BUSHES, DEER, FOREST OFFICERS, LOGGERS, TIMBER.*)

ALIENATION of the **ANTIEN** DEMESNES of the **CROWN** formerly held *impious*, XII. 5. A Bill to prevent Alienation of Crown Lands, in the Reign of James I. agreed to by the Lords, but rejected by the Commons, 7. Another for Resumption of Graces, and preventing further Alienations, brought in, but not passed, 10. An Act passed 1st Anne to prevent Alienations of Crown Lands, and limit the Terms of Crown Leases, *ib.*—I. 5.—II. 4.—III. 21.—Subsequent Alienations by particular Acts of Parliament, and Remarks thereon, XII. 28. 197. One Estate granted for nothing, and £. 10,000 paid to be given for procuring the Act, 29. (*See GRANTS in FEL.*)

ALLUM WORKS, Rest of, paid at the Exchequer, II. 5. 9.—XII. 24.

AMERICAN SHIPS, the Prohibition thereof a Cause of an additional Demand for Naval Timber in England, III. 5.—XI. 10. Tonnage of American Shipping prior to the Separation of the Two Countries, 19. Increased Consumption of Oak Timber in consequence thereof, *ib.*

ANNEXATION of **LANDS** to the **CROWN**, Instrument and Schedules of Annexation in 7 Ja. I. and Value of Estates annexed, XII. 7, 8.

ANCIENT DEMESNES of the **CROWN**, what, XII. 5. The Alienation thereof formerly held *impious*, *ib.*

APPOINTMENTS in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, XII. 167. In the Offices of the Three Auditors of the Land Revenue, 169. 174. 178.

ARREARS of **RENTS**, and Rents *forfeited and withheld*, State thereof in 1786, II. 6. Rents Forty Years in Arrear directed by Acts of 22 and 23 Cha. II. not to be sold till recovered by Course of Law, 5.—Arrears in the English Counties in 1706, XII. 13. In 1760, 16. In Wales, 1760 to 1786, 20, 21.—Arrears of Collection Rents in Wales in 1760 and 1786, XVI. 5. The Arrears a great Obstruction in the Sale of Rents, 8.

ASSIGNMENTS of **CROWN LEASES**, Fees to the Auditor and Surveyor General thereon, XVII. 17. The Transference of Leases thereby rendered very expensive, *ib.* Doubts suggested whether the Liberty of assigning Crown Leases should be allowed without special Licence, *ib.* Every Transference of a Lease proposed to be entered in the Office for future Management, *ib.*

ATTACHMENT COURT, or **WOODMOTE**, Nature of it, and when to be held, III. 2.

AUDITORS of the **LAND REVENUE**, Two for England, and One for Wales, II. 4. Their several Divisions, 17. 19.—Accounts of the Surveyor General of the Woods rendered to the Auditor, III. 25.—Formerly Seven Auditors; reduced to Three in 1706, XII. 12.—XVII. 19.—Their Salaries and Emoluments, XII. 26. 169. 174. 178. 176.—Auditor's Fees for stating Accounts of the Surveyor General of the Woods, XVII. 9. Proceedings for Crown Leases in the Auditor's Office, 10, 11. Auditor's Fees for Leases, 21. 40. 45; For Affidavits, 17.—Amount of Rents received in the Division of each Auditor, XII. 26.—XVII. 19. Mode of accounting for the Rents before the Auditor, *ib.* Fees for Leases advised to be abolished, 21. Other Fees in the Auditor's Office proper to be discontinued, *ib.*

AUGMENTATIONS, Court of, erected by Act of Parliament 27 Henry VIII. for the Management of the Estates of the Monasteries then suppressed, XII. 7.—XVII. 18. A new Court of Augmentations erected by Letters Patent 38 Henry VIII. *ib.*—Confirmed by Act of Parliament 6 Ed. VI. III. 9. Suppressed, and annexed to the Court of Exchequer, 10. (*See MONASTERIES.*)

BAILIWICK of St. JAMES, WESTMINSTER, Account thereof, XII. 15.

BANK of ENGLAND, the Produce of Rents, Fines of Leases, and Money arising from the Forests, advised to be paid there, XVII. 20.

BARK, the felling of Oak Trees, except between the First of April and last of June, prohibited by Act of 1 Ja. 1. in all Places where Bark was worth 2*s.* per Cart Load, XI. 13. Increase in the Price of Bark since 1 Ja. 1. an Inducement to cut Timber young. 10. Allowance made by the Navy Board for the Loss of the Bark of Winter-felled Timber, 27. (*See STRIPPING OF OAK, and WINTER-FELLING.*)

— in a Part of Dean Forest claimed by Lord Gage, III. 41. The Claim unsupported, *ib.* Similar Claim of the Woodward in Fee, unfounded, *ib.* Keepers Profits from the Bark of Timber cut for the Colliers in Dean Forest, 29.

— in Alicholt Forest, the Bark claimed by the Lieutenant, but not mentioned in his Grant, VI. 9.

BARREN LANDS, exempted from Tythes for Seven Years after Improvement by 2 and 3 Ed. vi. XII. 42.

BEECH TIMBER in NEW FOREST, Quantity directed in 1707 to be Annually cut for the Navy for 40 Years, V. 23. Quantity supplied from 1760 to 1786, 27.

BENEFIELD LAWN, in Rockingham Forest, granted in Fee, IX. 5. Contents and Annual Value thereof, *ib.* Disafforced by Lease, 6. The Lease expired and not renewed, *ib.*

BERE FOREST, the Subject of the Thirteenth Report. Situation, Perambulations in 28 Edw. 1. and 1688, XIII. 3. Walks, Purveys, and Pastures Owners, 3. 4. Lodges and Crown Lands, 4. Other Rights of the Crown, 4. 10. King's Meads granted in Fee, 4. Estimated Contents of the Forest, open and inclosed, 5. 11. The Soil of the best Kind for Oak, 5. 12. Rights of Common, 5. Officers, and their Appointments, *ib.* Keepers Salaries and Repairs of Lodges conditioned to be defrayed by the Warden, but paid by the Crown, 6. Amount thereof since 1707, 6. 7. Management and present Condition of the Forest, 5. 6. The Keeper of One of the Walks Park Keeper to the Warden, and not resident in his Walk, 7. Consequences thereof, 8. Produce and Expence of the Forest from 1700 to 1791, 11. Disafforestation of the Forest, and an Arrangement with the Warden, Purveys Owners, and Commoners, recommended, 12. Advantages thereof to all Parties, 12. 13. (*See DEER, FOREST OFFICERS, INCROACHMENTS, TIMBER.*)

BIRCH and **ORLE**, in Dean Forest, a small Quantity formerly delivered to the Miners without paying for it, III. 18. Oak Timber purchased for their Works, 16. (*See MINERS.*)

BIRKLAND and **BILHAGH**, in Sherwood Forest, the Property of the Crown, XIV. 7. The Soil claimed by the Duke of Portland, as belonging to the Manor of Edwinstow, *ib.* Proofs that they are not Part of that Manor, 7. 8. (*See TIMBER.*)

BOW-BEARER in Dean Forest, an Office in Fee, III. 26. His Duty, 81.

— in New Forest, V. 8. How appointed, his Duty, Salary, and Fees, 10.

BRECKS in Sherwood Forest, the Practice of inclosing Brecks described, and Fees to the Verderers thereof, XIV. 14.

BRISTOCK BAILIWICK, in Rockingham Forest, IX. 4. Description thereof, 7. Keeperships granted in Fee, 7. 13. (*See GERRINGTON WOODS, and FARMING WOODS.*)

BRITISH OAK, superior to Foreign, III. 6.—V. 38.—XI. 34. (*See OAK TIMBER.*)

BROWSE WOOD in New Forest, immoderate cutting of Browse for the Deer, to increase the Profit of the Keepers, V. 20. Destructive Effects thereof, 20. 23. The Practice to be discontinued by the Plan suggested for future Management, 23.

·BROWSE

- BROWSE WOOD** in Salcey Forest, a Perquisite of the Warden, VII. 6. Spoil occasioned thereby, 10. The Browse Trees double the Number of all the other Trees in the Forest, 11. Advised to be discontinued, 12.
- in Whitewood Forest. Number of Trees lopped for Browse, VIII. 15. More browsed Oaks than of Trees fit for the Navy, *ib.* Naval Timber decreased by lopping of Oaks for Browse, 19. Some of the browsed Oaks deemed fit for the Navy recommended to be cut for that Service, *ib.* Other Regulations suggested, *ib.*
- in Whichwood Forest, Browse cut for the Deer within the Woods and Coppices, X. 3.
- BUFFON** and **DU HAMEL**, Messrs. their Description of the best Kind of Oak, XI. 27; and Opinions of the Effects of stripping Oak Timber standing, 28.
- BUILDING LEASES**, the Terms for Crown Leases of Buildings limited by Act of 18 Anne to Fifty Years, XII. 10. Longer Terms advised for Building Leases, 36. Method of granting Building Leases by the City of London and others, 207, 208. Opinions of Surveyors on that Subject, 210, 212.
- BURLEY BAILLIWICK**, in New Forest, granted by Patent for a Term of Years, V. 9, 12. All other Offices there held during Pleasure, 9, 10. Walks, Lodges, Perquisites, &c. 12, 13. Only One Keeper for the Two Walks in that Bailiwick, *ib.* Lops, Tops, Bark, Windfalls, and Forest Rents, taken by the Bailiff, but not in his Grant, *ib.*
- BUSHES** in New Forest immoderately cut by the Keepers for Browse for the Deer, and for Sale for their own Profit, V. 20. Destructive Effects thereof, 20, 33.—In Alicholt Forest, Sales in 1723, concerning the Right to cut Bushes, decided against the Crown, VI. 18. Destructive Consequences of that Decision, *ib.* The Right to cut Bushes how proposed to be enjoyed in future, 24.—In Salcey Forest, Injurious Effects of cutting the Bushes, VII. 10, 11.—In Whichwood Forest, Abuses in cutting the Bushes, and lopping the Trees, X. 12.—In Waltham Forest, Bushes sometimes allowed from the King's Woods by Leave of the Venderers, for repairing the Fences of Lands adjacent thereto, XV. 12.
- CABINS**, in Dean Forest. (*See* **COTTAGES**.)
- CÆSAR**, Sir **JULIUS**, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Time of Ja. I. left many Books and Writings concerning the Land Revenue, III. 21.—Some of them now in the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, 9, 74. Others purchased by the late Surveyor General of the Woods, and lent to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue by Wm. Morton Pitt, Esq. III. 4.—V. 22.—XI. 6.
- CANALS**, a Means of supplying the increased Demand for Naval Timber without Addition to the Price, XI. 11. and of lessening the Consumption of Oak for House-building, by the more easy Conveyance of Fir, 17.
- CARRIAGE** of Timber to the Dock Yards, from New Forest, V. 3, 31.—Alicholt Forest, VI. 88.—Salcey Forest, VII. 11, 14.—Whitewood, VIII. 19.—Whichwood, X. 3.—Bere Forest, XIII. 12.—Allowance made by the Navy Board for Long Carriage of Timber, XI. 8.—Expense of Carriage from all the Forests, 32. Proposal to lessen that Expense by felling the Timber in the Forests, *ib.*—Carriage from Sherwood Forest, XIV. 7.—Waltham Forest more favourably situated for Carriage than any other Forest, XV. 14.
- CHANCELLOR** of the Exchequer and his Secretary, Fees payable to them on Proceedings for Crown Leases, XVII. 21, 44.
- CHARCOAL HEARTHES** in New Forest. (*See* **COAL HEARTHES**.)
- CHARTA DE FORESTA**, the Forests reduced to their ancient Limits in pursuance thereof, VI. 3.—VII. 4.—XIII. 3.

- CHIEF JUSTICES** in Eyre formerly abused their Power, and made Waste of Timber to their own Profit, III. 9.—Matters under the Authority of the Chief Justice in Eyre, V. 21, 22.
- CHIP MONEY**, a Perquisite of the Surveyor General in New Forest, V. 18.—Computed Amount thereof, XVII. 32.
- CHIPS**, Waste of Timber in the Dock Yards occasioned by the Perquisite of Chips, XI. 31.—Proceedings in Parliament in Cromwell's Time relative thereto, *ib.* Regulations made by the Navy Board, and Proposal for abolishing it, *ib.*
- CIVIL LIST ACT** of 1st Anne, for restraining Alienations of Crown Lands, and limiting the Terms of Leases, I. 5.—III. 21.—XII. 10. 49.—Consequences of that Act, XII. 27. Subsequent Alienations by particular Acts, 28. 197. The Civil List Act defective, *ib.* The Principle of it abandoned, and its Object counteracted, 29. Alterations proposed to be made therein, 34.
- CLIFFE BADLWICK** in Rockingham Forest, IX. 4.—Description and Contents thereof, 9. Grants of the Keeperships in Fee, 10. Grant of Masterforestership for Three Lives, *ib.* Inconfinities in that Grant, 11. (*See* MOORHAY, SULEHAY, and WESTHAY.)
- COAL**, the Use of it rendered more general by Improvements in Roads and Canals, XI. 17.—Charring of Pit Coal, a Means of lessening the Consumption of Wood and Timber in the smelting of Iron, *ib.* The high Price of Coal, and Duty thereon, contribute to the Scarcity of Timber, by increasing the Consumption of Wood for Fuel, 36.
- COAL MINES** in Dean Forest. (*See* MINES.)
- COAL HEARTHES** in New Forest permitted by the Forest Officers to be made within the Woods, though prohibited by Act of Parliament, V. 21.—Mischievous Effects thereof, *ib.*
- COLLECTION RENTS** in Wales, II. 7, 8.—State of Collection Rents, and how collected, XVI. 4. Arrears thereof in 1760 and 1786, 5. No Rentals of those Rents in the Possession of the Auditor or Receiver, but the Rentals recovered from a private Person, *ib.* Importance of that Acquisition, 6. Improper Allowance of Land Tax on Collection Rents, *ib.* Reasons for suspending the Sale of them, 7. How advised to be disposed of in future, 13.
- COLLIERS**, in Dean Forest. (*See* MINERS.)
- COMMISSIONERS of TAXES**, Part of their Salaries, &c. paid out of the Land Revenue, XII. 25.
- COMMON**, Rights of, in the Forests in general; the Right of Common only a fair Compensation for Forest Rights over private Estates, VI. 23.—XI. 14.—Limitations of the Rights of Common in Forests, VII. 5.—XI. 14, 15.—Those Rights formerly of little Prejudice to the Property of the Crown, XI. 14. Probable Quantity of Land in the Forests to be expected for the Crown, on a Settlement with the Commoners, 24.
- in Dean Forest, Lands allotted to the Commoners on a Disafforestation, in 15 Cha. I. III. 13. Lands now subject to Rights of Common, and during what Times to the Year, 40. Proposal for a Settlement with the Commoners, 42.
- in New Forest, saved by Act of 9 and 10 William II. V. 6. Difficulty of making such a Division as would admit of satisfactory Allotments in lieu thereof, 30.
- in Alicholt and Woolmer Forest Lands subject to Rights of Common, VI. 4, 5. A Settlement with the Commoners recommended, 24. Advantages thereof, 25, 26.
- in Salcey Forest, Lands subject thereto, VII. 5. Parishes entitled to Common, *ib.* A Settlement with the Commoners proposed, 14.

COMMON, Right of, in Whitewood Forest, VIII. 4, 5. Strob Walk not commutable, 4. Parishes entitled to Common, 5. Lands subject thereto, 6. Payments to the Keepers by the Commoners, *ib.* Settlement with the Commoners proposed, 17, 22.

————— in Whitewood Forest, Parishes entitled to Common, X. 4. No specific Times for admitting Cattle, or taking them out, 9.

————— in Bere Forest, by what Parishes enjoyed, XIII. 5. At present of small Value to the Commoners, 12. The Value thereof lessened by Incroachments, 11, 12.

————— in Sherwood Forest, Grant of Common of Pasture and Pannage in Birkland and Billigh, XIV. 8. Compensation proposed for Rights of Common there, 16.

————— in Waltham Forest, Rights of Common, and how exercised, XV. 5. Settlement proposed also Rights of Common in the *King's Woods* there, 15.

COMMONS. (*See WASTE LANDS.*)

COMORTHAS, a Species of Rents in South Wales, XII. 18.

CONSERVATOR in Dean Forest, III. 26. His Duty and Salary, 30. The Appointment of late Years of no Advantage to the Forest, *ib.*

CONSOLIDATED Bank Annuities (*See SALE OF RENTS.*)

CONSUMPTION of Oak Timber. (*See OAK.*)

COPPICES in Salcey Forest, their Number and Contents, VII. 4. Course of cutting, 5. Timber and Saplings therein reserved to the Crown, *ib.* Regulations respecting the Coppices suggested, 12. Proposal for keeping them longer inclosed, 14.

————— in Whitewood Forest, Number and Contents thereof, VIII. 4. Coppices belonging to Earl Bathurst, *ib.* To the Duke of Grafton, 5. Timber and Saplings in the latter reserved to the Crown, *ib.* Course of cutting the Coppices, *ib.* Proposal for keeping them longer inclosed, 17. A Consideration to be allowed by Earl Bathurst, for the Benefit to his Property to be derived from thence, 18.

————— in Rockingham Forest, the Coppices in Geddington and Farming Woods granted in Fee, IX. 7. Those in Moorhay and Sulehay Walks, subject to Herbage and Browie for the Deer, 12. Lease of the Herbage and Deer Browie granted to the Earl of Westmoreland, *ib.* Course of cutting the Coppices, and admitting the Deer and Cattle, 15. Damage to the Woods therefrom, 16. The Oak Timber in Sulehay Walk excepted to the Crown, 17.

————— in Whitewood Forest, Number and Contents of the Coppices, X. 4. Lease thereof to the Duke of Marlborough, 7, 13. Conditions of that Lease, 7, 8, 13. Course of cutting the Coppices, 8. Mode of fencing the Coppices, and selling the Underwood, *ib.* Value thereof, *ib.* Produce to the Crown, since 1711, 9, 10. Conditions in the Lease not observed, 14. The Lease advised not to be renewed, but the Coppices appropriated to the Growth of Timber, 15; and the Time of keeping them inclosed to be prolonged, 16.

COPYHOLD ESTATES belonging to the Crown, XII. 40.—Disadvantages of Copyhold Tenure, *ib.* Fines, Heriots, &c. Sources of Oppression, and productive of little Profit to the Crown, *ib.* Emancipation recommended, *ib.*—Advantages thereof, XVII. 22, 24.

CORDWOOD in Dean Forest, Surveyor General's Perquisites therefrom, III. 27.—Computed Amount thereof, XVII. 32.—Perquisites of Deputy Surveyor and Keepers from Cordwood of Miners, and Stolen Timber, III. 28. Description of Cordwood, and to what Purposes applied, 29.—Dimensions of a Cord of Wood there, *ib.* Allowances to Keepers of Bere Forest in lieu of Cordwood, XIII. 6.

CORN. (*See AGRICULTURE, and WHEAT.*)

CORN RENTS, recommended as a Compensation for Tithes, XII. 41.

CORNBURY PARK, in Whitewood Forest, granted in Fee, X. 6.

CORNWALL, Duchy of, the Revenues thereof excepted from the Aggregate Fund, XII. 16.

COTTAGES in Dean Forest, near 400 Cabins of beggarly People expelled from the Forest by Cromwell, III. 14. Cabins demolished in 1680, 13. Cottages in the Forest pulled down as the best Means to preserve the Woods and Inclosures, 10. More erected, 12. Precise Number of Cottages and Incroachments, 38, 41. A Mode of disposing of them suggested, 45, 47.

— in New Forest, Depredations on the Timber committed by Cottagers, V. 21. Incroachments and Cottages there very numerous, 21. 33. Proposed Arrangement respecting them, 18, 33.

COVENANTS in Crown Leases, insufficient to guard against Mismanagement of the Property, XII. 30. 34. Remedies suggested 35, 36. Future Covenants for building Leases, 36; for Leases of Lands, 38.

COURT ROLLS of Manors belonging to the Crown, covenanted to be returned to the Auditor, XII. 39. But seldom delivered, 40.

CROMWELL'S USURPATION, Estates of the Crown surveyed and sold during that Period, XII. 8. Returned at the Restoration, 18.

CROWN LANDS formerly the Chief Revenue of Government, III. 7.—XII. 5.—The great Refruse for granting Favourable and extraordinary Services, III. 21.—XII. 10.—Contributed in the 17th Century to the Support of Government, III. 21.—Proofs of Attention to the Management during that Period, 18. The demised Estates of the Crown the Subject of the Twelfth Report, XII. 3. Reasons for a more general Report on the Crown Lands than on the Forests, 3, 4.—Accounts of the Land Revenue, and of Acccessions, Resumptions, and Alienations; the Value of the Revenue at different Periods, from the Reign of William the Conqueror to 18th Anne; and the Change which took Place in the Trust imposed in the Crown, and the Security preferred by the Subject, 5, 10. An Act passed 18th Anne, to prevent the further Alienation of Crown Lands, and limit the Terms of Crown Leases, 10, 27. Account of Crown Lands undispensed of in 1701 ordered by Parliament, 11. State of the Rents at the Death of Catharine Queen Dowager in 1705, 12, 13. Rents, Value, and Produce, of demised Estates in 1705 and 1760, 14, 15. Increase in Value during that Period, to what Causes owing, 18. Produce from 1760 to 1786, 16, 17. General State of the Crown Land Revenue in England and Wales in 1760 and 1786, 23. Produce and Application thereof, 24, 25. Management of the Land Revenue in the 17th Century, 27. Management thereof since the Act of 18th Anne, 28. Present Management, 29. Left principally to the Discretion of a single Officer, 18. Forms of passing Crown Leases, 30.—More fully stated, XVII. 4, 10.—Rules observed in setting Fines and reserved Rents, XII. 30, 31.—Proportions of each, 18. Increase of reserved Rents in 1769, 31. Loss to the Crown, from taking Fines, 32.—XVII. 13.—The Question whether best to retain or sell the Crown Lands, considered, XII, 33.—Reasons against a Sale, 33, 34. The Crown Lands advised to be retained, and the Management altered, XVII. 25.—Plan of future Management, XII. 35. Periodical Reports to Parliament advised, 18. New Surveys to be taken, 18. Terms for granting Leases of Ground for Building, 36; Leases of Houses, 37; of Lands, 38; Mines, 39. Renewals of Leases, 37, 38. Regulations concerning the Timber on the demised Estates, 37, 38. Leases of Manors, 40. Income to be expected from the demised Estates, under a careful Management, 43. Net Revenue of the Crown Lands, Woods, and Forests from 1760 to 1786, £. 6,133. 4. 4 d. per Annum, XVII. 25, 55. Future Income to be expected from the Whole of the Revenue under the Enquiry of the Commissioners, £. 400,000 per Annum, 25. (See CROWN LEASES.)

CROWN LEASES, the Terms to be granted, and Rents reserved thereby, limited by Act of 18th Anne, I. 5.—XII. 10.—Schedule of Crown Leases in 1786. I. 4.—Forms of proceeding in passing Crown Leases, XII. 30. 201. Terms granted, and Rents reserved, 30. Increase of Reserved Rents, 31. The Fees for Leases a Charge on the Revenue, being allowed out of the Fines, 30, 32. The Covenants in Crown Leases insufficient to guard against improper Management by the Tenants, 30, 34. Remedies suggested, 35, 36. Length of Terms proposed for Leases of Ground for building, 36; for Leases of Houses, 37; Lands, 38. No fixed Times for Renewal of Leases at present, 30. Periods of

CROWN LEASES

continued.

of Renewal proposed, for Leases of Houses, 37; of Lands, 38. Preference of Renewal to the Tenant in Possession, *ib.*—Loss occasioned by the Frequency of Renewals, XVII. 14. Fuller Account of the Forms observed in passing Crown Leases, 4-10. 14. Fees payable at the different Offices, 11. Crown Leases commonly solicited by Persons holding Offices connected with the Revenue, 12. Objections thereto, 14. Number of Leases granted from 1760 to 1786, and Fees paid for them, in the Surveyor General's Office, 13. Number of Times the Proceedings for a Lease pass through each Office, 14. The Official Forms, and Number of Officers concerned, no Security against Error, 15. Double Allowance of Land Tax & Consequence thereof, *ib.* Loss to the Crown thereby, *ib.* Objections to the present Form of Crown Leases, 17. New Mode of granting Leases suggested, *ib.* Fees for Leases advised to be abolished, *ib.* (*See ASSIGNMENTS OF CROWN LEASES.*)

Estates held under Crown Leases.

✧ A SCHEDULE of ESTATES held under Leases from the Crown, with a State of the Leases subsisting in the Year 1786, is annexed to the Commissioners First Report: The Estates are entered in that Schedule under their respective Counties, in Alphabetical Order, viz.

	Pages of Schedule.		Pages of Schedule.
Anglesey — — —	1	Leicester — — —	14
Bedford — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Lincoln — — —	<i>ib.</i>
Berks — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Lancaster — — —	15
Buckingham — — —	2	Monmouth — — —	16
Beecon — — —	3	Merioneth — — —	<i>ib.</i>
Cumberland — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Montgomery — — —	<i>ib.</i>
Carmarvon — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Middlesex — — —	<i>ib.</i>
Chester — — —	4	Nottingham — — —	43
Carmarthen — — —	5	Northumberland — — —	44
Cardigan — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Norfolk — — —	<i>ib.</i>
Cornwall — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Northampton — — —	45
Cambridge — — —	6	Oxford — — —	46
Dorset — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Penbroke — — —	47
Deobigh — — —	7	Radnor — — —	<i>ib.</i>
Devon — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Suffex — — —	48
Durham — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Suffolk — — —	<i>ib.</i>
Derby — — —	8	Salop — — —	<i>ib.</i>
Effex — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Somerset — — —	49
Flix — — —	10	Stafford — — —	<i>ib.</i>
Glamorgan — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Southampton — — —	<i>ib.</i>
Gloucester — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Survey — — —	50
Hereford — — —	11	Warwick — — —	54
Hertford — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Wilts — — —	<i>ib.</i>
Huntingdoo — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Westmorland — — —	55
Ilands — — —	<i>ib.</i>	Worcester — — —	<i>ib.</i>
Kent — — —	12	York — — —	56

The Lease of any Estate may be readily found by Reference to the County in which it is situated, except the County of Middlesex, the Leases in which County being very numerous, are more particularly referred to as follows:

CROWN LEASES

*continued.*Pages of Schedule
inserted in
First Report.

<i>Addle Hill</i>	-	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Lewis, Esq.	—	42
		Houses there	—	—	Leonard Morfe, Esq.	—	42
<i>Bye Street</i>	-	House there	—	—	Anstey Nott	—	28
		House there	—	—	Guy Stone	—	36
		House there	—	—	Thomas Bush	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	Sarah Cookson	—	45
		House there	—	—	William Cox	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	William Higgins	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	William Beckford, Esq.	—	37
		Houses there	—	—	Hannah Birch	—	45
		House there	—	—	Edward Smith	—	45
		House there	—	—	Joshua Sharpe	—	38
		House there	—	—	Elizabeth Outley	—	45
		House there	—	—	Andrew Patterson	—	45
		House there	—	—	Joseph Tealing	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	Stephen Popham	—	45
		House there	—	—	James Audley	—	39
		House there	—	—	David Cocke	—	45
		House there	—	—	John Malcott	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	Elizabeth Morris	—	45
		House there	—	—	Elizabeth Hanlon	—	45
		House there	—	—	Peter Botterberg	—	40
<i>Bank Street</i>	-	Houses there	—	—	William Sharpe, Esq.	—	36
<i>Bridgegate Street</i>	-	Ground in Clerk's Alley there	—	—	William Coeock	—	42
		Other Ground there	—	—	John Miles	—	45
<i>Black Fryers</i>	—	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Lewis, Esq.	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	Harman Leece, Esq.	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	Leonard Morfe, Esq.	—	45
<i>Black Horse Yard</i>	-	Coach Houses and Stables	—	—	Philip Hewes	—	31
<i>Black Swan Court</i>	-	Houses there	—	—	William Coeock	—	27
<i>Brewer Street</i>	-	Houses there	—	—	Edward Smith	—	37
		Houses there	—	—	Lord Robert Manners	—	39
		Ground and Buildings there	—	—	Sir Thomas Clarges, Knt. <i>et al.</i>	—	41
<i>Broad St. Giles's</i>	-	House there	—	—	Thomas Devon, <i>et al.</i>	—	40
<i>Bury Street</i>	-	House there	—	—	Robert Wimberley	—	15
		House there	—	—	William Hurry	—	25
		Houses there	—	—	Mary Trimmell, Spinster	—	45
		House there	—	—	Henry Holland	—	23
		House there	—	—	Richard Ath	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	William Maule, Esq.	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	Mary Warner	—	29
		House there	—	—	William Watts, Esq. and Wife	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	Archibald Shiells	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	Thomas Clarke	—	45
		House there	—	—	John Gregory the Elder	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	Dorothea Hawkins	—	30
		Houses there	—	—	Godfrey Wolley, Clerk	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	Philip Hewes	—	31
		Houses there	—	—	Charlotte Cartwright, Widow	—	45
		House there	—	—	William Walton	—	34
		House there	—	—	Nathaniel Brett, Esq.	—	33
		Houses there	—	—	Alexander Chambers	—	45
		House there	—	—	Kenton Coufe	—	34
		House there	—	—	Daniel Cave	—	45
		House there	—	—	George Walton	—	45
		House there	—	—	Edmund Calamy	—	35
		Houses there	—	—	Thomas Clarke	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	George Iveson Tappa, Esq.	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	William Brummell	—	39
		Houses there	—	—	James Stephen	—	45
<i>Carter Lane</i>	-	Houses there	—	—	Harmond Leece, Esq.	—	42
		Houses there	—	—	Leonard Morfe, Esq.	—	45
<i>Castle Street</i>	-	Houses there	—	—	Edward Hodfoll, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	—	36
		Stables and Coach Houses there	—	—	Mary Holbech	—	45
		Houses there	—	—	Sarah Conyers	—	37
		Houses there	—	—	Robert Strong	—	38

E.

G.

CROWN LEASES
*continued.*Pages of Schedule
inserted in
Fifth Report.

<i>Castle Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	David Cocke	—	—	29
	Houses there	—	—	Elizabeth Morris	—	—	28.
	Houses there	—	—	Joseph Ballard	—	—	28.
<i>Catherine Wheel Yard</i>	Houses there	—	—	James Chauvel, Esq.	—	—	40
<i>Chains for mooring Ships in the River Thames</i>		—	—	Sir Peter Burrell, Baronet	—	—	43
<i>Charing Cross</i>	Cannon Tavern there	—	—	George Stubbs	—	—	20
	Houses there	—	—	Edward Aubery, Esq.	—	—	28.
	Houses there	—	—	George Heath	—	—	28.
	Houses there	—	—	Lewis Way, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	—	—	28.
	Houses there	—	—	Humphry Edwile, Esq.	—	—	28.
	House there	—	—	James Culum	—	—	28.
	House there	—	—	Philip Craig, Esq.	—	—	21
	House there	—	—	Richard Carr Glynn, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	—	—	23
<i>Charles Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Earl of Galloway	—	—	26
	Houses there	—	—	Henry Watfon	—	—	27
	Houses there	—	—	Henry Collins	—	—	28.
	House there	—	—	John Holland	—	—	28.
	House there	—	—	Anne Howley, Widow	—	—	28
	House there	—	—	Cross Outing, Esq.	—	—	29
	House there	—	—	James Chauvel, Esq.	—	—	30
	House there	—	—	Thomas Poppleton, Esq.	—	—	28.
	House in Charles Street, and Paved Alley	—	—	Nathan Carrington	—	—	32
	House there	—	—	William Powell, Esq.	—	—	28.
	Houses there	—	—	Robert Smith	—	—	29
<i>Chelms</i>	House and Garden there	—	—	George Aufreze, Esq.	—	—	16
<i>Clark's Alley</i>	Ground there	—	—	William Corrock	—	—	42
	Other Ground there	—	—	John Miles	—	—	28.
<i>Cleveland Court</i>	Houses there	—	—	James Chauvel, Esq.	—	—	40
<i>Cleveland Row</i>	House there	—	—	Frances Pulcency, Spinster	—	—	28.
	Ground and Buildings there	—	—	Sir Thomas Charges, Kat. <i>et al.</i>	—	—	41
	House there	—	—	John Pulcency, Esq.	—	—	42
<i>Cockspur Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Edward Russell, Esq.	—	—	41
<i>Cotton Garden</i>	Ground there	—	—	Edward Delaval, Esq.	—	—	42
<i>Crown Court</i>	Houses there, and in Duke Street	—	—	Joseph Pratt, <i>et al.</i>	—	—	20
<i>Crown and Sceptre Courts</i>	Houses there	—	—	Charlotte Cartwright, Widow	—	—	31
	Houses there	—	—	Charles Mansingham, Esq.	—	—	34
<i>Cumberland Hoyle</i>	Pall Mall	—	—	Duke of Cumberland	—	—	24
<i>Dean Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Pitt, Esq.	—	—	41
<i>Derby Court</i>	Houses there	—	—	Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart.	—	—	42
<i>Denning Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	William Graves, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	—	—	23
	Houses there	—	—	Horatio Lord Walpole	—	—	28.
<i>Drury Lane</i>	Houses there	—	—	John Stokes	—	—	40
	House there	—	—	Elizabeth Chapman, <i>et al.</i>	—	—	28.
<i>Duke Street, Westminster,</i>	Houses there	—	—	Joseph Pratt, <i>et al.</i>	—	—	20
	House there	—	—	Countess Dowager of Suffolk	—	—	28.
<i>Duke Street, St. James's,</i>	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Le Blanc, Esquire	—	—	26
	House there	—	—	Mary Trimmell, Spinster	—	—	28.
	House there	—	—	Kean Fitzgerald, Esq.	—	—	28
	House there	—	—	Anthony Nott	—	—	28.
	House there	—	—	Mary Warner	—	—	29
	Houses there	—	—	William Watts, Esq. and Wife	—	—	28.
	House there	—	—	Richard Gram	—	—	28.
	Houses there	—	—	George Dempster, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	—	—	28.
	House there	—	—	Elizabeth Phillips, Widow	—	—	28.
	House there	—	—	Samuel Weddell	—	—	30
	House there	—	—	Sir John Shelley, Bart.	—	—	31
	Houses there	—	—	John Gregory	—	—	28.
	Houses there	—	—	Israel Anthony Aufreze	—	—	32
	Houses there	—	—	Richard Bullock	—	—	33
	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Clarke	—	—	28.
	House there	—	—	Elizabeth Scurr, Widow	—	—	28.
	House there	—	—	Charles Phillips, Esq.	—	—	28.
	House there	—	—	Samuel Rickards	—	—	34
	House there	—	—	Isaac Du Thil, Esq.	—	—	28.
	Houses and Stable Yard	—	—	William Adair, Esq.	—	—	28.

CROWN LEASES
*continued.*Pages of Schedule
inserted in
First Report

<i>Duke Street, St. James's</i>	Houses there	—	—	Edward Holden	—	—	35
	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Clarke	—	—	36
	Houses there	—	—	Rev. Dr. Glais	—	—	39
<i>Eagle Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Nathan Carrington	—	—	31
	Houses there	—	—	William Pilton	—	—	32
	Houses there	—	—	Samuel Rickards	—	—	34
	Houses there	—	—	James Stephen	—	—	39
<i>Edmonton</i>	Manor of	—	—	James Gould, Esq.	—	—	18
<i>Francis Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Edward Smith	—	—	37
	Houses there	—	—	Lord Robert Manners	—	—	39
<i>John Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Lord Bassman	—	—	43
<i>Falham Town Mead</i>	Ground there	—	—	Sir Thomas Clarges, Knt. et al.	—	—	41
<i>King's Horse Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Ann Greening	—	—	36
	Houses there	—	—	Edward Hodfoll, Esq. et al.	—	—	36
	Houses there	—	—	Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart.	—	—	37
	Houses there	—	—	Henry Fane, Esq.	—	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	James Juno, Esq.	—	—	38
<i>Green Club Yard</i>	Houses there	—	—	Honourable Frederick Vane	—	—	33
	Houses there	—	—	William Aislable, Esq.	—	—	38
<i>Green Park</i>	Slip of Ground there	—	—	Duke of St. Albans	—	—	19, 42
	The like, with Permission to make a Bow Window there	—	—	Sir William Willis	—	—	18
	Slip of Ground there	—	—	Sir George Colebrook, Bart.	—	—	38
	The like	—	—	Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart.	—	—	38
	The like	—	—	{ Honourable George Venables Ver-	—	—	38
		—	—	{ non	—	—	38
	The like	—	—	Lord Gage	—	—	19
	The like	—	—	William Gerard Hamilton, Esq.	—	—	38
	The like	—	—	Charles Anderson Pelham, Esq.	—	—	38
	The like	—	—	{ Honourable Mrs. Marham and	—	—	38
		—	—	{ John Pitt, Esq.	—	—	38
	The like	—	—	East Spencer	—	—	38
	The like with Permission to build a Bow Window there	—	—	John Pitt, Esq.	—	—	38
	Slip of Ground there	—	—	Earl of Northampton	—	—	41
<i>Great Carter Lane—See Carter Lane.</i>							
<i>Great Swallow Street—See Swallow Street.</i>							
<i>Great Tower Hill—See Tower Hill.</i>							
<i>Great Vine Street—See Vine Street.</i>							
<i>Hallford Manor, and divers Lands</i>	—	—	—	John Rayner, Esq.	—	—	19
	Houses and Ground near	—	—	James Chauvel, Esq.	—	—	38
	Walton Bridge there	—	—	Honourable George Hamilton	—	—	41
<i>Hamilton Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	David Garrick, Esq.	—	—	17
<i>Hammond's Court—See Haymarket.</i>	—	—	—	William Fols	—	—	38
<i>Hampton</i>	A Garden there	—	—	Mary Pratt, Widow	—	—	38
	A House there	—	—	Thomas Nobbes, Esq.	—	—	38
<i>Hampton Court</i>	A House there	—	—	{ John Aflieck, Esq. for Sir William	—	—	38
	Houses and Ground there	—	—	{ Dolben, Bart.	—	—	38
	Ground there	—	—	John Hoggins	—	—	38
<i>Harmondsworth Parish, Mill Island there</i>	—	—	—	Robert Mackoun	—	—	16
<i>Haymarket</i>	Houses there	—	—	Edward Pimman	—	—	26
	Houses and Stable Yard there	—	—	Robert Palmer, Esq.	—	—	27
	Houses there	—	—	Samuel Saville, Esq.	—	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	Edmund Marriott, Clerk	—	—	28
	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Holgate	—	—	29
	Houses there	—	—	John Malliet, Esq.	—	—	38
	Part of Fourteen Houses, a Stable Yard, and other Buildings there, and in Hammond's Court and Market Lane	—	—	John Perkins, Esq.	—	—	30

Haymarket

CROWN LEASE
continued.Pages of Schedule
annexed to
First Report.

<i>Jersey Street</i>	House there	—	—	William Walton	—	—	32
	House there	—	—	Robert Frisby	—	—	ib.
	House there	—	—	Elizabeth Smith, Widow	—	—	ib.
	House there	—	—	Edmund Burton	—	—	33
	House there	—	—	William Reid, Clerk, <i>et al.</i>	—	—	ib.
	Houses there	—	—	Richard Cambridge, Esq.	—	—	ib.
	House there	—	—	Hannah Chilton, Widow	—	—	ib.
	House there	—	—	Thomas Churchill	—	—	34
	Houses there	—	—	John Jones	—	—	ib.
	Houses there	—	—	Robert Mael, <i>et al.</i>	—	—	ib.
	Houses there	—	—	Charles Manningham, Esq.	—	—	ib.
	Houses there	—	—	Warring Willert, Clerk	—	—	ib.
	Houses there	—	—	Charlotte Bowes, Spinster	—	—	35
	Houses there	—	—	Edward Holden	—	—	ib.
	Houses there	—	—	Robert Mackintosh, Esq.	—	—	ib.
	House there	—	—	Joseph Pearce	—	—	ib.
	Houses there	—	—	Robert Shank, Esq.	—	—	ib.
	Houses there	—	—	Robert Hicks, Esq.	—	—	39
	Houses there	—	—	Rev. Dr. Glas	—	—	ib.
	House there	—	—	James Stephen	—	—	ib.
	Houses there	—	—	Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart.	—	—	42
<i>Wington</i>	{ Highbury Wood and St. John's }	—	—	{ John Dawes, Esq.	—	—	17
	{ Wood there	—	—				
<i>King's Gate Street, Halburn,</i>	Houses there	—	—	Joseph Fisher	—	—	18
<i>King Street, St. James's Square,</i>	House there	—	—	Elizabeth Snow	—	—	29
	Houses there	—	—	Richard Stoshewer, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	—	—	30
	Houses there	—	—	Neal Hayton	—	—	32
	House there	—	—	Charles Phillips, Esq.	—	—	33
	Houses there	—	—	James Wolf, Esq.	—	—	ib.
	House there	—	—	James Meredith	—	—	34
	Houses there	—	—	George Ivion Tapps, Esq.	—	—	35
<i>King Street, Golden Square,</i>	Ground and Houses	—	—	William Sharpe, Esq.	—	—	36
	Ground there	—	—	Bishop of Lincoln	—	—	41
	Ground there	—	—	Lewis Madwell	—	—	ib.
	House, &c. there	—	—	Thomas Durrell, Esq.	—	—	ib.
<i>Knave's Acre</i>	Ground and Buildings there	—	—	Sir Thomas Clarges, Knt. <i>et al.</i>	—	—	41
<i>Leicester Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	James Jurin, Esq.	—	—	38
<i>Little Queen Street—See Queen Street.</i>							
<i>Little Southsea Street—See Southsea Street.</i>							
<i>Little Vine Street—See Vine Street.</i>							
<i>Longford</i>	Mill Island there	—	—	Robert Mackoun	—	—	16
<i>Market Lane</i>	House there	—	—	Mary Belitha, Widow	—	—	24
	Houses there	—	—	Edward Pitman	—	—	26
	Houses there	—	—	{ Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy,	—	—	27
		—	—	Bart.			
	Houses there	—	—	John Morris, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	—	—	ib.
	A Stable Yard there	—	—	Robert Palmer, Esq.	—	—	ib.
	Houses there	—	—	Samuel Saville, Esq.	—	—	ib.
	Houses and Stable Yard there	—	—	John Davis, <i>et al.</i>	—	—	18
	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Holgate	—	—	29
	House there	—	—	James Chauvel, Esq.	—	—	30
	Houses there	—	—	Henry Grubb	—	—	ib.
	House there	—	—	Jonathan Alderton	—	—	ib.
	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Robinson	—	—	ib.
	Houses there	—	—	Edward Vanbrugh, Esq.	—	—	31
	Houses there	—	—	Edward Fartham, <i>et al.</i>	—	—	33
	House there	—	—	Thomas Smith	—	—	35
	Houses there	—	—	Henry St. George Darnell, Esq.	—	—	ib.
	House there	—	—	John Lamsley	—	—	36
	Houses there	—	—	Robert Hicks, Esq.	—	—	39
	House there	—	—	Robert Smith	—	—	ib.
<i>Market Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Elizabeth Newdigate, Widow	—	—	26
	House there	—	—	Evan Thomas, Esq.	—	—	ib.
	Houses there	—	—	Frances Gwyn	—	—	ib.
	House there	—	—	William Coesford	—	—	27

F

Market

CROWN LEASES.

continued.

Pages of the whole
BRIEFING OF
PART REPORT.

<i>Market Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	George Stubbs	—	29
	Houses there	—	—	Richard Cambridge, Esq.	—	33
	House there	—	—	William Phillips, Clerk, <i>et al.</i>	—	35
	House there	—	—	Thomas Allen, Junior	—	35
<i>Marlborough House, St. James's Park</i>		—	—	Duke of Marlborough	—	19
<i>Marybone</i>	{ Nine 24th Parts of the Manor and Park of Marybone	—	—	Jacob Hinde, Esq.	—	18
	Fifteen 24th Parts of the same	—	—	William Jacobs, Esq.	—	18
<i>Marybone Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Charles Akers, <i>et al.</i>	—	36
	Houses there, and in Gibson's Court and Castle Street	—	—	Edward Hodell, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	—	25
	Houses there	—	—	Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart.	—	37
	Houses there	—	—	Edward Smith	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	John Farr	—	38
	House there	—	—	Elizabeth May	—	38
	House there	—	—	William Robins	—	38
	Houses and Stables there	—	—	Thomas Holbeche	—	38
	House there	—	—	John Malcott	—	39
	Houses there	—	—	Lord Robert Manners	—	38
<i>Mews (at Charing Cross) Cannon Tavern there</i>		—	—	George Stubbs	—	20
	Houses there next Charing Cross	—	—	Edward Aubrey, Esq.	—	38
	House there fronting Hedge Lane	—	—	Henry Hawley, Esq.	—	38
	House there	—	—	John Burnell, Esq.	—	38
<i>Milbank Street</i>	House there	—	—	William Barnard	—	38
<i>Mile End</i>	Houses there	—	—	Robert Evans	—	37
<i>Mooring Chains in the River Thames</i>		—	—	Sir Peter Burrell, Bart.	—	43
<i>Newton Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Lee, Esq.	—	40
	Houses there	—	—	Sir Martin Brown Folkes, Bart.	—	38
<i>New Palace Yard—See Palace Yard.</i>						
<i>New Turgate—See Turgate.</i>						
<i>Norris Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Maria Giles, Widow	—	25
	Houses there	—	—	Elizabeth and Margaret Pennant	—	32
<i>Old Palace Yard—See Palace Yard.</i>						
<i>Painters Court</i>	- Ground there	—	—	Nicholas Kenney	—	29
<i>Palace Yard</i>	- { Lodgings there, and the Office of Keeper of Westminster Palace	—	—	A. and E. W. Blackerby, Spinners	—	20
	Slip of Ground there	—	—	John Bellamy	—	38
	House there	—	—	Ordnance Office	—	38
	House there	—	—	L. Way, and T. Corbett, Esqrs.	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	Humphrey Edwin, Esq.	—	38
	Houses there, and in Union Street	—	—	Richard Godfree	—	21
	House there	—	—	Griffin Ransom, Esq.	—	38
<i>Parl Mall</i>	- { Ground there, next Marl- borough House	—	—	Duke of Marlborough	—	19
	House there, with Stables in Ryder Street	—	—	Honourable Laura Keppel, Widow	—	23
	House there	—	—	Francis Lord Godolphin	—	24
	Houses there	—	—	Abraham Acworth, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	—	38
	House there	—	—	John Manners, Esq.	—	38
	Houses there, and in Market Lane	—	—	Mary Belitha, Widow	—	38
	House there	—	—	Brackley Kennet, Esq.	—	38
	Cumberland House there	—	—	Duke of Cumberland	—	38
	House there	—	—	John Parker	—	38
	House there	—	—	John Walworth	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	Jane Barnes, Widow	—	38
	House there	—	—	J. A. F. Hesse, Esq.	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	P. E. Turff, Esq.	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Graham	—	38
	House there	—	—	Sir Richard Hoare, Knt.	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	Peter Beauvoir	—	38
	House there	—	—	Honourable Thomas Fitzmaurice	—	38
	House there	—	—	Earl Temple	—	38

CROWN LEASES
continued.Page. of Schedule
inserted in
Full Report.

<i>Full Mail</i>	-	Houses there, and in War- wick Street	-	-	Anne Dickens	-	-	24
		House there	-	-	Peter Calmel, <i>et al.</i>	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Rev. John Warner	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	John Ashley, Esq.	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	J. A. B. F. C. Cason, Widow	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Christopher Morrice, Esq.	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Daniel Malthus, Esq.	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	C. H. Johnstone, Spinster	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Earl Temple	-	-	25
		Houses there, and in Pall Mall Court	-	-	Sir Cesar Hawkins, Bart.	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Catharine Henley, Spinster	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Catharine Shepherd	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Elizabeth Johnson	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Thomas Graham, Esq.	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Thomas Stanley, Esq.	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	John Barnfather, Esq.	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Edward Cartwright	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Isaac Jervaise, <i>et al.</i>	-	-	25
		Houses there, and in Saint Alban's Street	-	-	Lord Cadogan	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Thomas Plumer Hyde, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Charles Hill	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Isaac Watton	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Margaret Bathurst, Spinster	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Daniel Graham	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Edward Galloway, Esq.	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	George Wagner, Esq.	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Thomas Woolley, Esq.	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Richard Watlington	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Charles Phillips, Esq.	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	The Hon. Thomas Harvey	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Henry St. George Darrell, Esq.	-	-	25
<i>Full Mail Court</i>	-	House there	-	-	Sir Michael Pilkington, Baronet	-	-	25
<i>Park Lane</i>	-	Ground and Buildings there	-	-	Sir Thomas Charles, Knt. <i>et al.</i>	-	-	25
<i>Piccadilly</i>	-	Ground there	-	-	Henry Read, Esq.	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Margaret Riley	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Thomas Ladbey, Esq.	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Mary Burton	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Samuel Rush, Esq.	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Ann Hardy, Widow	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Ann Fuller, Widow	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	William Maule, Esq.	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	William Wans, Esq. and Wife	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Thomas Beldon	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	George Dempster, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	John Griffith	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Matthew Nicholson	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	John Haines, Esq.	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	George Palmrose	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Philip Hewes	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	John Gregory	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	James Chauvet, Esq.	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Charles Wale, Esq.	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Joseph Pratt	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Benjamin Love	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	William Pilton	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Samuel Swabey, and Wife	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Edmond Walker, Esq.	-	-	25
		House there	-	-	Robert Frisby	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Christopher Key	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	John Johnson, <i>et al.</i>	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Thomas Churchill	-	-	25
		Houses there	-	-	Samuel Rickards	-	-	25
		The White Bear Inn, and other Houses there	-	-	Robert Mael, <i>et al.</i>	-	-	25

Piccadilly

CROWN LEASES

*continued.*Page of the Index
relative to
First Report.

<i>Piccadilly</i>	-	House there	—	—	Joshua Sharpe	—	34
		Houses there	—	—	Charles Manningsham, Esq.	—	35
		House there	—	—	John and William Gibbard	—	35
		Houses there	—	—	Charlotte Bowes, Spinster	—	35
		Houses there	—	—	Joseph Edmonson	—	35
		Houses there	—	—	Ann Fuller, Widow	—	35
		Houses there	—	—	Guy Stone	—	35
		Houses there	—	—	Thomas Allen	—	35
		House there	—	—	John Dickenson	—	35
		Houses there	—	—	Charlotte Cartwright, Widow	—	35
		Houses there	—	—	John Elwes, Esq.	—	37
		House there	—	—	Edward Smith	—	37
		Houses there	—	—	Vicomtesse Dowager Gallway	—	37
		Houses there	—	—	Sarah Conyers	—	37
		Houses there	—	—	John Chilton	—	38
		Houses there	—	—	Mary Hudson	—	38
		House there	—	—	Joshua Sharpe	—	38
		House there	—	—	Elizabeth Orley	—	38
		Houses there	—	—	William Sharpe, Esq.	—	38
		House there	—	—	Caleb Furnell, <i>et al.</i>	—	38
		House there	—	—	George Keighley	—	38
		Black Bear Inn there	—	—	Henry Martin, Esq.	—	38
		Houses there	—	—	John Garfin, <i>et al.</i>	—	38
		Houses there	—	—	Oliver Carr	—	38
		Houses there	—	—	Elizabeth Morris	—	39
		Houses there	—	—	Samuel Smith	—	39
		Houses there	—	—	Joseph Ballard	—	39
		Houses there	—	—	James Stephen	—	39
		Houses there	—	—	Honourable Gen. Hamilton	—	41
		Houses there	—	—	Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart.	—	42
		House and Ground there	—	—	Earl Bachelart	—	42
		Water from Hyde Park, to water that Street	to	—	Inhabitants of Piccadilly	—	42
<i>Princes Street, Holborn</i>		Houses there	—	—	Thomas Lee, Esq.	—	40
<i>Princes Street, Soho</i>		Ground and Buildings there	—	—	Sir Thomas Clarges, Knt. <i>et al.</i>	—	41
<i>Privy Garden</i>	-	House there, and in Whitehall Court	—	—	Lady Catharine Pelham	—	21
		House there	—	—	Duke of Richmond	—	42
		House there	—	—	Earl of Pembroke	—	42
		House there	—	—	Edward Montagu, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	—	42
		House there	—	—	Duke of Portland	—	22
		House there	—	—	Countess Dowager of Portland	—	42
		House there	—	—	Hannah Stone	—	42
		Vacant Ground there	—	—	Duke of Richmond, <i>et al.</i>	—	42
		House there	—	—	Jane Hanbury, Widow	—	42
		House there	—	—	Earl of Loudon	—	42
		Vacant Ground there	—	—	Earl of Loudon, <i>et al.</i>	—	42
		House there	—	—	William Folkes, Esq.	—	42
		House there	—	—	James Oswald, Esq.	—	42
		Houses there	—	—	Lord Carloman	—	42
		House there	—	—	Peter Burrell, Esq.	—	23
		House and Ground there	—	—	Earl of Holderness	—	42
<i>Puddle Dock Hill</i>		Houses there	—	—	Thomas Lewa, Esq.	—	42
		Houses there	—	—	Herman Lecce, Esq.	—	42
<i>Putney Street</i>	-	Ground and Buildings there	—	—	Sir Thomas Clarges, Knt. <i>et al.</i>	—	41
<i>Queen Street, Holborn</i>		Houses there	—	—	Hannah Maberley	—	40
		Houses there	—	—	Rev. Dr. Halifax	—	42
		Houses there	—	—	Sir Martin Brown Folkes, Bart.	—	42
<i>Queen Street, Soho</i>		Houses there	—	—	Lord Viscount Bateman	—	43
<i>Russell Court</i>	-	House there	—	—	John Putney, Esq.	—	42
<i>Ryder Street</i>	-	Stables, &c. there	—	—	Honourable Laura Keppel, Widow	—	23
		Houses there	—	—	Richard Fairwood	—	25
		Houses there	—	—	Robert Wamberley	—	42
		Houses there	—	—	Richard Bailey	—	26
		Houses there	—	—	Lady Vandeput	—	26

CROWN LEASES
*continued.*Pages of Schedule
annexed to
First Report.

<i>Ryder Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	William Maule, Esq.	—	28
	House there	—	—	Mary Warner	—	29
	House there	—	—	Dorothea Hawkins	—	30
	Houses there	—	—	Abraham Scott	—	31
	Houses there	—	—	Robert Barnewick	—	32
	House there	—	—	George Walton	—	33
	Houses there	—	—	Neal Hayton	—	34
	Houses there	—	—	Elisber Latham, <i>et al.</i>	—	35
	House there	—	—	David Price	—	35
<i>St. Albans Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Lord Cadogan	—	25
	House there	—	—	Joseph Hickey, Esq.	—	26
	Houses there	—	—	Henry Watton	—	27
	House there	—	—	James Garth	—	28
	House there	—	—	Jacob Watton	—	29
	Houses there	—	—	Henry Collins	—	30
	House there	—	—	John Clarke	—	31
	House there	—	—	John Barnfather, Esq.	—	32
	Houses there	—	—	James Morris, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	—	33
	Houses there	—	—	Rev. John Parsons, and Sarah Sander, Widow	—	34
	House there	—	—	John Mackay	—	28
	Houses there	—	—	William Stratford and Wife	—	29
	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Poppleton, Esq.	—	30
	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Robinson	—	31
	Houses there	—	—	Fleming Pickleson, Esq.	—	32
	House there	—	—	Thomas Tomkyns, Esq.	—	33
	Houses there	—	—	Dorothy Harris, Widow	—	34
	Coach Houses and Stables there	—	—	Edward Duke of Norfolk	—	35
	House there	—	—	Richard Kerby, Esquire	—	29
	House there	—	—	Elizabeth Merrick	—	30
	House there	—	—	Mary Broughton	—	31
	House there	—	—	Charles Barnes	—	32
	House there	—	—	Thomas Bishop	—	33
	Houses there	—	—	Jonathan Chadwick Durden, Esq.	—	34
	Houses there	—	—	Robert Smith	—	35
<i>St. James's Market,</i>	Market House, Shops, Stalls, and other Buildings thereon belonging	—	—	Thomas Hall, Esq.	—	35
	House there	—	—	Frances Gwyn	—	26
	House there	—	—	Mary Buxton	—	27
	Houses there	—	—	Booker Derby	—	28
	Houses there	—	—	James Morris, Esq. <i>et al.</i>	—	29
	Houses there	—	—	John Agutter	—	30
	House there	—	—	William Stratford and Wife	—	31
	House there	—	—	John Laight	—	32
	House there	—	—	Edward Woodcock, Esq.	—	33
	House there	—	—	Jane Harris, Widow	—	34
	House there	—	—	Nathan Carrington	—	35
	Houses there	—	—	John Gray, and Peter Abby Gray	—	36
	Houses there	—	—	Richard Cambridge, Esq.	—	37
	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Ridge, Esq.	—	38
	House there	—	—	Elizabeth Coulthurt	—	39
	Houses there	—	—	Martha Sparrow, Spinster	—	40
<i>St. James's Palace,</i>	Marlborough House and Gardens there	—	—	Duke of Marlborough	—	19
	House and Garden there	—	—	Earl of Godolphin	—	20
	House in the Stable Yard there	—	—	Lord Wenworth, <i>et al.</i>	—	21
	House near the Stable Yard	—	—	Earl of Harrington	—	22
	House adjoining to the Palace	—	—	Earl of Devonshire	—	23
<i>St. James's Park</i>	House there	—	—	Richard Bull, and Peter Burrell, Esqrs.	—	18
	Ground there	—	—	Matthew Martin, Esq.	—	19
	Ground there	—	—	Lord Viscount Fane	—	20
	Ground there	—	—	Catharine Harbord, Widow	—	21
	House there	—	—	Countess Dowager of Suffolk	—	22

(See Green Park.)

G

St.

CROWN LEASES

continued.

Page of Schedule
annexed to
Part Report.

<i>St. James's Place</i>	Part of a House there	Sir John Cope	26
	House there	Earl of Northingsham	41
	House there	Owen Salusbury Bretton, Esq.	42
<i>St. James's Street</i>	House there	Robert Wimberley	25
	House there	Sir Robert Herring, Knt.	26
	Houses there	Martha Beal and Abigail Moor	28
	Houses there	Lady Vandepot	28
	Houses there	Edward Galloway, Esq.	29
	Houses there	Richard Stenhewer, Esq. et al.	30
	Houses there	Elther Latham, et al.	31
	Houses there	Winchcomb Henry Hareley, Esq.	33
	Houses there	Charles Manningham, Esq.	34
	Houses there	Robert Marketh, Esq.	35
	Houses there	Edmund Ruda	40
	House there	Sarah White	25
	Houses there	Brackley Kennett	25
	House there	Sir Robert Clayton, Bart. et al.	25
	Houses there	Lady Nelthorpe	25
	Ground and Buildings there	Sir Thomas Charles, Knt. et al.	41
<i>St. Margaret's Lane,</i>	Houses there	Mary Jenner	20
<i>Savoy</i>	Houses near thereto	John Phillips	17
	Chapel and Vestry Room there	German Protestants	25
	Chapel and Vestry Room there	French Protestants	25
	Meeting House there	Quakers	25
	Chapel, Houses, and Burying	Lutheran Congregation	25
	Ground there		
<i>Scotland Yard</i>	Coach House and Stables there	Lord Cadogan	22
	House there	Charles Gibson, Esq.	25
	Houses there	Francis Gwynne, Esq.	25
	House there	John May	25
	House there	Henry Fleetcroft, Esq.	25
	Houses there	Charles Lowndes, Esq.	25
	House, Wharfs, and Sheds	Duke of Northumberland	25
	there		
	Houses there	Joseph Pierce	25
	Ground and a Shed there	James Craig, Esq.	25
	House there	Charles Selwyn, Esq.	23
	House, Coach Houses, and	Abraham Ackworth and Richard	25
	Stables there	Ripley, Esqs.	25
	House there	Robert Randall	25
	Houses there	Mary Trevor, Spinster	25
<i>Sherrard Street</i>	Houses there	Lord Robert Manners	39
<i>Shepperton Broad Mead,</i>	Rachell's Piece there	Joseph Ayloffe, Esq.	17
<i>Shug Lane</i>	House there	Christopher Key	33
	Houses there	Guy Stone, Esq.	35
	House, Coach Houses, and	Mary Holbech	25
	Stables there		
	Houses there	Elizabeth Onley	25
	Houses there	William Sharpe, Esq.	25
<i>Soho Square</i>	House there	Lord Viscount Bateman	43
<i>Spring Garden</i>	A Building, late a Chapel	Rev. J. J. Majendie, et al.	19
	there		
	Stable Yard there	Edmund South, Esq.	25
	House and Garden there	Earl of Berkeley	25
	Houses, Chapel, and Stable	Executors of Lord Clifford	20
	Yard there		
	Passage to St. James's Park	Inhabitants of St. Martin's Parish	25
<i>Strand</i>	Houses near the Savoy	John Phillips	17
<i>Suffolk Street</i>	Houses there	Edward Ruffel, Esq.	41
<i>Swallow Street</i>	Houses there	Richard Kerby, Esq.	23
	Ground and Houses there	William Sharpe, Esq.	36
	Houses and Ground there	Nathan Carrington	25
	House there	Samuel Vandewall and William	
		Markes	25
	Houses there	Keane Fitzgerald, Esq.	25
	Houses, Coach Houses, and	Anthony Bruce	25
	Stables		
	Houses there	Anne Greenings, Widow	25

Sundries

CROWN LEASES

continued

Pages of Schedule
inserted in
VIII Report.

<i>Swallow Street</i>	House there	—	—	Edward Smith	—	37
	Houses there	—	—	Viscountess Dowager Galloway	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	Catharine Symons	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	Robert Pardoe, Esq. et al.	—	38
	Coach Houses and Stables there	—	—	Henry Fane, Esq.	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	James Jurin, Esq.	—	38
	Chapel there	—	—	James Blythe, d. al.	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	James Mallory	—	38
	House there	—	—	James Audley	—	39
	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Townsend	—	39
	Ground there	—	—	Lewis Madwell	—	41
	House, &c. there	—	—	Thomas Dorell, Esq.	—	41
<i>Thames, River of, Mooring Chains there</i>	—	—	—	Sir Peter Burrell, Baronet	—	43
<i>Tower Hill</i>	Houses there	—	—	George Robinson, Esq.	—	43
<i>Trafalgar, Hill, Houses there</i>	—	—	—	Joseph Grainger	—	49
<i>Twickenham Manor, and Manor House, &c.</i>	—	—	—	Robert Gapper and John Sainbury, Esqrs.	—	13
	Land there	—	—	Lorelay Spyers, Widow	—	13
	House and Garden there	—	—	Sir George Pocock, K. B.	—	13
	Broom Clove there	—	—	General Johnston	—	13
<i>Vine Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Sir Joseph Andrew, Bart.	—	37
	House there	—	—	Richard Trowbridge	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	Catharine Symons	—	38
	Houses there	—	—	Robert Pardoe, Esq. et al.	—	38
	House there	—	—	James Mallory	—	38
<i>Union Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Richard Godfree	—	21
<i>Wapping</i>	House there, near Hermitage Stairs	—	—	William Curtis, et al.	—	17
<i>Wardour Street</i>	Ground and Buildings there	—	—	Sir Thomas Clarges, Knt. et al.	—	41
<i>Wardrobe Court</i>	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Lewis, Esq.	—	42
	Houses there	—	—	Harman Leete, Esq.	—	42
	Houses there	—	—	Leonard Morle, Esq.	—	42
<i>Warwick Court, Warwick Street,</i>	Bury Street, Houses there	—	—	Mary Trimmell, Spinster	—	25
	Pall Mall, Houses there	—	—	Anne Dickens, Spinster	—	24
	House there	—	—	General Conway	—	41
<i>Well Street</i>	Houses there	—	—	Narah Orway	—	32
<i>Whitball</i>	House and Stables there	—	—	Earl Gower	—	21
	House there	—	—	James Pelham, Esq.	—	38
	House there	—	—	James Wallace, Esq.	—	38
	House there	—	—	Peter Burrell, Esq.	—	23
	House in Green Cloth Yard there	—	—	Hon. Frederick Vane	—	38
	House there	—	—	William Aillable, Esq.	—	38
	House there next the Admiralty	—	—	Richard Carr Glynn, Esq. et al.	—	38
	House there	—	—	Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry	—	38
	House there	—	—	Lord George Germain	—	38
	House, &c. there	—	—	Lady Featherstonehaugh, et al.	—	38
	House and Stables there	—	—	Horatio Lord Walpole	—	38
<i>Whitball Court</i>	Ground and Buildings there	—	—	George Gibson, Esq.	—	23
	House there	—	—	Edward Le Grand, Esq.	—	38
	House there	—	—	Lord Grantham	—	38
	House there	—	—	Lady Vanbrugh	—	38
	House there	—	—	Richard Benyon, Esq.	—	38
	House there	—	—	Viscountess Dowager Townsend	—	38
	House there and in Privy Garden	—	—	Lady Catharine Pelham	—	38
	House and Garden there	—	—	Earl of Fife	—	23
<i>White Hart Yard</i>	Houses there	—	—	John Stokes	—	40
<i>White Horse Yard</i>	Houses there	—	—	Thomas Lee, Esq.	—	38
<i>Windmill Street</i>	Ground and Buildings there	—	—	Sir Thomas Clarges, Knt. et al.	—	41

DEAN

DEAN FOREST, the Subject of the Third Report, Reasons for bringing this Forest first under the Public Attention, III. 10. Situation and Nature of the Soil, 11. Rights of the Crown and of Individuals, ascertained by Act of 20 Cha. II. for the Increase and Preservation of Timber in this Forest, 10. Perambulation, 11. Number of Acres, 13. Abbot's Wood granted in Fee, *ib.* The Forest sold by Charles I. and disafforested, 13. Re-surveyed by Cromwell, *ib.* 14. Cabins destroyed, 14. (*See COTTAGES*.) Re-granted by Cha. II. 14. Destructive Consequences of those Grants, 14. 15. Proceedings in Parliament relative thereto, 15. Act passed for the Increase and Preservation of Timber, 16. 64. All Grants of any Part of the Forest to be void, 64. State of said Attention to the Forest after passing that Act, 19. Care of it, when discontinued, 20, 21, 22. Representation in 1736 of Abuses there, 22. Surveys of the Timber in 1638, 13; in 1662, 14; in 1667, 15; in 1764 and 1783, 24. Officers of the Forest, their Salaries and Perquisites, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35. Produce of the Forest, and Expenditure thereon, from 1760 to 1786, 31. Justices of the Peace, their Mode of viewing the Timber on Falls for the Navy, 32. Abuses practised by the Deputy Surveyor and Keepers, 32, 33, 34. (*See DEPUTY SURVEYOR*.) Plans for preventing Abuses and improving the Forest, 40. View of the Crown's present Rights, *ib.* Probable Advantages from the proposed Plan, 44. Means of defraying the Expence of it, 45. Estimate of future Produce of the Forest, 46. (*See BARK, COTTAGES, DEER, FOREST OFFICERS, INCLOSURES, MINES, MINERS, TIMBER.*)

DEBENTURES, the Rents collected by the Receivers drawn out of their Hands by Debentures from the Auditor, in pursuance of Warrants from the Treasury, II. 5.—XVII. 19. Sums paid to the Surveyors General of the Woods by Debentures on the Receivers from 1760 to 1786, III. 31. 91.—Amount of all Debentures paid by the Receivers from 1760 to 1786, XII. 27. 140.—Receiver's Balances advised to be paid into the Bank of England, instead of being drawn out by Debentures, XVII. 20.

DEER, in Dean Forest, the Number not to exceed 300, III. 15. 40. 65. Forest Officers, their Right to Fee Deer, 41. Number supplied to the Crown, *ib.* The Deer recommended to be disposed of or destroyed, *ib.* Advantages therefrom, 42.

— in New Forest, unlimited Right of the Crown to keep Deer, V. 6.—Officers entitled to Fee Deer, 9, 10, 11, 12. The Forest overstocked with Deer, 20. Number killed annually, 27. Number supplied to His Majesty's Larder, *ib.* Proposal to remove them from the Forest, 29. 32.

— in Aliceholt and Woolmer Forest, the Deer wholly claimed by the Lieutenant, contrary to the Conditions of his Grant, VI. 15. Stock kept, and Number killed, *ib.* Red Deer removed from the Forest, *ib.* Power of the Crown to remove the Fallow Deer, 26.

— in Salrey Forest, Number of Deer kept and annually killed, and how disposed of, VII. 6, 7. Proposal to be removed, or confined to a Part inclosed, 14.

— in Whitewood Forest, Right of the Crown to keep Deer, VIII. 4, 5. Rights of the Duke of Grafton therein, 7. Number supplied to the Crown at different Periods, 7. 44. Numbers kept, and Annually killed, 7. The Deer removed from Sherb Walk by Order of the Duke of Grafton, *ib.* Recommended to be removed from the Forest, or confined to an inclosed Part, 17. Advantages therefrom, 18.

— in Rockingham Forest, Number of Deer supplied from Rockingham Bullwick, and to whom, IX. 6; from Farming Woods Walk, 8. Stock in Westhay Walk, and Number supplied from thence, 10. The Deer in Sulehay and Moorhay Walks granted to Lord Westmorland, 12. Number formerly supplied from Sulehay and Moorhay Walks, 11. When discontinued, 13. Number supplied to the Crown from the whole Forest, *ib.* Right of the Crown to Deer not confined to a limited Number, 14.

— in Whichwood Forest, Number of Deer kept, and Annually killed, X. 7. Number supplied to His Majesty's Larder, &c. *ib.* Removal of them advised, 15.

— in Bere Forest, Number of Deer kept and Annually killed, XIII. 8. Various Claims to Deer, 8. Right of the Crown to keep Deer unlimited, 4, 10.

DEER

DEER in Sherwood Forest, on Deer now remaining, except in Thoracy Woods and those claimed by Lord Chetefeld, XIV. 6. Number there in 1789, 12. Right of the Crown to keep Deer, 10. Number of Red Deer in the Forest in 1616, 13. Plans at different Times for the Increase and Preservation of the Deer, *ib.* The Number gradually decreased, and the last of them destroyed by Order of the present Lord Warden, 13.

— in Waltham Forest, Right of the Crown to keep Deer, XV. 5. The Stock considerable both of Red and Fallow Deer, 14. Numbers supplied for the Public Offices and Individuals, 13, 14. Representations of the Owners and Occupiers of Lands, of Damage done by the Deer, and Request for their Removal, 14.

DEER-BROWSE in Rockingham Forest. (*See* HERRAGE, and DEER BROWSE.)

DEMESNES of the CROWN. (*See* ANTIEN DEMESNES.)

DEMISED ESTATES of the CROWN, Schedule of Leaves thereof, I. 4. (*See* CROWN LANDS.)

DEPUTIES to the SURVEYOR GENERAL of the WOODS, execute all Works in the Forests and Parks, III. 25.—The Estimates for those Works made by themselves, or under their Direction, *ib.*—V. 18, 19.—Those Estimates not delivered on Oath, nor previously examined, or the Works afterwards surveyed by any other Officer, XVII. 8.—Some of the Deputies Purchasers of the Forest Timber, III. 33.—VI. 21.—Embezzlement and Waste arising therefrom, XVII. 8.—None of them act on Oath, VIII. 15.—XVII. 9.—Allowances to the Surveyor General for Deputies, and his actual Payments to them, XVII. 5, 6, 7. (*See* DEPUTY SURVEYOR.)

DEPUTY SURVEYOR in Dean Forest, his Salary and Perquisites, III. 27, 28.—Presents taken by him from Purchasers of Timber and Bark, and Allowances to them in Return, 32, 33. Himself a Dealer in Timber, and Contractor with the Navy Board 33. Entrusted to raise £. 2,000 by Sale of Timber, and purchased the greatest Part of it, by Agents for himself, 33.—XVII. 8.—His Profits from Timber cut for the Miners, III. 34.—XVII. 8.—and from stolen Timber III. 35. The Roads and Enclosures made and repaired by him, on Estimates made by himself, or under his Direction, 35, 36. Attempt to procure a large Fall of Naval Timber to be made there, to increase his own Emoluments, XVII. 7.

— in New Forest, his Perquisites and Emoluments, V. 18.—The Deputy Surveyor One of the Regarders, 11. 19. Executes the Repairs and Works himself, upon Estimates made under his own Direction, 18, 19.—XVII. 3, 9.—Instance of an exorbitant Estimate, V. 19. A former Deputy dismissed on a Complaint of the Lord Warden, 25.

— in Alicholt Forest, his Salary, VI. 20. Abuses in executing the Business there, in the Department of the Surveyor General, *ib.* The Deputy Surveyors Purchasers of the Forest Timber, 21.

— in Salcey Forest, Salary and Emoluments of the Deputy Surveyor, VII. 8. Poundage taken by him on Offal Wood and Bark, without Authority from his Principal, *ib.*

— in Whitlewood Forest, the Deputy Surveyor One of the Keepers appointed by the Warden, VIII. 10. His Salary and Perquisites, *ib.* An adequate Salary advised to be allowed, and no other Office to be held by the Deputy Surveyor, 19.

— in Sherwood Forest, Salary and Perquisites of the Deputy Surveyor, XIV. 5.

— in Waltham Forest, the late Woodward appointed by the late Surveyor General to be his Deputy, and a Marking Hammer delivered to him, XV. 8. The Hammer delivered to the succeeding Woodward, but should have been returned to the Surveyor General, *ib.*

DIVINE IMPERUM in the Forests, described, V. 21. Bad Effects of it in New Forest, 25. 32.—in Whitlewood Forest, X. 14.

H

DOCK

- DOCK YARDS**, Annual Consumption of Oak Timber therein, III. 4. 5.—Quantity supplied from the Forests from 1730 to 1787, XI. 15. Three Years Consumption always kept in Store there, 30. Disadvantages of that Practice, *ib.* Mode of laying up Timber in the Dock Yards, *ib.* Waste occasioned by it, 31. Necessity of improving the Forests conveniently situated for supplying the Dock Yards in the River Thames, X. 15. (*See NAVAL TIMBER, NAVY ROYAL, and CHIEF.*)
- DOCUMENTS**, all Surveys and written Documents concerning the Estates of the Crown advised to be kept in the Office proposed for future Management thereof, XVII. 18; at present dispersed through many different Offices, *ib.*
- DOMESDAY BOOK**, Origin and Afforestation of New Forest shews from thence, V. 4.—Proofs therefrom, respecting the general State of the Woods in England at that Period, XI. 5.—Manors &c. there belonging to the Crown, XII. 5.
- DU HAMEL and BUFFON**, Messrs. their Description of the best Kind of Oak, XI. 17. Their Opinions of the Effect of shipping Oak Timber standing, 28.
- EARL'S WOODS**, in Rockingham Forest, IX. 9. Expence and Inconvenience to the Proprietors of procuring a Licence for cutting them from the Chief Justice in Eyre, 16. That Restriction of no Advantage to the Crown, *ib.*
- EAST INDIA SHIPS**, the East India Company the only Competitor with Government in the Purchase of Great Timber, XI. 11. Tonnage of the Company's Shipping, from 43 Eliz. to 1771 and 1792, 21. Its Proportion to that of the Navy, *ib.* Consumption of Oak Timber therein, *ib.* Average Duration of East India Ships, *ib.* How disposed of when unfit for that Service, *ib.* Iron Keels used in them, 33.
- EDWINSTOW MANOR**, in Sherwood Forest, Grant to the Men and Tenants of Edwinstow, of Pasture and Passage in the King's Hays of Birkland and Bilbigh, XIV. 8. Their Claim at a Justice Seat in 15 Ch. II. *ib.* Grant of the Manor of Edwinstow, except Timber on the Wastes in the Forest, *ib.*
- ENFRANCHISEMENT** of Copyhold Estates in Lyndhurst Manor, recommended, V. 28;—of Copyholds in general belonging to the Crown, XII. 40.—Advantages thereof, XVII. 28.
- EPPING FOREST**, (*See WALTHAM FOREST.*)
- ESCHEAT, FORFEITURE**, &c. Causes of acquiring Lands by the Crown, XII. 5. 33. Some Officer necessary to be appointed to attend to them, 33.
- ESSEX, FOREST** of, the Forest of Waltham anciently so called. (*See WALTHAM FOREST.*)
- ESTOVERS** in Dean Forest, all Estovers to be discharged for ever within the Lands to be inclosed, and in the rest of the Forest for 20 Years, III. 15.—In New Forest certain Copyhold Tenants of Lyndhurst Manor entitled to Estovers, V. 5. (*See FUEL WOOD.*)
- EVELYN**, Mr. his Writings on Timber excited Attention to the Forests in the last Century, V. 24; and a general Plantation of Trees to make up for the Devastation during the Civil War, XI. 7. 10. The present Stock of Timber in the Country deemed the Produce of those Plantations, 10.
- EXCHEQUER**, Amount of Rents and Fines paid there from 1760 to 1786, XII. 14. Sums paid there for Woodsales and Grants in Fee, *ib.* (*See CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.*)
- EXPORTS and IMPORTS**, Amount thereof from 1700 to 1790, XI. 18, 19. The increased Consumption of Timber for Trading Ships proportioned thereto, 19.
- EYRE**, (*See CHIEF JUSTICE in EYRE.*)

FARMING

FARMING WOODS WALK, in Rockingham Forest, Keeperhip thereof granted in Fee and belonging to Lord Ossely, IX. 7. Coppices there granted in Fee, *ib.* Grant of Master-foresterhip for Lives, 8. Expence of renewing that Grant, 24. Profits and Expence of Keeperhip, &c. 8, 9.

FEE FARM RENTS. (*See* RENTS and SALE OF RENTS.)

FEES—to the Officers of the different Forests. (*See* FOREST OFFICERS.) Fees and Perquisites advised to be abolished, III. 48.—V. 33.—VIII. 19.—XVII. 16. 21.—Fees and Emoluments of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, XII. 25. 167; of the Three Auditors of the Land Revenue, 26. 169. 174. 178. 196; of the several Receivers, 26. 180. 194. 196. The Fees for Crown Leases a Charge on the Revenue, being allowed out of Fines, 25. 32.—Fees payable for a Common Lease at the Treasury, XVII. 21. 39;—to the Surveyor General, *ib.*; to the Auditor, 11. 40; at the Pipe Office, *ib.*; to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary, 11. 44.—For what Leases higher Fees are charged, 11. Fees paid in Six Instances of Leases of different Lengths and Circumstances, 12. Esquary relative to the Expence of Crown Leases in 1724, 12. 13. The Fees since increased at every one of the Offices, 13. Number of Leases granted from 1760 to 1786, and Fees paid for them in the Surveyor General's Office, *ib.* Some Estates held over on Account of the Expence of Fees for Leases, 14. Fees for Leases advised to be abolished, 17.—Fees on Assignments of Crown Leases, 17. Amount of Fees, &c. proposed to be abolished, 21.

FEE TREES, in Dean Forest, prohibited by Act of Parliament, III. 64.—In Sherwood Forest, Fee Trees taken by the Verderers, Steward and Deputy Surveyor, XIV. 5. Abuse in choosing the Fee Trees there, 15. In Waltham Forest, Claims of the Forest Officers to Fee Wood in 24 Elizabeth, XV. 10. Claim of the Warden to Fee Wood there, *ib.* Remarks thereon, *ib.*

FENCE MONTH, or Fenslag Season, III. 8. The Fence Month and Winter Haining limited by Act of Parliament as to Dean Forest, 15. 65.—And as to New Forest, V. 6. 50.—Cattle not to be then in the Forests, III. 8. 38. 40. 65.—V. 6. 50.—XI. 14.—Trespases of Cattle in Dean Forest during those Seasons punished by Fines, and converted by the Keepers to their own Advantage, III. 38.—The Fence Month and Winter Haining dispensed in New Forest, V. 20.—The Forest of Waltham constantly cleared of Cattle during the Fence Month, XV. 5.

FENCES in the Forests; the Fencing and Planting the first Inclosures for Timber, advised to be done by open Contract, V. 31.—Fences would be less expensive if the Deer were removed, or confined to an inclosed Part, VIII. 18.—Kind of Fence proposed for new Inclosures in the Forest, and Expence thereof, XI. 25. 147. (*See* INCLOSURES.)

FERN, HEATH, and FURZE in New Forest, cut without Assignment, contrary to the Forest Laws, V. 21. The Practice destructive to the young Shoots of Trees, *ib.*

FEUDAL TENURES, the Proprietors of Lands, by the Feudal Tenures obliged to provide a Militia of 60,000 Horsemen to attend the King, in case of Invasion or Insurrection, XII. 5.

FINES of CROWN LEASES, Amount thereof from 1705 to 1760, XII. 15; and from 1760 to 1786, 16. Amount paid into the Exchequer since 1760, 24; to the Surveyor of the Woods, 25; to the Board of Works, *ib.*; for other Purposes, *ib.* By what Rules computed, 31. Loss to the Crown from taking Fines, 32.—XVII. 13.—No Fines advised for Leases of Ground for Building, XII. 36; nor of Lands, 38. Moderate Fines, not exceeding One Third Part of the clear Annual Value, proposed to be taken for Houses, 37. At what Rate to be computed, *ib.*

FIR TIMBER, much used in House-building, XI. 9. The Cheapness of it a Discouragement to the planting of Oak, 10. Quantity imported in 1721, 1771 and 1790, 17. Certain Parts of the Forests not fit for the Growth of Oak, proper for Larch, Fir and Pine, 35.

FIRE-BOTE. (*See* FUTA.)

FIRES in New Forest, kindled wilfully, and Fences and young Trees consumed, V. 21. The setting Fire to the Forests proposed to be made Felony, 32.

FLEET PRISON, Fines of Leases applied toward Re-building the same, XII. 25.

FOREIGN OAK, inferior to British, III. 6.—V. 38.—XI. 34. Very little Foreign Oak imported, XI. 17. Quantity imported in 1791, *ib.* Quantity used for the Navy from 1760 to 1786, 20.

FOREST COURTS, Courts appertaining to a Forest, and at what Times to be held, III. 8.

———— in Dean Forest, a Method to render the Courts effectual, suggested in 1680, III. 18. When discontinued there, 22. Recommended by the Attorney and Solicitor General, in 1736, to be regularly held, 23. A Court of Swanmote now held once a Year only, for Sake of Form, 38.

———— in New Forest, the Courts gradually falling into Disuse for many Years, V. 21.

———— in Aliceholt and Woolmer Forest, Courts held in the Reigns of James I. and Charles I. VI. 5.

———— in Salter Forest, no Courts held, VII. 7.

———— in Whitlewood Forest, no Proceedings of Courts since the Reign of Cha. I. VIII. 10.

———— in Rockingham Forest, the like IX. 4.

———— in Whichwood Forest, Courts held in the Reign of Cha. I. X. 13.

———— in Bere Forest, how held from 1685 to 1769, XIII. 10. Inefficacy of their Proceedings, *ib.* When discontinued, *ib.*

———— in Sherwood Forest, Courts of Attachment and Swanmote formerly held regularly, and Courts of Ite frequently, XIV. 6. No Justice Seat held there since the Reign of Charles II. and only One Forest Court in a Year now held for the Appointment of Officers, *ib.*

———— in Walsham Forest, Justice Seats held in 10 Cha. I. and 22 Cha. II. XV. 11. Forest Courts now held there, 13. 38, 39. 45.

FOREST LAWS, ancient Government of the Forests under the Forest Laws, III. 7. Those Laws continued in Force in Dean Forest by Act of Parliament, 7. 64;—and in New Forest, V. 6. 21. 50.—Officers of a Forest, their Names and Duties, III. 8.—Names and Times of holding the Forest Courts, *ib.* The Forest Laws found to contribute to the Increase and Preservation of Timber, 9. 64.—IX. 24.—Liable to Objections on Account of their Severity, but better calculated for the Protection of the Forests than the System which has succeeded, V. 24.—View of the Laws concerning the Forests, XI. 14.

FOREST MEASURE in Rockingham Forest 21 Feet to the Pole, IX. 5.—Measures anciently used in Sherwood Forest, XIV. 36; larger than the Commissioners have found any Example of in other Forests, *ib.*—Measures anciently used in surveying Lands in the Forests different in different Forests, and all greater than the Statute Measure, XV. 4.

FOREST OFFICERS in Dean Forest their Fees preserved as to Venison, but abolished as to Wood and Timber, III. 15. 64. List of the present Officers, 26. 76. Salaries issued to them from the Exchequer, 26. 28. The ancient Officers become rather honorary than efficient, 25. 27. Keepers Salaries and Perquisites, 29. Their Profits from Bark, and from Miners and Stolen Timber, 34. 35; from admitting Cattle contrary to Law during Fence Month and Winter Haining, and destructive Effects thereof, 38. The Advantages of the Officers increase, in Proportion to the Waste committed, 48. Fixed Salaries recommended, *ib.* (*See* CONSERVATOR, GAVELLER, and DEPUTY SURVEYOR.)

FOREST

FOREST OFFICERS, in New Forest, List of the Officers, V. 8. Appointments, Salaries, and Emoluments, 9 to 16. Destructive Effects of the Perquisites of the Underkeepers, 19, 20. Some of them large Dealers in Swine, *ib.* The Breed of Rabbits encouraged by them, *ib.*; and a Plan for destroying them proposed and defeated, 26. New Officers proposed, and Regulations suggested, 33. Observation respecting the ancient Officers of the Forest, 35, 36. (*See* DEPUTY SURVEYOR, WOODWARD, and REGARDERS.)

—in Alieholt Forest, ancient and present Officers, VI. 5. Salaries and Perquisites of present Officers, 16. Additional Salaries allowed to the Keepers, 7. Conditions of that Allowance disregarded, 8. (*See* DEPUTY SURVEYOR.)

—in Salrey Forest, present Officers, VII. 6. Their Salaries and Perquisites, 7, 8. Grant of the Office of Warden, 6. Probability of that Office reverting to the Crown at the Death of the present Warden, 12. Advised not to be re-granted, 13; or only during Pleasure, 15.

—in Whitelewood Forest, present Officers, VIII. 6. Appointments, Salaries, and Emoluments, 7 to 11. Grants of the Wardenship, 6. Rights of the Warden, 7. Additional Salaries to the Keepers, 8; for what Purpose allowed, 19. On what Condition the Keepers are removable by the Crown, *ib.* Parliu Ranger appointed by the Warden, but paid by the Crown, 10. That Appointment not authorized by the Warden's Patent, *ib.* Remarks thereon, *ib.*

—in Rockingham Forest, ancient Officers, IX. 4. (*See* ROCKINGHAM, BRISTOCK and CLIFFE BAILLIWS.)

—in Whichwood Forest, ancient and present Officers, X. 5, 6, 7. Different Grants of the Rangerhip, 5. Over Payment of Ranger's Salary to the Prejudice of the Crown, 6. Rights claimed by the Ranger, 9, 12, 13.

—in Bere Forest, present Officers, XIII. 5. Grant of the Wardenship, 6. Keeper's Salaries and Repairs conditioned to be defrayed by the Warden, but paid by the Crown, *ib.* Amount since 1707, 7. Ancient Salaries payable by the Warden, *ib.* One of the Keepers Parkkeeper to the Warden, and not resident within his Walk, *ib.* Consequences thereof, 8. Bad Effects of granting Offices in the Forests in Fee, 7.

—in Sherwood Forest, present Officers, and how appointed, their Salaries, and Perquisites, XIV. 5. The Officers for many Years past chosen only to entice them to their Fees, 6. The Offices of the Keepers merely nominal, *ib.*

—in Waltham Forest, present Officers, and how appointed, XV. 6, 7. Salaries allowed by the Crown, 7.

FOREST RENTS in New Forest, V. 5. Their Amount, and how collected, &c. 9. Forest Rents in Burley Balliwick, 12. The Forest Rents advised to be sold, 18.

FORESTRIAL RIGHTS, an Example, in the Case of Geddington Woods Walk, in Rockingham Forest, of what Forest Rights belong to the Crown, after the Offices and Woods have been granted in Fee, IX. 7. 14, 15.—Allotments for Forestrial Rights on Inclosures of Walter in Sherwood Forest, where the Soil of the Lands inclosed did not belong to the Crown, XIV. 11.

FORESTS in general; Forests, &c. under the Survey of the Surveyor General of the Woods, III. 3, 55. (*See* FORESTS, PARKS, and CHASES.) Origin of the Forests not to be found in any Record or History, New Forest excepted, 7. Their Bounds enlarged by Hen. ii. Ric. i. and King John, but reduced by Edw. i. *ib.* Settled by Act 16 Ch. i. 12. The Rights of the Crown, and of Individuals therein, various, 4, 6. Bad Effects of a Mixture of Interests, and Necessity of a Division, 6, 19, 20. (*See* MIXTURE or RIGHTS.) No other Part of the public Property so liable to Waste, Depredation, and Incroachments, III. 16.—The Forests now belonging to the Crown divided into Two Classes, *viz.* Forests proper to be kept, and those proper to be disposed of, VII. 3.—Reasons for improving the First as Nurseries for Timber, in Preference to a Sale thereof, 13.—XI. 4.—Necessity of improving those conveniently situated for supplying the Dock Yards in the River Thames, X. 15.—Surveys of Timber in the Forests, &c. in 1603, XI. 6. Quantity then growing therein, *ib.* Little more than One Sixth Part of that Quantity in 1753, 16. The Forests formerly maintained chiefly as Places of Sport, 14. Ancient Acts concerning them,

them, *ib.* At what Period the Forests became an Object of the Care of Government from the increased Value of Timber, *ib.* Provisions in the Acts for the Increase and Preservation of Timber in Dean and New Forests, *ib.* Neglect thereof, *ib.* Bad Management of the Forests during the present Century, and Necessity of a speedy Remedy, XI. 14, 15, 16. —Want of Care of the growing Timber therein, VIII. 15, 16.—Whole Quantity of Timber furnished from the Forests to the Dock Yards from 1730 to 1787, XI. 15. Whole Extent of Land necessary for the Growth of a perpetual Supply for the Navy, 23. Whole Quantity in the Forests in which the Timber belongs to the Crown, 24. Probable Quantity to be expected for the Crown on a Settlement with the Commoners, *ib.* Supply of Timber to be expected therefrom, *ib.* Immediate and future Advantages of improving the Forests, 24, 25, 31. (See MANAGEMENT.)—The Expence of inclosing and planting the Forests how to be defrayed, XVII. 25. Forests in which the Rights of the Crown should be sold, *ib.* Those which should be preferred as Nurseries for Timber, *ib.* (See NURSERIES FOR TIMBER.) Whole Produce of the Forests, &c. from 1760 to 1786, *ib.* Future Produce to be expected therefrom, *ib.* (See TIMBER and NAVAL TIMBER. See also DEAN FOREST, NEW FOREST, ALICEHOLT and WOOLMEN FOREST, SALCEY, WHITTLEWOOD, ROCKINGHAM, WHICHEWOOD, BERE, SNEKWOOD, and WALTHAM FORESTS.)

FORESTS, PARKS, and CHASES, under the Charge of the Surveyor General of the Woods, III. 3, 55.—No clear Revenue arisen from the Woods and Forests, 31, 49. Sums drawn from the Crown Lands, and expended on the Forests, Parks, and Chases, besides their own Produce, *ib.*—XII. 15.—The Forests, Parks, and Chases hitherto a Source of Expence, and not of Profit, XI. 15. (See REPAIRS and WORKS.)

FREE CHASE. (See GEDDINGTON WOODS.)

FUEL WOOD. Only *dead* Wood to be taken in the Forests for Fuel, XI. 14.—Consumption of Wood for Fuel lessened by the Use of Coal, 17; but increased of late by the high Price of Coal, and Duty thereon, 35. Quantity of Ground requisite for the Supply of a Cottager's Family with Wood for Fuel, *ib.*

———— in New Forest, the Right thereto saved, but the selling is prohibited by Act of Parliament, V. 6, 51. Regulated by Decree in the Exchequer in 26 Elizabeth, 7, 52. Selling and misapplying of Fuel Wood there generally practised, 21. More Wood frequently cut than assigned, *ib.* Quantity assigned Annually, 31. Regulations for preventing Abuses therein suggested, 31. Regulation of Allowance of Fuel to the Forest Officers, 36. Oak Timber sometimes assigned for Fuel before 1753, but none since, 22.

———— in Waltham Forest, Assignments of Fuel from the *King's Woods* there, XV. 11, 12. Mode of setting out the Assignments, *ib.* Abuses resulting therefrom, *ib.* The Rights to Fuel Wood recommended to be purchased by the Crown, 15. Regulations suggested for such as cannot be purchased, *ib.*

GAVELLER in Dean Forest, his Office and Emoluments, III. 30. Compositions received by him from the Miners there, 30, 34. (See MINERS.)

GEDDINGTON WOODS WALK, in Rockingham Forest, Coppices therein granted in Fee, IX. 7. The Walk disafforested, made a free Chase, and granted in Perpetuity, 9, 11. An Example of what Forest Rights belong to the Crown, after the Offices and Woods have been granted in Fee, 7, 14, 15.

GENERAL SURVEYORS of the King's Lands, Court of, created 33 Henry viii, dissolved 38 Henry viii. III. 9.—XII. 7.—XVIII. 18.

GLOUCESTER JAIL; £. 2,000 granted towards building a Jail at Gloucester by Sale of Trees in Dean Forest, III. 33, 102. The Execution of the Warrants entrusted to the Deputy Surveyor, and the greatest Part of the Timber purchased by himself, 33.

GRANTS of the CROWN commonly refused when exorbitant, prior to the Reign of Henry viii. XII. 6. Accounts of Grants from the Restoration to the Reign of William iii. called for by Parliament, 10. A Grant in Wales to the Earl of Portland, in 1696, stopped, on an Address from the House of Commons, 19. (See RESUMPTIONS.)

GRANTS

GRANTS in FEE by particular Acts of Parliament, since the Restraining Act of 1st Anne, and Remarks thereon, XII. 28. 197. One Estate granted for nothing, and £. 10,000 said to be given for procuring the Act, 29.

GREEN WAX, Surveyor of, the Balances of Sheriff's Accounts paid into his Hands, XVII. 24.

GROUND RENTS of HOUSES in the Balliwick of St. James, the Proportion thereof an Eighth of the Improved Value, XII. 15. Higher Ground Rents obtained on long Leases than on Leases for short Terms, 36. Ground Rents only, and no Fines, advised to be taken for Building Leases, and to be reserved clear of Land Tax, 38. Ground Rents reserved on Leases granted by the City of London, and others, 207, 208.

HEATH, FERN, and FURZE in the Forests, setting Fire thereto proposed to be made Felony, V. 32.

HEDGE ROW TIMBER, the most valuable for Naval Uses, decreased more than Timber growing in Woods, XI. 9.—causes of its Decrease, V. 38.—XI. 9, 10. And of a consequent Scarcity of Knee Timber, XI. 33.—Means of increasing it, 14.—Attention to the Cause of it on the demised Estates of the Crown recommended, XII. 39.

HENAUPT FOREST. (See WALTHAM FOREST.)

HERBAGE and DEER BROWSE in Moorhay and Sulehay Walks, in Rockingham Forest, Quantity of Land subject thereto, IX. 12.—Lease thereof to Lord Westmorland, and Remarks thereon, 28.

HERBAGE and PANNAGE of a Park, Opinions of the Judges, Attorney General, &c. relative thereto, IX. 15.—Herbage and Pannage of New Forest granted to the Lord Wardens, V. 8, 9. (See PANNAGE.)

HERIOTS. (See MANORS.)

HOLLAND, an Example (perhaps the only One) of a Country supplied with Timber by Commerce, III. 6. Great Britain could not be supplied by the same Means, 28.

HOLT FOREST. (See ALICEHOLT and WOOLMER FOREST.)

HORSES, under certain Sizes, not to be in the Forests, V. 12. 32.—XI. 14.

HOUSES belonging to the Crown; Value of Houses granted by Lease, XII. 15. Proportion of Ground Rents thereof, 28. Fines for Leases of Houses, 28. How computed, 31. Terms for Building Leases limited by Act 1st Anne, 10. Longer Terms advised, and other Regulations suggested, 36, 37. (See GROUND RENTS.)

HOUSEBOTE, certain Tenants of Lyndhurst Manor, in New Forest, entitled to Efflovers for Repairs, &c. V. 5.—Housebote, &c. granted to the Lieutenant of Aliceholt Forest, VI. 6. Remarks thereon, 14. Quantity of Timber taken for Housebote there from 1778 to 1788, 15.

HOUSE-BUILDING, Oak began to be generally used in House-building in the Reign of Queen Eliz. XI. 6. No other Timber allowed to be used for certain Parts of Houses in rebuilding London after the Fire in 1666, 17. The Consumption of Oak for House-building not so great now as in the last Century, 28. Fir more generally used, and why, 9, 10, 17.

HUNTER, Dr. (Editor of the Works of Evelyn) His Opinion that the first Attack of Consequence on the Timber in England was on the Seizure of the Monasteries by Hen. viii. XI. 6; that the stripping of Oak Trees standing renders the Sap as firm as the Heart, 28.

IMPORTS

IMPORTS and EXPORTS, Annual Amount thereof from 1700 to 1790, XI. 18, 19. Increased Consumption of Timber for Trading Ships proportionate thereto, 19.

IMPROVEMENT of Waste Lands. (*See* WASTE LANDS, and INCLOSURES.)

INCLOSURES of WASTES, &c. Difficulties attending the same, XII. 41. A General Law for the Division and Inclosure of Wastes recommended, *ib.* A similar Law existing in Scotland, 42.—The passing of Inclosure Bills advised not to be urged by the Crown, but its Consent to be readily given, XVI. 12.

INCLOSURES in the FORESTS for the Growth of Timber, Expence of fencing and planting, Inclosures for the Growth of Timber, XI. 25. 147. How to be defrayed, 25.—Different Modes of raising Timber, 27.—III. 108. 115.—VI. 65. (*See* PLANTING. *See* also INCLOSURES in DEAN FOREST, and NEW FOREST.

in Dean Forest; the Crown empowered by Act of 10 Cha. II. to inclose 11,000 Acres for the Growth of Timber, and on throwing open any Part thereof to inclose a like Quantity, III. 16. 64. The Inclosures made, and carefully preserved, 17. An Application in 1675, for Leave to alter One of the Inclosures rejected, *ib.* Certain Parts of the Inclosures ordered to be thrown open, and an equal Quantity inclosed in lieu thereof, 18. Proposal of the Surveyor General, in 1705, for inclosing the Inclosures, and cutting the Wood, leaving the Standards of Oak and Beech for Timber, 19. A Petition for and against that Proposal, *ib.* Attorney General's Opinion thereon, *ib.* 2,000 Acres ordered to be inclosed in 1758, 23. 2,000 Acres more in 1771, *ib.* The Inclosures made, but suffered to go to Ruin, 24. The Fences carried away publicly in Carts and Waggon, 27. Expence of Inclosures since 1760, 31. Present State thereof, 36. No Increase of Timber, or Advantage to the Forest therefrom, 37. Lands proper to be inclosed for Timber, 43. 108. 115. Expence of fencing and planting the Inclosures, and Advantages to be expected therefrom, 46. 114.

in New Forest; inclosed Lands held with the Lodges, V. 4. 6. The Crown empowered, by Act of 9 and 10 Will. III. to inclose 6,000 Acres for the Growth of Timber, and on throwing open any Part thereof to inclose a like Quantity, 6. The making and planting of Inclosures formerly inspected by the Regarders, 11. Quantity which might have been inclosed since the Act of Will. III. 24. 15,000 Acres inclosed in 1700, and for some Time well attended to, 25. 300 Acres more inclosed in 1751, but neglected, *ib.* Contest between the Lord Warden and the Surveyor General concerning the Inclosures, *ib.* An Inclosure of 1,000 Acres more proposed by the Surveyor General, *ib.* objected to by the Lord Warden, *ib.* but agreed to by the Treasury, 26. Another of 1,000 Acres in 1775, *ib.* Present State of the Inclosures, 26. Three of them turned into Rabbit Warrens for the Profit of the Under Keepers, 20. 26. Expence of Inclosures since 1764, 27. Proposed new Allotments to be inclosed for Timber, 29. Mode of fencing and planting the Inclosures, 31.

in Aliceholt Forest; Lands inclosed with the Lodges, VI. 4. How occupied, 16, 17. Inclosures for Timber proposed to be made on the Plan of the Act for Dean Forest, 24.

in Saley Forest; Lawns and other inclosed Lands, VII. 4. An Arrangement with the Commoners advised for keeping the Coppices longer inclosed, 14.

in Whittlewood Forest; present inclosed Lands, VIII. 4. A Change in the Course of inclosing the Woods recommended, 22.

in Whichwood Forest; present inclosed Lands, X. 4. An Act recommended for authorizing Inclosures from the Wastes for the Growth of Timber, and prolonging the Time of keeping the Coppices inclosed, 16.

in Bere Forest; present inclosed Lands, XIII. 4. 7. Presentments against unlawful Inclosures, 10. A Disafforestation of the Forest, and Inclosure of the Crown's Share, for the Growth of Oak, recommended, 12.

x

INCLOSURES

INCLOSURES in Sherwood Forest, Inclosures of Wastes of which the Soil did not belong to the Crown, and Allotments for Forestial Rights on those Inclosures, XIV. 11.—An Arrangement suggested for ascertaining what Part of the Crown Lands shall be inclosed for Timber, if not sold, 16.

————— in Waltham Forest; present inclosed Lands, XV. 4.—A Proportion of the *King's Woods* advised to be inclosed for Timber, 15.

INCREASED RENTS directed to be reserved on Crown Leases in 1769, XII. 31.

INCROACHMENTS in Dean Forest, Number of Cottages, and Patches of Land incroached, III. 38. 41. (*See COTTAGES.*)

————— in New Forest, Quantity of Land incroached, V. 4. 6. The Incroachments and Cottages very numerous, 21. 33. Proposed Arrangement respecting them, 28. 33. (*See COTTAGES.*)

————— in Alicholt Forest, VI. 4. 19.

————— in Bese Forest, chiefly within the Walk where no Keeper resides, and mostly recent, XIII. 8. Proceedings respecting Incroachments in this Forest in 1686, 18. Cases of Captain Knight and Mr. Anson, 9. The Exertions of the Forest Officers, unsupported by Government, insufficient to prevent Incroachments, 9. Incroachments on the private Parleure, 9, 10.

INTEREST, Rates of Interest at which Fines for Crown Leases are computed, XII. 31. Advised not to be computed at a higher Rate than 5 per Cent. or the legal Interest, 37.

IRON KNEES. (*See SHIP-BUILDING.*)

IRON WORKS in Dean Forest granted to the Earl of Pembroke by James I. III. 11. Proposal in 1683 for raising a constant Revenue there by making of Iron, 18. Rejected, 19. No regular Works for raising Iron Ore now carried on in the Forest, 30. (*See MINES.*)

JUSTICE SEAT, Court of when to be held, III. 9. A Justice Seat for Dean Forest held in 10 Cha. I. but none since, 12. Advised in 1680 to be held Once a Year for Six or Seven Years, 18.—The last Justice Seat for New Forest held in 22 Cha. II. V. 7.—A Justice Seat for Alicholt Forest in 21 Cha. I. VI. 5.—for Whichwood Forest in 13 Cha. I. X. 13.—for Sherwood Forest in 15 Cha. II. XIV. 6.—for Waltham Forest in 10 Cha. I. and 22 Cha. II. XV. 11.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, Two of them to view and mark Timber in Dean Forest, previous to selling, by Act of 20 Cha. II. III. 32. 64. Their present Mode of viewing, 32.

KEEPERS. (*See FOREST OFFICERS.*)

KIBBLES in Dean Forest, Pieces of stolen Timber, a Perquisite of the Keepers, III. 29.

KNEE Timber. (*See SHIP-BUILDING.*)

LAND JOBBERS, their Practice in buying Estates, and stripping them of the Timber, One of the Causes of the general Decrease of Timber, XI. 10.

LAND REVENUE of the CROWN, consists of Three Branches, viz. 1st Estates granted by Lease; 2^{dly}, Forests, Parks, and Chases; and, 3^{dly}, Fee Farm Rents, I. 4. (*See CROWN LANDS, FEE FARM RENTS, and FORESTS.*)

LAND TAX, Ground Rents advised to be reserved clear of Land Tax, XII. 36.—Improper Allowance of Land Tax on Collection Rents, XVI. 6.—Land Tax Twice allowed for some Estates of the Crown, XVII. 15. Look to the Public thereby, 15. 21.

LARIX or **LARCH TREE**, the Cultivation of it, recommended, V. 33.—Proposed as a Substitute in some Cases for Oak, XI. 34. Russian Ships of War built of it at Archangel, *ib.* Its Qualities described, and various Uses to which it is applied, *ib.* (*See* **FIR**.)

LAUNDER, an Officer in Whichwood Forest, X. 5.

LAWS, concerning Timber in general, XI. 12. Acts concerning Forests, 14. No Act for promoting the Growth of Timber before 1535, 12. 14. Acts for the Increase and Preservation of Timber, from 1535 to 1700, 12. Why attended with no beneficial Effect, *ib.* Similar Acts, from 1700 to 1793, 13. Acts for Dean and New Forests, and Inclosures in consequence, 14. (*See* **WASTES**.)

LEASES. (*See* the Article **CROWN LEASES**, at the End of which is an Index to the Schedule of *Grass Leases*, annexed to the Commissioners First Report.)

LIVERY LOGS in Waldham Forest, an Allowance of Wood to the Master Keepers of Three of the Walks, XV. 10.

LODGES in Dean Forest, Six Lodges built, and 30 Acres of Land inclosed and laid to each, in 1675, III. 17.

———— in New Forest, Lodges and Land occupied by the Keepers, V. 13. 14. Repairs of Lodges there since 1761, 19. Exorbitant Estimate for Repairs at Ironhill Lodge, in 1787, *ib.* Lodges often repaired, but not substantially, 20. Master-keeper's Lodges, how advised to be disposed of, 36.

———— in Aliceholt Forest, VI. 4. Timber taken by the Lieutenant for repairing Lodges, 14, 15. Proposal respecting the Great Lodge, 26.

———— in Salcey Forest, VII. 4. 6. 7. Repairs, from 1705 to 1786, 9. The System of repairing Lodges a Source of great Expence and Waste, 13. New Mode of executing the Repairs suggested, *ib.*

———— in Whichwood Forest, VIII. 4. 7. 9. Repairs, from 1705 to 1790, 12. Proposal for limiting the Expence of repairing Wakefield Lodge, 19.

———— in Whichwood Forest, X. 4. 7. The Under Keepers Lodges repaired at the Expence of the Ranger, 7. The Two principal Lodges at the Expence of the Crown, *ib.* Amount of Repairs since 1700, 10. Lodges claimed by the Ranger, 9.

———— in Bere Forest, XIII. 4. 7. Repairs of Lodges conditioned to be done by the Warden, but paid for by the Crown, 6. Expence of Repairs since 1707, *ib.*

———— in Waldham Forest, XV. 4. Chapel Lodge and Lands claimed by the Warden as private Property, 9. When rebuilt and repaired at the Charge of the Crown, *ib.* Hog Hill Lodge, when built, and at whose Expence, 10. Expence of Lodges since 1700, 13.

LONDON, City of, Grants of Lands to repay Money borrowed by Cha. I. XII. 8. Mode of Management of the Corporation Estates in London and Westminster, 207.

LONG CARRIAGE of Timber. (*See* **CARRIAGE**.)

LOP and **TOP** of Timber. (*See* **TOP**.)

LYNDHURST MANOR in New Forest, Copyhold Lands belonging thereto, V. 4. Quit Rents, Fines, and Heriots, 5. Granted to the Lord Warden, 9. Profits thereof, *ib.* Emfranchisement of Copyholds recommended, 28.

MANAGEMENT of the LAND REVENUE, Proofs of Attention thereto in the last Century, III. 21.—XI. 7. 14.—XII. 27.—Regulations suited to the Management of private Estates insufficient for that of the Public, V. 32.—Wasteful Management of the Forests during the present Century, VIII. 15.—Formerly Ministers attended to, and different Officers co-operated in, the Management of the Forests, IX. 18; now left to the Superintendence of a single Officer, without Check or Control, 19.—Necessary Changes in the general Management of the Forests, why deferred to be suggested, XI. 15.—Ten separate Offices concerned in the Management of the Land Revenue at the End of the last Century, XII. 11. Management thereof after the Act of 18 Anne, and at present, 27. 29. Examples of Management of private Estates, 35. Plan proposed for that of the Crown Lands, *ib.*—Future Management of the Forests and other Landed Estates of the Crown the Subject of the Seventeenth Report. Reasons for postponing the Report thereon till the Inquiries of the Commissioners were closed, XVII. 3. Effects of the present Management of the Forests, shewn in the general Decrease of Timber in all the Forests, and the Neglect of the Inclosures in Dean and New Forests, 9. Causes of Waste in the Management of the Crown Lands, and of the Woods and Forests, very different, 14. Causes to which the Defects in the present Management may be imputed, 15. Principles of the Plan proposed for future Management, 16. The Appointment of Three Commissioners recommended to act as a Board, under the Control of the Treasury, *ib.* Business to be transacted by them, *ib.* Objections to the Management by a Board, and by a single Officer, stated, 18. The Advantages of both united by the Plan proposed, *ib.* Alterations advised in the Mode of collecting and accounting for the Rents, 18, 19. Amount of Salaries, Fees, and Poundages to be abolished by the Alterations proposed, 21, 22. View of the Measures proposed in the several Reports of the Commissioners, and Advantages to be expected from carrying them into Effect, 24, 25, 26. The Income that may finally be derived from the whole Property under the Inquiry of the Commissioners £. 400,000 *per Annum*, 25. The clear Revenue thereof, from 1760 to 1786, £. 6,133. 4s. 4d. *per Annum*, *ib.* Expediency of instituting the Inquiry, 26. Necessity of a speedy Reform in the Management, *ib.*

MANERIAL RIGHTS, where proper to be sold, XII. 40.—XVI. 13.—XVII. 15. (*See MANORS*.)

MANIFEST ACT (for Shipping), XI. 18, 19.

MANORS belonging to the Crown granted by Lease, XII. 39. Disadvantages of Copyhold Tenure, 40. Fines, Heriots, &c. Sources of Oppression to the Tenants, and of little Profit to the Crown, *ib.* Leases of certain Manors advised not to be renewed, *ib.* Emfranchisement of Copyholds recommended, *ib.*—XVII. 22. The Waste Lands in Manors belonging to the Crown known to be extensive, but their Extent not ascertained, *ib.*—XVI. 12. Leases advised to be granted of Manors in Wales, *ib.*—Manors in which the Crown has no Demesne Lands advised to be sold, XVII. 25. (*See QUEST RENTS*.)

MARKING of TIMBER, Modes of marking Timber in Alicholt Forest, VI. 65.—Trees advised to be marked with Paint, VII. 12.—In Sherwood Forest the Timber injured from the Mode of marking it, XIV. 15, 29.

MILITARY TENURES abolished by Act of 12 Cha. II. and a Revenue settled on the Crown in lieu thereof, XII. 9.

MINES belonging to the Crown, the Revenue which has arisen from them not considerable, XII. 39. The granting Leases of Mines recommended on such Conditions as are contained in private Leases, *ib.*—XVI. 12. And no great Extent of Mineral Ground to One Person or Company, *ib.*

— in Dean Forest, granted by James I. to the Earl of Pembroke, III. 21. By Cha. I. and Cha. II. to Sir John Winwar, 13, 14. Right of the Crown to grant Leases of the Coal Mines, and Quarries of Grindstone, except within the Inclosures, saved by Act of 20 Cha. II. 16. 65. Subsequent Lease thereof, 16. Quantity and Value of Coal raised in 1877, 30. 43. Compositions paid by the Miners to the Gaveller, 30. 34. The Crown entitled to, and formerly received a Share of, the Ore and Coal raised by them, 30. 41, 42. (*See MINERS and IRON WORKS*.)

- MINERS** in Dean Forest permitted, by an Order of the Exchequer, in 10 Ja. I. to dig for Lead to be carried to his Majesty's Iron Works only, III. 11. No Diggers allowed but such poor Men as were Inhabitants of the Forest, 12. On what Grounds supposed to call themselves Free Miners, *ib.* Their Claims rejected at a Justice Seat in 10 Cha. I. *ib.* Their lawful Rights and Privileges saved by Act of 20 Cha. II. except in the Inclosures for Timber, 16. Timber necessary for their Works formerly purchased from the Crown, 17. Some Birch and Orle delivered to them about 1680, without paying for it, 18. The Colliers prevented in the last Century from committing Spoil, 19. A Bill filed against them in 1711, for cutting Trees and Wood, 20. The Proceedings therein dropped, 21. Representations to the Treasury respecting Abuses and Depredations committed by the Miners, and Expedients for preventing them, 24. The Quantity of Timber delivered to them increased every Year, *ib.* The Amount from 1,000 to 1,500 Loads a Year, of which One Fifth Part fit for the Use of the Navy, 30. Profits of the Deputy Surveyor and Keepers therefrom, 34. Wastes occasioned thereby, *ib.*—XVII. 8.—Claims of the Miners to dig for Ore or Coal, and to be supplied with Wood and Timber for their Works, III. 34. 41. An Arrangement with them proposed, 42. 46.
- MINE LAW COURT** in Dean Forest, first Mention thereof in a Claim of the Warden of the Forest at a Justice Seat in 10 Cha. I. III. 12. The Warden Chief Judge of that Court, *ib.* Deputy Wardens appointed to hold the Court, 26. No Court held for several Years past, *ib.* The Right of the Crown to a Share of the Ore and Coal admitted in the Constitutions of the Mine Law Court, 42.
- MISES** in Wales and Chester, Nature of the Payment, XII. 18. Account of Mises paid in 4 Ja. I. *ib.* 142.
- MIXTURE** of RIGHTS in the Forests, destructive to the Property, III. 6. 19.—Its Effects in Salcey Forest, VII. 10. Prejudicial to the Improvement of all Property, 15. Property in which there is a Mixture of Rights not equally productive with that which is entire, VIII. 15. The bad Effects of it not to be prevented by any Regulation, 19, 20.—The encroaching of Property from such Incumbrances, an Object of material Consequence to the Public, IX. 16. 23. 25.—XI. 16.—Destructive Effects of the Mixture of Rights in Whichwood Forest, X. 14, 15.—Impediments to the Improvement of Wastes and Common Field Lands arising therefrom, XVII. 23.
- MONASTERIES** suppressed in the Reign of Henry VIII. Amount of their Revenues, XII. 6.—The greater Part thereof alienated by the same King, 7. Colleges, Free Chapels, &c. suppressed by Edw. VI. *ib.* Part restored by Queen Mary, *ib.* (See AUGMENTATIONS.)
- MONEY**, Comparative Value thereof in the Time of William the Conqueror and at present, XII. 5.—The like in the Time of James I. and at present, XI. 7.—No great Decrease during the last-mentioned Period, till within a few Years past, *ib.*
- MOORHAY WALK**, in Rockingham Forest, Keepership thereof granted in Fee, IX. 10.—The Deer therein grazed to Lord Westminster, 12. Remarks thereon, *ib.* Consents of the Lords, 14.
- MOOR WOOD**, or Roots of Trees, in New Forest, the digging thereof under the Direction of the Woodward, V. 10.—Moorwood Diggers there, how appointed, *ib.* 56. The Moors or Roots of Trees in Salcey Forest taken by the Keepers, VII. 11.
- NAVAL TIMBER**, Course of proceeding on Falls of Naval Timber in the Forests, III. 24.—Remarks thereon, XVII. 7.—Naval Timber supplied from the Forests, how paid for, and brought to Account, III. 24.—Time requisite for the Growth of Oak for Naval Use, 5.—XI. 10. 23.—The Question whether the present State of Timber on private Property is such that Government can depend on a Supply for the Navy without Importation, and without improving the Forests, examined, XI. 3.—A Supply not to be relied on from private Estates or Commerce, III. 6. 49.—V. 37.—or from the Forests under their present Management, III. 6.—Great Timber decreased generally both in the Forests and on private Estates, III. 4.—XI. 4. Proofs thereof from the Evidence of the Navy Board, Purveyors of the Dock Yards, Timber Merchants, Land Surveyors, Ship Builders, and Magistrates of Counties, 9. The Causes stated, 9, 10. The Contract Prices for Navy Timber not increased

increased since 1756, 10. To what Causes owing, *ib.* (*See Roads and Canals.*) The Measures of the Navy Board to prevent a Rise in the Price of Naval Timber, a Discouragement to the planting of Oak, and an Inducement to cut Timber before it is of a Size fit for the Navy, 11.—Proceedings of Committee of Parliament in 1771, to enquire how the Navy might be better supplied with Timber, III. 23.—XI. 8. Nothing effectual done in Consequence thereof, *ib.* The East India Company the only Competitor with the Navy Board for Great Timber, 11.—Annual Consumption of Oak Timber in the Dock Yards, III. 4. 49.—Annual Consumption for the Navy, including Ships built by Contract, V. 37. The Demand for Great Timber increasing, and Stock generally decreasing, *ib.*—Annual Supply from the Forests during the present Reign, III. 4. 5. 49.—Whole Quantity supplied from the Forests, &c. from 1730 to 1787, XI. 15.—Whole Consumption for the Navy, from 1760 to 1788, 20. The Decrease of large Naval Timber greater than of Timber of less Size, 22. Probability of a Want of it, *ib.* Extent of Ground necessary for the Growth of a perpetual Supply, 23. The Forests under proper Management may be expected in Time to supply the whole Consumption for the Navy, 24. (*See TIMBER, OAK, FORESTS, SHIP-BUILDING.*)

NAVY BILLS issued to the Surveyor General for Timber supplied from the Forests, III. 24. 15.—V. 18. 27.

NAVY, ROYAL, the Constitution of it settled by Henry viii. XI. 20.—Amount of Tonnage thereof at his Death, and in every Reign since, *ib.* Tonnage of the Navy at the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 21. Whole Consumption of Oak Timber for the Navy, from 1760 to 1788, 20. Difference in the Duration of Ships built in the Dock Yards, and by Contract, 26. Causes of the Difference, *ib.* Tonnage of Ships built by Contract; and in the Dock Yards, since 1760, *ib.* Medium Duration of both, *ib.* Means of rendering Ships of War more lasting. (*See SHIP-BUILDING.*)

NEW FOREST the Subject of the Fifth Report; Advantages of Situation, V. 3. The only Forest of which the Origin is known, *ib.* Afforestation thereof by William the Conqueror, *ib.* Various Perambulations, 4. Contents in Acres, *ib.* Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Estates therein, 5. Rights of the Crown, *ib.* Incroachments, 6. Forest Lands, *ib.* New Park the Common Pound of the Forest, 5. Act of 9 and 10 of William III. for the Increase and Preservation of the Timber there, 6. 24. 49. Rights ascertained by that Act, 6, 7. Grants of any Part of the Forest to be void, 13. 51. The Provisions of the Act not regularly attended to, 7. Number of Bailiwicks and Walks, 8. Officers of the Forest, their Appointments and Salaries, 9, 10, 11. Regulations suggested by the Duke of Bedford, late Lord Warden, 16. Failure of the intended Effect, 17. Consult between the Duke and the late Surveyor General of the Woods, 25. Expence of Works in the Forest since 1761, 19. Destructive Effects of present Management, 19, 20. 22. Surveys of the Timber in the Forest at Four different Periods, and Remarks thereon, 22. 26.—XI. 16.—Causes of the Forest being formerly better stocked with Timber than at present, V. 24. Produce of the Forest, and Expence of Management, since 1761, 27. Cause of Failure of former Plans of Improvement, 28. Settlement proposed with the Freeholders, Copyholders, and Possessors of Incroachments, *ib.* For settling disputed Boundaries, &c. *ib.* Necessity of a speedy Improvement, and Mode of effecting it, 29. Objections to a general Division of the Forest, 30. Advantages to be expected from the proposed Settlement, 30, 31. New Officers and Regulations proposed, 33. A Survey and Register of the Timber advised, 34 and periodical Reports to Parliament, 35. Probable Expence of proposed Establishment compared with the present, 36. Increased Produce to be expected, and Objects answered by the proposed Arrangement, 37. (*See BURLEY BAILIWICK, COTTAGES, DEER, FOREST OFFICERS, INCLOSURES, LOOCHS, TIMBER.*)

NEW FOREST HUNDRED, granted to the Lord Warden, V. 9.

NEW PARK in New Forest, granted by Lease from the Crown, V. 5. The Common Pound of the Forest, *ib.*

NULLUM TEMPUS ACT, Danger therefrom of Estates being lost to the Crown by Prescription, XII. 33.

NURSERIES FOR TIMBER, 11,000 Acres in Dean Forest, directed by Act of 20 Cha. II. to be inclosed, and set apart as a Nursery for Wood and Timber only; and on throwing open any Part thereof a like Quantity to be inclosed for the same Purpose, III. 15. 40. 64.
L 6,000

6,000 Acres in New Forest directed by Act of 9 and 10 Will. III. to be inclosed for the like Purpose, and on similar Conditions, V. 6. 49.—Forests which have been improved as Nurseries for Timber, viz. Dean Forest, III. 42; New Forest, V. 49; Alcock and Woolmer Forest, VI. 22; Salcey Forest conditionally, VII. 15; and Whildeswood Forest conditionally, VIII. 18; Wychwood Forest, X. 15; Ber. Forest, XIII. 12; Waltham Forest, XV. 14. (*See* DEAN and NEW FORESTS, and *also* *see* *also* the other FORESTS named in this Article.)

OAK TIMBER, Time requisite for its Growth for Naval Purposes, III. 5.—XI. 20. 25.—Discouragements to the Cultivation of Oak, III. 5.—XI. 9. 11. 12.—The Soil most proper for it, III. 5. British Oak superior to foreign, III. 6.—V. 34.—XI. 36. 35.—Oak Timber first generally used for House-building in the Reign of Elizabeth, XI. 6.—The Consumption of Oak in House-building increased in the 16th and 17th Centuries, *ib.* but not so great now as in the last Century, 27. The Measures taken by the Navy Board to keep down the Price of Naval Timber operate as a Discouragement to the planting of Oak, 11. Premiums advised by some to be given by Government for the planting of Oak, 13. Objections thereto, *ib.* State of the present Consumption of Oak Timber for the internal Uses of the Country, 17, 18. Consumption for Trading Ships, 18. Proportion of Timber to a Ton of Shipping, 18. 21. Consumption for the Navy, 20; for the East India Company's Shipping, 21; for the whole Shipping of England, *ib.* Extent of Ground necessary to furnish that Quantity, 22, 23. Supply to be expected from the Improvement of the Forests, 24. Progressive Growth of Timber explained, 27. The best Kind of Oak described, *ib.* (*See* STRIPPING OF OAK, and WINTER-FELLING.)

OFFENDERS in the FORESTS, the prosecuting of Offenders discouraged by the Expence attending it, V. 21. Encouragement advised to be given to the Officers to prosecute Offenders, 32. An Account to be kept of Prosecutions, 34.

OFFICERS of the LAND REVENUE. (*See* AUDITORS, RECEIVERS, SURVEYOR GENERAL OF CROWN LANDS, SURVEYOR GENERAL OF WOODS and FORESTS.—*See also* FOREST OFFICERS.)

OFFICES in the FORESTS. Bad Effects of granting them in Fee, XIII. 7.

OFFICIAL BOOKS and PAPERS in the Office of Surveyor General of the Woods not delivered over on the Death or Removal of the Officer, but kept as private Property, III. 25.—V. 24.—XVII. 22.—Those in the Office of Surveyor General of Crown Lands regularly preserved, and delivered over, III. 26. Two Examples of the Delivery of Official Books to Surveyors of the Woods, 26, 74. Many Official Books and Papers purchased by John Pitt, Esquire, late Surveyor General of the Woods, lent to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue by William Morton Pitt, Esquire, III. 4.—V. 22.—XI. 6.

PANNAGE in the Forests, what, and how anciently received and accounted for, III. 8, 9.—Time of Pannage, V. 50.—XI. 14.—In Dean Forest, the Inclosures for Timber to be discharged from Pannage for ever, and the rest of the Forest for 20 Years, by Act 20 Cha. II. III. 15. 64, 65.—In New Forest, Right of Pannage saved by Act 9 and 10 Will. III. V. 6; but suspended for 12 Years, 25, 50. How afterwards to be enjoyed, 50. Pannage Money received by the Lord Warden's Steward, 5, 10.

PARLIAMENT, Reports to, Periodical Reports to Parliament advised, respecting the New Forest, V. 35.—and concerning the Land Revenue in general, XII. 35.—XVII. 16, 22.

PARKS, FORESTS, &c. (*See* FORESTS, PARKS, and CHASES.)

PENSIONS, STIPENDS, &c. charged on the Land Revenue, XII. 13. Established by Pension Decree, 3 June 1677, *ib.* Two Pensions on the Land Revenue in Wales, belonging to Earl Cowper, 19. (*See* WALES.)

†

PERAMBULATIONS

PERAMBULATIONS of Forests: For the Perambulation of any Forest, refer to the Name of such Forest.

PERPETUAL PENSIONS, (*See PENSIONS.*)

PERQUISITES, (*See POUNDAGE and FEES.*)

PINE TIMBER, (*See Fir.*)

PIPE OFFICE, Viscontiel Rents in Charge in the great Roll of the Pipe, II. 6. (*See VISCONTIEL RENTS.*)—Proceedings in the Pipe Office on granting Crown Lease, XVII. 10. Fees for the same, 11. 40.

PITT, WM. MORTON, Esq. many Official Books and Papers purchased by John Pitt, Esq. late Surveyor General of the Woods, lent to the Commissioners of the Land Revenue by Mr. Morton Pitt, III. 4.—V. 22.—XI. 6.

PLANS and SURVEYS of FORESTS, none in the Possession of the Surveyor General of the Woods, III. 3, 4.—Necessity of taking new Surveys thereof, *ib.*

PLANTATIONS, General Plantation of Trees after the Restoration, to make up for the Devastation in Woods and Timber, committed during the Civil Wars, XI. 7. 10.—Let Ground newly planted now, than of Woodland turned into Tillage, III. 4.—XI. 9.—The Plantations now made designed more for Ornament than Use, III. 4.—XI. 9.—Premiums advised by some to be given by Government for the planting of Oak, XI. 13. Objections thereto, *ib.*—Plantations for Timber not advised to be made on the demised Estates, XII. 38.

PLANTING, Charge of inclosing and planting 18,000 Acres of Land in Dean Forest, III. 114.—The Fencing and Planting the First Inclosures for Timber advised to be done by open Contract, V. 31.—Expense of Fencing and Planting Inclosures, XI. 15. 147. (*See INCLOSURES and Woods.*)

PLOTT, Dr. his Account of the Practice and Effects of stripping Oak Timber standing, and of Winter-felling it, and of the Practice of the Ancients in the Management of Timber, XI. 27.

POUNDAGE and PERQUISITES of the Surveyor General of the Woods: Three Pounds, of 5 per Cent. each, in Dean Forest, III. 27.—in New Forest, V. 181.—in Alicholt Forest, VI. 20.—Objections to Payment by Poundage, III. 31. Fixed Salaries recommended in lieu of all Perquisites, 41.—Perquisites of the Surveyor General and his Deputies in the Forests, a Temptation to Waste, VII. 111.—advised to be abolished, 13. 15. Opinion of the Duke of Grafton thereon, VIII. 15.—Bad Effects of the Poundages and Perquisites of the Surveyor General, XVII. 7.—All Fees, Perquisites, and Poundages in this Department, advised to be abolished, 16.

PREMIUMS advised by some to be given by Government for the planting of Oak, Objections thereto, XI. 13.

PRINCE of WALES, (*See WALES.*)

PRIVATE PROPERTY, Restrictions on the Use or Management of private Property impolitic, III. 6.—XI. 13.—Alterations affecting private Property without Consent of the Owners, should not be carried further than the public Safety requires, V. 30.—Improvements in the Forests meant to be accomplished without Injury to private Property, VIII. 16.

PROFFERS. (*See VISCONTIEL RENTS.*)

PROSECUTION of Offenders in the Forest. (*See OFFENDERS.*)

PURLIEUS in Whitlewood Forest, Rights of the Proprietor and Forester therein, VIII. 4.

———— in Whitchwood Forest, the Purlieus retain Rights of Common in the Forest, X. 4. Are subject to the Range of the Deer, *ib.*

———— in Bosc Forest, Parts of the Forest improperly so called, XIII. 3.—Owners of Purlieus not entitled to cut Hollies in them, which must be left for the Deer, 10.

PURVEYOR

PURLIEU RANGER in Whitewood Forest. (*See* FOREST OFFICERS.)

PURVEYOR of the NAVY, Buins^{ts} executed by him in New Forest, V. 17.—Beneficial Effects thereof, 22. Regulation respecting the Purveyor suggested, 35. Opinions of the Purveyors of the Navy on the general Decrease of Timber, XI. 9.

QUEEN DOWAGER, CATHARINE, Rel^{ts} of Cha. II.—Amount of Land Revenue fitted on her as Part of her Joinsure, XII. 11. Reversionary Grants of Parts thereof made during her Life, *ib.* Time of her Death, 12.

QUIT RENTS of Manors belonging to the Crown, the Payment of them in many Instances the chief Evidence of the Existence of the Manor, XVI. 6. Quit Rents excepted from Sale by the Acts of 22 and 23 Cha. II. but made saleable by the Act of 26 Geo. III. 7. Reasons for suspending the Sale thereof, *ib.* Quit Rents advised not to be sold till the Sale of the Manorial Rights shall be determined on, 13. (*See* MANORS.)

RABBITS in NEW FOREST, Profits of the Under Keepers therefrom, V. 12. 14. The Breed of Rabbits encouraged, and a Plan for destroying them defeated, by the Keepers, 20. 26. Three Inclosures for Timber destroyed and turned into Warrens for the Profit of the Keepers, *ib.* The Rabbits should be extirpated, 33.

RANGERS. (*See* FOREST OFFICERS.)

RECEIVERS of the LAND REVENUE, Thirteen for the English Counties, and Two for Wales, II. 4.—XVII. 19.—Their several Divisions, II. 19.—Salaries and Emoluments, XII. 26. 180. 194. 196.—Acquittance Fees charged by them on the Payment of Rents, XVI. 4. The Receivers required by Act of Edward VI. to account every Year, but their Accounts now passed only Once in Three Years, *ib.* The Rents more generally collected by Deputies than by the principal Receivers, *ib.* The Number of Receivers advised to be lessened, or the Rents collected by the Receivers of Land Tax, 20. Salaries of the Receivers proposed to be fixed, 21. Receivers to account Yearly, and pay their Balances into the Bank of England, 20.

RECORDS, the Writings concerning the Estates of the Crown at present dispersed through many different Offices of Record, XVII. 18. Advised to be kept in the Office proposed for future Management thereof, *ib.* (*See* OFFICIAL BOOKS and PAPERS.)

REGARDERS, Nature of their Office, III. 8.—In New Forest, their Duty and Fees, V. 11. Instituted as a Check upon the other Officers in the Forest; but some of them hold Offices incompatible with that of Regarder, 11. 19.

REGISTER of the Crown Lands, his Salary paid out of the Revenue of Wales, XII. 20. The Office abolished, *ib.*

RELIGIOUS HOUSES. (*See* MONASTERIES.)

RENEWAL of CROWN LEASES, no fixed Times of Renewal at present, XII. 30. Periods of Renewal proposed for Leases of Houses, 37. Lands, 38. Preference of Renewal to the Tenant in Possession, *ib.* Loss occasioned by the Frequency of Renewals, XVII. 14.

RENTS, Amount of Farms and Rents belonging to the Crown in 1660, II. 4. Acts for Sale of Fee Farm Rents in 22 and 23 Cha. II. II. 4.—XII. 9.—Rents 40 Years in Arrear directed by those Acts not to be sold till recovered by Course of Law, II. 5.—Rents in Wales excepted from Sale by those Acts, XII. 19. Sale of Rents under those Acts, how long continued, 9. No regular Accounts kept of those Sales, *ib.* Many Rents then sold continued in Charge, II. 6.—XII. 12.—Difficulty thence arising of ascertaining what Rents belong to the Crown, II. 5. The Acts of 22 and 23 Cha. II. repealed, and the Commissioners of the Land Revenue empowered to sell the Remainder of the Fee Farm Rents, 4.—XII. 9.—The Rents comprized in Three Classes: 1st, Viscountial Rents; 2^{dly}, Rents in Wales collected by Receivers; 3^{dly}, Rents in England collected by Receivers, 11.

II. 4.—XVI. 3. Amount of each Class, II. 9.—XVI. 9. Terms of Sale directed by the Act, XVI. 4. Number of the Rents, *ib.* Reason for postponing the Sale of Conditional Rents and Quit Rents, 8. Amount of Rents sold, and Stock purchased, with of Rents remaining unsold, 9, 10. The unsold Rents, how advised to be disposed of, 11, 12.—XVII. 24.—Probable Amount of Stock which may be purchased by Sale of the remaining Rents, XVII. 25. Mode of collecting and accounting for the Rents of the Land Revenue in ancient Times and at present, 18, 19. Progressive Changes therein, 19. Manner of giving the Rents in Charge to be collected by the Receivers, 19; and of drawing the Money out of their Hands, and passing their Accounts, *ib.* Viscountial Rents advised to be taken out of the Charge of the Sheriffs, and collected by Receivers, XVI. 11.—XVII. 20. And their Accounts to be passed Annually, and the Balance paid into the Bank of England, XVII. 20. (*See RECEIVERS, CROWN LANDS, COLLECTION RENTS, VISCONTIAL RENTS, SALE OF RENTS.*)

REPAIRS and WORKS in the Forests and Parks, Course of proceeding therein, III. 24.—XVII. 8.—The Works done by the Deputies to the Surveyor General of the Woods upon Estimates made by themselves, III. 25, 35, 36.—V. 19.—XVII. 8.—Mode of forming the Estimates and executing the Works, V. 19, 20.—Sums drawn from the Land Revenue, and expended on the Forests and Parks, from 1760 to 1786, besides their own Product, III. 31.—XII. 25.

REPORTS of the Commissioners of the Land Revenue. The General Subject of each Report is mentioned in the Page following the Title of this Index. Necessity of a separate Report on each Forest, III. 4;—of a more general Report on the Crown Lands than on the Forests, XII. 5.

REPORTS to PARLIAMENT advised to be made periodically, respecting the Improvement of New Forest, V. 35;—and concerning the Land Revenue in general, XII. 35.—XVII. 16, 22.

RESUMPTIONS of GRANTS from the Crown in early Times frequent and popular, III. 7.—XII. 5, 6. A Resumption proposed in 1660, and rejected, 8. Another in 1663, also rejected, 9. Another in 1684, dropped, 10.

REVENUE. (*See LAND REVENUE.*)

RIDING FORESTER in NEW FOREST, V. 8. How appointed, 10. Salary and Perquisites, *ib.*

ROADS in DEAN FOREST, Expence of Roads there from 1760 to 1786, III. 31, 35. The Roads detrimental to the Forest, 31, 109. Future Provisions suggested in respect thereof, 45.

ROADS in general, Improvements in Roads a Means of supplying the increased Demand for Naval Timber without Addition to the Price, XI. 11; and of lessening the Consumption of Oak for Hoofe-building, by the more easy Conveyance of Fir, 17.

ROCKINGHAM BAILIWICK, Description thereof, IX. 4, 5. Keeperships therein granted in Fee, 5. Claims of George Finch Hatton, Esq. and his Construction of the Rights of the Crown there, 13.

ROCKINGHAM FOREST, the Subject of the Ninth Report; Situation, Perambulation, and Extent, IX. 3. Bailiwicks and Walks therein, 4. (*See ROCKINGHAM, BRISTOCK and CLIFFE BAILIWICKS.*) The Forest, formerly under One Warden or Master Forester, since divided into Three Offices, and how granted, 4. The Woods and Lands formerly belonging to the Crown, but granted in Fee, *ib.* Present Rights of the Crown, *ib.* Construction of those Rights by the Grantees of Offices, *ib.* 13. Observations on the Grants, 14. Contents of the Laws, *ib.* Interests of the Crown and the Grantees therein, 15. Settlement proposed with the Hereditary Officers and others, 16, 17. A Disafforestation recommended, 17, 24. Proposed Settlement with Lord Westmorland respecting Timber in Sukhay Walk, 22. Benefits to be expected from the proposed Arrangement, 24.

SAINT JAMES'S BAILIWICK. (*See* BAILIWICK.)

SALARIES, FEES, &c. Fixed Salaries recommended in lieu of Fees, Poundages, and Perquisites, III. 48.—V. 33.—VII. 13. 15.—XVII. 16. (*See* POUNDAGE and PERQUISITES.)

SALCEY FOREST, the Subject of the Seventh Report; Situation, Perambulation, and Extent, VII. 3. 4. Rights of the Crown, *ib.* Number of Walks and Coppices in each, 4. Rights of Common, and how exercised, 5. Grant of the Coppices, *ib.* Officers of the Forest, their Salaries and Emoluments, 6, 7, 8. Deer, 6, 7. Interests of the Crown, the Duke of Grafton, and the Warden, 8. Surveys of the Timber in 1608 and 1781, *ib.* Produce and Expenses of the Forest, from 1705 to 1786, 9. Spoil occasioned by lopping Oak Trees for Browie, 10. Peculiar Finess of the Soil for the Growth of Great Timber, 11. 14. Alterations in the Property recommended to be postponed till after the Grant of the Wardenship shall expire, 12. Immediate Regulations advised, *ib.* Future Arrangement suggested with the Commoners, 14; with the Duke of Grafton, *ib.* Objects to be attained thereby, 15. Plan of future Management, in case the Rights of the Crown shall remain unaltered, 15, 16. An Arrangement for this Forest, jointly with Whitewood, proposed, VIII. 21, 22. (*See* COPPICES, DEER, FOREST OFFICERS, TIMBER.)

SALE of CROWN LANDS, the Question, whether best to sell or retain the Crown Lands, considered, XII. 33. Reasons against a Sale thereof, 33, 34. Sale of Mineral Rights in certain Cases recommended, 40.—XVI. 13.—XVII. 25.

SALE of FEE FARM RENTS, a great Convenience to Individuals, and Advantage to the Public, IV. 4.—Preference of Purchase given to the Payers for a limited Time, II. 9.—IV. 4.—Produce of Sale invested in Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, II. 9.—Amount of Stock purchased to December 1787, *ib.* The like to February 1789, IV. 5.—Terms of Sale limited by the Act, XVI. 4.—Reasons for requiring higher Prices than those specified in the Act, *ib.* Reasons for suspending the Sale of certain Rents, 8. Causes of the Sale not having been more extensive, 8. Counties in which the Whole of the Fee Farm Rents have been sold, 9. Total of Rents sold, Produce of Sale, and Stock purchased therewith, *ib.* Annual Gain to the Public, *ib.* The Remainder of the Rents advised to be sold, 11. 13.—XVII. 24. Probable Amount of Stock which might be purchased by Sale of the remaining Rents, 25. (*See* RENTS.)

SALES of WOOD and TIMBER in New Forest, how proposed to be regulated in future, V. 35.—Sale of Timber in Alierholt Forest recommended, and Mode of Sale suggested, VI. 25, 27.—Sale of Timber in Sherwood Forest advised, XIV. 16.

SAP of TIMBER, Description of it, and Opinions as to the Means of rendering it more firm and durable, XI. 27, 28, 29, 30.

SAVOY HOSPITAL REVENUE, Amount thereof on the Dissolution of the Hospital in 1st of Anne, XII. 13. Savoy Rents paid into the Exchequer since 1760, said to be unappropriated Money, but deemed to belong to the Aggregate Fund, 24.

SEIZURES, a Part of the Revenue in the Collection of the Sheriffs, II. 6. Annual Amount of Seizures answered and nichilled, 7. 15. Why necessary to remain in Charge of the Sheriffs, XVI. 12.

SHERIFFS—SHERIFFS PROFFERS. (*See* VISCONTIEL RENTS.)

SHERWOOD FOREST, the Subject of the Fourteenth Report; the only Forest now belonging to the Crown, North of Trent, XIV. 3. Perambulations thereof in different Reigns, *ib.* Towns, &c. within the Forest, *ib.* Quantity of Ground therein, 4. Number of Walks, Officers of the Forest, and how appointed, their Salaries and Perquisites, 5. Only One Forest Court now held in a Year for appointing Officers, 6. The last Justice Seat there begun in 15th and continued to 28th of Cha. II. *ib.* Lands and other Rights of the Crown in this Forest, 7. Claim of the Duke of Portland to the Soil of the Hays of Birkland and Buthagh,

Billagh, as Part of the Manor of Edwinstow, *ib.* Proof that they are not Part of that Manor, 7, 8. Acts of Ownership on the Part of the Crown, 8, 9, 10. Making of Ridings therein, 10. Grant of the Keepership of Thorney Woods in Fee, *ib.* Conditions of that Grant, 11. Inclosures of Waste Lands there, *ib.* Allowances for Forestial Rights, *ib.* Claims of the Crown, and Lord Chesterfield as Hereditary Keeper, of Thorney Woods, and Proceedings in Consequence thereof, *ib.* No Deer in the Forest except in Thorney Woods, 6. Number there in 1789, 12. Number of Red Deer in the Forest in 1616, 13. Allowances to the Duke of Newcastle as Lord Warden, in the Reign of Queen Anne, first of £. 366 per Annum, and then of £. 1,000 per Annum, for the Increase and Preservation of the Deer, *ib.* The Number gradually lessened, and the last of them destroyed by Order of the present Lord Warden, *ib.* The Forest Rights now productive of no Advantage to the Crown, and very little to the Forest Officers, 13, 14. Practice of inclosing Brecks in the Forest, and Fees to the Verderers thereon, 14. Produce and Expence of the Forest during the present Century, *ib.* Examples of Mismanagement and Abuse, 14, 15. Surveys of the Timber in 1603, 1686, and 1790, 15. Summary View of the Property of the Crown in the Forest, *ib.* Reasons against retaining it as a Nursery of Timber, and Proposal for a Settlement of Rights, and Sale of the Crown's Property therein, 16.—(See DEER, FOREST OFFICERS, TIMBER.)

SHIP-BUILDING, Means of rendering Ships more lasting, XI. 25, 32. Mischief of building with Green and unfashioned Timber, 33. Difficulty of procuring Knee Timber, *ib.* Iron Knees used in the East India Company's Ships, and French Ships of War, *ib.* Sections of a 74 Gun Ship and 38 Gun Frigate, as built in His Majesty's Dock Yards, and of Ships of the same Force, with Iron Knees, as recommended by Mr. Gabriel Snodgrass, between Pages 146 and 147. Improvements in the Form and Construction of Ships suggested by eminent Builders, 33.—(See STRIPPING OF OAK, and WINTER-FELLING.)

SHIPS. (See AMERICAN SHIPS, EAST INDIA SHIPS, TRADING SHIPS.)

SMITH, Dr. Adam, References to his Writings, as to the Difference in the Value of Money, and also of Wheat, since the Reign of James I. XI. 7. His Opinion, that an increased Demand for Timber will produce a proportional Supply, examined, 11. His Opinion on the comparative Produce of a given Quantity of Ground in Corn and in Potatoes, 35; on the Disadvantage of taking Fines for the Renewal of Leases, XII. 32; that the Crown Lands do not produce a Fourth Part of the Rent which would be drawn from them, if private Property, 33; on the Expediency of a Sale of the Crown Lands, 34;—on the Advantages arising to Society from a Capital employed in Agriculture, XVII. 23.

SOLICITING OF CROWN LEASES, Fee commonly charged for it, XVII. 11. The Leases usually solicited or passed by Persons holding Offices connected with the Revenue, 12. Objections thereto, 14.

STOCK purchased with Monies arising from the Sale of Fee Farm Rents, XVI. 9. (See SALE OF RENTS.)

STRIPPING of Oak Timber, present Practice of felling and stripping Oak, XI. 26.—Stripping of Oak Trees standing, recommended, V. 34.—XI. 27. Opinions of Dr. Plot, Bullon, Du Hamel, &c. on the Advantages thereof, 27, 28. Probable Causes of the Practice not being more general, 28, 29. Trials made, 29, 30. Farther Experiments intended by the Navy Board, 30. Trials of stripping Firs, Pines, &c. standing, 35.

SULEHAY WALK in Rockingham Forest, Timber therein, belonging to the Crown, IX. 17. (See TIMBER IN ROCKINGHAM FOREST.)

SURVEYORS GENERAL, Court of. (See GENERAL SURVEYORS.)

SURVEYOR GENERAL of CROWN LANDS, formerly co-operated with the Surveyor General of the Woods in the Management of the Forests, III. 21. 48.—V. 24.—XVII. 15.—Salary and Emoluments of the Surveyor General, XII. 25. 167. Appointments in his Office, *ib.* Management of the Crown Lands chiefly left to the Surveyor General, 29. Proceedings in his Office on granting Crown Leases, 30. 201, 202. Rules observed in setting Fines and Rents, *ib.* Fees payable to the Surveyor General, XII. 167.—XVII. 11. 39. 45. The Functions of the Office of Surveyor General proposed to be transferred to the Commissioners for future Management, 14. Fees to the Surveyor General on Assignments

Abolition of Crown Leases, 17. Amount of Fees and Salary of the Surveyor General proposed to be abolished, 21.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF WOODS, and FORESTS, has a general Superintendence over all the Woods, Forests, Parks, and Chases, III. 3. 10; and the sole and almost uncontrolled Management of the Forests, 25.—V. 24.—Receives all Monies for Naval Timber and Woodsales in the Forests, III. 24. 25.—V. 18. 27.—The Books and Papers belonging to that Office formerly delivered over on the Death or Removal of a Surveyor General, but now kept as private Property, 25, 26.—V. 24.—Bad Effects of that Practice, XVII. 22. 23.—List of Surveyors General of the Woods from 1608 to 1786, III. 75.—Perquisites and Emoluments of the Surveyor General from Dean Forest, III. 27. 28;—New Forest, V. 18;—Aitchholt and Woolmer, VI. 20;—Salcey Forest, VII. 8.—Whitewood Forest, VIII. 10.—The Surveyor General how appointed, XVII. 4.—The Office a Trust of Importance, *ib.* Business executed by the Surveyor General and his Deputies, *ib.* List of Officers in that Department in 1786, 4. 5.—V. 18.—Salaries and Perquisites of the Surveyor General, and Average Amount thereof, XVII. 5. 6. 21. Allowances for Deputies, and actual Payments to them, 6. 7.—Bad Tendency and Effects of the Mode of paying the Surveyor General, V. 20.—VII. 13.—VIII. 15.—XVII. 7.—Duke of Grafton's Opinion thereon, VIII. 15.—Mode of obtaining Warrants for selling Naval Timber, III. 24.—XVII. 7.—Power of the Officers to increase their Emoluments by the Fell of Naval Timber, XVII. 8.—Warrants for Woodsales, how obtained, *ib.* The Advantages arising therefrom, an Inducement to exceed the Limits prescribed by the Warrants, *ib.* Influence thereof, *ib.* Embezzlement and Waste by the Deputies being Purchasers of the Forest Timber, III. 33.—VI. 21.—XVII. 8.—Mode of executing Works in the Forests, and Advantages to the Surveyor General and Deputies therefrom, XVII. 8. Disadvantage to the Public, 9. Mode of accounting in this Department an unnecessary Expence to the Public, *ib.* Deputies to the Surveyor General do not sit on Oath, VIII. 15.—XVII. 9.—Difference between the Fees and Emoluments received before the Appointment of the present Surveyor General, and since, XVII. 10.—The Functions of the Office of Surveyor General of the Woods proposed to be transferred to the Commissioners for future Management, 16.—Fees, Poundsages, &c. in that Department advised to be abolished, III. 48.—V. 33.—VII. 13.—VIII. 19.—XVII. 16. 21. (*See DEPUTIES to the SURVEYOR GENERAL, and POUNDAGE.*)

SURVEYS of the CROWN LANDS made during the Usurpation of Cromwell, XII. 8. 11. New Surveys recommended, 35. Surveys taken of some Estates, and comparative View of their Value by former Surveys, 42. 43. All Surveys and written Documents concerning the Estates of the Crown (at present dispersed through many different Offices) advised to be kept in the Office proposed for future Management thereof, XVII. 18.

SWANIMOTE COURT, at what Times to be held, III. 8. (*See FOREST COURTS.*)

SWINE in New Forest admitted in all Seasons without Restriction, V. 20. Some of the Keepers large Dealers in Swine, *ib.*

TAXES, Commissioners of, their Salaries, &c. paid out of the Land Revenue, XII. 25.

THORNEY WOODS in Sherwood Forest. (*See SHERWOOD.*)

TILLAGE. (*See AGRICULTURE.*)

TIMBER TREES, Size of Trees denominated Timber, IX. 21. (*See TREES.*)

TIMBER in general, the Subject of the Eleventh Report: The Quantity decreasing generally both in the Forests and on private Estates, III. 4.—V. 37.—XI. 4.—Time requisite for the Growth of Oak for Naval Use, III. 5.—XI. 10. 23. View of the State of Timber in England in former Times and at present, 5.—Timber of little Value before the Year 1535, 12. A Source of Revenue to the Crown in the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I. 6. Proofs of the general Plenty at those Periods in Proportion to the Demand, 7. Prices of Timber from 1608 to 1704, 6. 7. The Price of Timber now Six Times greater

greater *cuts* in the Reigns of James i. and Charles i. 7. Devastation committed in the Civil Wars, 7. Request of the Navy Board to the Royal Society at that Time, to suggest a *Remedy*, *ib.* Writings of Mr. Evelyn on Timber, *ib.* General Plantation of Trees to make up for that Devastation, 7, 10. The present Stock of Timber in the Country deemed the Produce of those Plantations, 10. Prices of Timber gradually increased till 1736, 8. The *Contrast* Prices of Timber still the same as in 1756, but the *Current* Prices since risen, 8, 10. (*See* NAVY TIMBER.) A general Survey of Timber on private Estates attempted by the Navy Board, but interrupted by the Proprietors, 8. Opinions of the Navy Board, Purveyors of the Navy, Timber Dealers, Land Surveyors, Ship Builders, and Magistrates of Counties, on the general Decrease of Timber, 8, 9.—Causes thereof, 9, 10. Timber becoming scarce in the Northern Parts of Europe, III. 6.—An increased Demand does not produce a proportional Supply of Timber as of other Articles, III. 5.—XI. 11.—The gradual Extension of Tillage, and Diminution of Wood and Timber, natural Consequences of the Prosperity of the Country, XI. 12, 22.—Laws relating to Timber, 12. Supply of Timber to be expected from the Improvement of the Forests, 24, 25. The Discovery of some Kind of Tree as a Substitute in some Cases for Oak desirable, V. 38.—XI. 33, 34: by what Means to be attempted, 33. (*See* ENCLOSURES, NAVAL TIMBER, OAK, LARCH, TREES, TIMBER in the different FORESTS, WOODS.)

TIMBER in Dean Forest. Quality thereof superior to any other, III. 11, 14. Surveys of Timber there in 1638, 17, in 1662, 14, in 1667, 15, in 1764 and 1783, 24. Quantity supplied from thence since 1760, 31. Abuses in the Measurement and Delivery of Timber, 32. Present State of the Timber, 37. A fresh Survey and Register of it recommended, 47. Charge of inclosing and planting 18,000 Acres of Land there, and Produce to be expected therefrom, 114.

— in New Forest, Quantity there by Surveys in 1608, 1707, 1764, and 1783, V. 22, 23.—XI. 16.—Quantity supplied for the Navy since 1760, V. 27. Regulations in felling Timber, and rasing off the Tops of Navy Timber there, advised, 34. A general Survey and Register of the Timber proposed, *ib.*

— in Alicholt Forest, none cut for the Navy prior to the Year 1777, VI. 10. Proposal that in future all Timber there should be sold by Auction, to increase the Lieutenant's Profits, 11. State of the Timber in 1608, 1635, and 1783, 17, 18. Irregularities in felling the Timber for the Navy, 20. More cut than authorized by Warrant, and sold at an under Value, *ib.* Produce of Navy Timber and Wood Sales there, 21. Sale of the Timber recommended, and Mode of Sale pointed out, 25, 27. Modes of marking the Timber there, 65.

— in Salcey Forest. Quantity growing in 1608, VII. 8. Little more than One Tenth of that Quantity in 1783, 9. None cut for the Navy before 1781, *ib.* Quantity supplied since, *ib.* Waste in lopping Oak Trees for Browie, 10. The Browie Trees double the Number of all other Trees in the Forest, 11. Small Succession of young Timber, *ib.* A new Survey of the Timber recommended, 12. Other Regulations concerning it suggested, 12, 13, 15.

— in Whitewood Forest. Quantity growing in 1608, VIII. 11; in 1783, 14, 15. None felled for the Navy before 1771, 13. Arrangement then made with the Duke of Grafton respecting the Time of felling the Naval Timber, *ib.* Wood Sales from 1705 to 1786, 12. Navy Timber supplied from 1772 to 1790, 13, 14. Number of Trees to an Acre in 1608, Thirteen; in 1783, only Three to an Acre, 13, 15. Number of Oaks lopped for Browie for the Deer, greater than of Oak Trees fit for the Navy, *ib.* Want of Care of the growing Timber, 15, 16. A new Survey of the Timber advised, and Regulations concerning it proposed, 18.

— in Rockingham Forest, the Crown entitled to the Oak Timber in Salehay Walk, IX. 17. Discovery of the Crown's Right thereto in 1702, 18. Survey thereof in 1703, *ib.* Quantity cut after that Discovery, 18, 19. Sale of Timber to Lord Westmorland in 1764, 20. Proceedings in consequence of that Sale, and Remarks thereon, 20, 21. Survey of the Timber in 1787, 21, 23. Interests of the Crown and Lord Westmorland therein, 22. Proposed Arrangement with Lord Westmorland concerning the Timber, 22, 23.

TIMBER in Whichwood Forest, the Timber excepted out of the Lease of the Coppices, X. 8. Produce of Navy Timber and Wood Sales, 10. The greatest Part of the Timber cut, and very little now left, *ib.* Surveys of the Timber in 1783 and 1790, 10, 11. No Officer to attend to the Preservation of the Timber but the Surveyor General, 14. His Office ineffectual for that Purpose, *ib.*

— in Bere Forest, Surveys of the Timber in 1608 and 1783, XIII. 10. Not more in 1783 than 1—25th Part of what was growing at the former Period, 11. Produce of Timber since 1700, *ib.* Depredations committed thereon, *ib.*

— in Sherwood Forest, the Timber in Birkland and Bilhagh admitted to belong to the Crown, XIV. 7. Produce thereof since 1700, 14. Trees blown down in 1716, valued by the Venderors at £. 2,473, accounted for by the Surveyor General at only £. 850; the Account not passed till 1746, and that Sum wholly expended in Fees and Allowances, *ib.* Age of the Timber, *ib.* Abuses of the Forest Officers in choosing Fee Trees, 15. The Timber injured from the Mode of marking it, *ib.* Surveys thereof in 1608, 1616, and 1790, *ib.* Proposal to sell the Timber, 16.

— in Waltham Forest, Produce of Timber there since 1700, XV. 13. Survey of the Timber in 1783, 14. Fitness of the Soil for the Growth of Timber, *ib.*

TITHES, Timber and Bark exempt from Tithes, XI. 13. Commutation for Tithes recommended on Inclosures, XII. 41. Barren Lands exempt from Tithes for Seven Years after Improvement, 42.

TONNAGE OF SHIPS. (*See* NAVY ROYAL, TRADING SHIPS, EAST INDIA SHIPS, AMERICAN SHIPS.)

TOP and **LOP** of Timber in Dean Forest; the Deputy Surveyor's Perquisites therefrom, III. 28. Description of Top, Lop, Cord Wood, Offal Wood, and Kibbles, 29.

TRADING SHIPS, Tonnage thereof in 1790, XI. 18.—Medium Duration of Trading Ships, and Average Consumption of Timber therein, *ib.* Tonnage of Trading Vessels at the Death of Queen Elizabeth, *ib.* Progressive Increase since that Period, 18, 19, 20.

TREASURY, Monies in the Hands of the Receivers of the Land Revenue, drawn out by Warrants from the Treasury, II. 5.—XVII. 19.—Falls of Naval Timber in the Forests made by virtue of Warrants under the King's Sign Manual, countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury, III. 24.—XVII. 7.—Wood Sales made, and Repairs of Works done in the Forests and Parks, by Warrants from the Treasury, III. 24, 25.—XVII. 2.—Proceedings in the Treasury on granting Crown Leases, XII. 29.—XVII. 10. Fees paid for those Proceedings, 11. 39. 44.—The Board proposed for the future Management of the Land Revenue to be under the Control of the Treasury, 16. Proceeding in the Treasury under a new Mode proposed for granting Crown Leases, 16, 17.

TREES, Different Modes of cultivating Trees, and managing Woods for Timber, III. 108. 115.—VI. 65.—XI. 23.—Expence of inclosing and planting, III. 115.—XI. 25.—Method and Times of thinning the Trees, III. 115.—Progressive Increase in the Growth of Trees described, XI. 27.—Opinions of the Ancients concerning the proper Time of felling Trees, *ib.* 151. Size of Trees denominated Timber, IX. 21.—Time requisite for the Growth of Oak Trees for Naval Use, III. 5.—XI. 10. 23.—The Discovery of some Kind of Tree as a Substitute in some Cases for Oak, desirable, V. 38.—XI. 33, 34.—Means of strengthening it suggested, XI. 34.—Cultivation of the Larix or Larch Tree recommended, V. 38.—XI. 34.—Great Age of Trees in Sherwood Forest, XIV. 14.

TUNC RENT. (*See* WALKS.)

TYTHES. (*See* TITHES.)

VERDERORS,

VERDERERS, the Nature of their Office, III. 8.—Verderers of Dean Forest, 16. 27. Their Care of the Forest when discontinued, 21.—In New Forest, V. 8. How chosen, 10. Have no Emolument except Fee Deer, *ib.*—In Aliceholt Forest, no Verderers now appointed, VI. 5. 65.—Verderers in Salcey Forest, besides Fee Deer, have Half an Acre of Underwood on cutting each Coppice, VII. 7.—In Whittlewood Forest the like, VIII. 10.—In Rockingham Forest, Verderers still elected, but their Office merely nominal, IX. 4. Deer supplied to them, 6. 8. Have a Quarter of an Acre of Underwood and a Fee Tree on cutting Earl's Woods, but do not view them, 16. In Whichwood Forest prelate Verderers, X. 6. Their Office merely nominal, 7. Have Fee Deer only, *ib.* Verderers in Bere Forest, XIII. 5.—In Sherwood Forest have each a Fee Tree Yearly, XIV. 5.—In Waltham Forest, XV. 6.

VERMINER, formerly an Officer in New Forest, when discontinued, V. 8.

VISCONTEL RENTS in Charge in the Pipe, and collected by the Sheriffs in the English Counties, preface A mount thereof, II. 4. 6. 7. A Part of those Rents paid into the Exchequer under the Head of Sheriff's Profits, 5.—XVII. 20.—Amount of Visconciel Rents *antediluvian*, II. 7. The Office of Sheriff not well calculated for collecting Rents, *ib.* Amount of Visconciel Rents in 1661, 1701, and 1705, XII. 13. 14.—Remarks on the preface Mode of collecting and accounting for the Visconciel Rents, XVI. 10. Objections thereto, *ib.* Amount of Rents answered by the Sheriffs, but not received by them, *ib.* Order of the Court of Exchequer in 1650 for Relief of Sheriffs, *ib.* Opinion of Lord Hale on that Subject, 11.—Whole Amount of Visconciel Rents, XVII. 20.—Such of those Rents as are Part of the permanent Revenue of the Crown advised to be taken out of the Charge of the Sheriffs, and collected by the Receivers of the other Part of the Land Revenue, XVI. 11.—XVII. 20.—and those which are unimprovable to be fold, XVI. 11. (*See SIZEMENTS.*)

VITRUVIUS, his Opinion of the Larch Timber, XI. 34.

UNDERWOOD, the Price of it risen, notwithstanding the more general Use of Coal for Fuel, XI. 9. Timber Trees in some Counties cut down when young, to prevent Damage to the Underwood, *ib.* In what Forests the Underwood belongs to the Crown, 25. Future Annual Produce in Underwood to be expected therefrom on an improved Management of the Forests, *ib.* The additional Demand and increased Value of Underwood, in consequence of the high Price of Coal, contributes to the Scarcity of Timber, by discouraging the Growth of it, 35. Quantity of Underwood Yearly consumed by a common Cottage's Family, *ib.* (*See COPPICES.*)

WALES, State of Fee Farm Rents in Wales, II. 4. 7. State of a Rent called the *Tank Rent* in Flintshire, recently suppressed, 8.—Further Particulars respecting that Rent, XVI. 6. 7.—Accounts of the Land Revenue in Wales at different Periods, XII. 17 to 21. That Revenue not belonging to the Prince of Wales, unless by special Grant from the Crown, 17. Left granted to the late King when Prince of Wales, 18. Rents in Wales excepted from Sale by the Acts of 22 and 23 Cha. II. for Sale of Fee Farm Rents, 19. State of the Land Revenue in Wales in 1639 and 1701, 18, 19. In 1760 and 1786, 20, 21. Annuities out of that Revenue granted to an Ancestor of Earl Cowper, 19. Arrears thereof, 21, 22. Those Annuities hitherto paid without any Deduction for Land Tax, though chargeable therewith, 22. A Grant in Wales to the Earl of Portland in 1698, stopped on an Address from the House of Commons, 19. Produce and Expenditure of the Revenue of Wales from 1760 to 1786, 21. Amount of Fines of Leases thereof paid into the Exchequer, and to the Receivers General, from 1760 to 1786, 22. Arrears of Rents there, *ib.*—State of Collection Rents in Wales, XVI. 4 to 7. Waste Lands in Wales in which the Crown is interested, known to be extensive, but their Extent not ascertained, 12. Alarms excited by Attempts to alienate them, *ib.* Remarks on the Commission to Mr. Probert, and the Proceedings of Government relative thereto, *ib.* The Improvement of the Wales, and granting Leases of Mines and Mineral Rights in Wales, recommended, *ib.*

WALTHAM

WALTHAM FOREST, the Subject of the Fifteenth Report, comprises the Two Parts called Epping Forest and Henault Forest, XV. 3. Was anciently called the Forest of Essex, *ib.* Perambulation thereof, *ib.* Pauses within the Forest, 4. Estimated Contents, *ib.* Lands and other Rights belonging to the Crown, 4, 5. Rights of the Commoners, and how exercised, 5. Grant of the Wardenship in the Reign of Hen. II. as supposed, *ib.* The Power of appointing the Forest Officers granted by the Warden to Henry VIII. during his Life, 6. Further Grant of the Wardenship from the Crown, *ib.* Number of Walks, Officers of the Forest, and how appointed, 7. Their Salaries, *ib.* The Woodward appointed by the Warden, but the Right of appointing deemed to belong to the Crown, 7, 8. Prison for Offenders in the Forest, 8. Claim of the Warden to Chapel Lodge and Lands as private Property, 9. Remarks on that Claim, *ib.* Hoghill Lodge, when built, and at whose Expence, 10. Claim of the Warden to 100 Loads of Wood Yearly from the King's Woods, and Remarks thereon, *ib.* Allowance of Livery Logs to the Master Keepers of Three Walks, *ib.* Order of the Exchequer in 24 Eliz. respecting Fee Wood claimed by the Forest Officers, *ib.* Claims of the Wardens at Two Justice Seats, in 10 Cha. I. and 22 Cha. II. *ib.* Assignments of Fuel Wood from the King's Woods, 11. (*See FUEL*.) Wood cut by the Woodward for sundry Purposes, accounted for to the Warden's Steward, and the Balances retained by the Warden to defray Expenses concerning the Forest, 12. No Account obtained of the Money so raised, or the Application thereof, *ib.* Produce and Expence of the Forest from 1700 to 1786, 13. The Expence exceeding the Produce £. 22,749. 7s. *ib.* Deer supplied from the Forest, 13, 14. Representations of the Owners and Occupiers of Lands, of Damage done by the Deer, and Request for a Disafforestation of the Forest, or Removal of the Deer, 14. Survey of the Timber in the King's Woods in 1783, *ib.* Fines of the Soil for the Growth of Timber, and Convenience of Carriage to the Dock Yards, *ib.* Opinion of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. respecting Abuses in the Forest, and the Expediency of improving the Division of Henault, as a Nursery of Timber for the Navy, *ib.* Proposal for Settlement of the Rights of the Crown and Individuals, and appropriating the King's Lands to the Growth of Timber, 15. (*See DEER, FOREST OFFICERS, TIMBER.*)

WARDENS OF FORESTS. (*See FOREST OFFICERS.*)

WASTE LANDS in general, Acts for the Improvement of Wastes, and Increase of Timber, VI. 22.—XI. 12.—The Reasons more urgent for the Improvement of the Forests than of other Waste Lands, VI. 23.—XI. 16. Acts of 29 and 31 Geo. II. for inclosing Wastes for the Growth of Timber, 13. Necessity of a new Law, *ib.* The Improvement of Wastes impeded by the Difficulty and Expence attending the Division of Lands in which there is a Mixture of Rights, XVII. 23.

WASTE LANDS, in Manors belonging to the Crown, known to be extensive, but the Extent not ascertained, XII. 40.—XVI. 12.—A general Law for the Improvement of Wastes recommended, XII. 41. A similar Law existing in Scotland, 42. The passing of Inclosure Bills why not advisable to be urged by the Crown, but its Consent to be readily given, XVI. 12.

WESTHAY WALK in Rockingham Forest, the Keepership granted in Fee, and belonging to Lord Exeter, IX. 10. Profits and Expenses of the Keepership, *ib.*

WHEAT, the Price of Wheat the best Measure of the Value of Silver, XI. 7. Comparison of the Prices thereof for 51 Years, from 1595 to 1646, and for the last 51 Years, *ib.* The Price of Wheat not much increased, but that of Timber now Six Times more than during the First of those Periods, *ib.*

WHICHWOOD FOREST, the Subject of the Tenth Report, Situation, Perambulation, and Extent, X. 3, 4. Number of Walks, Lodges, and Coppices, 4. Lands and other Rights of the Crown therein, 4, 13. Rights of Common, 4. Officers, 5, 6, 7. The Ranger's Salary overpaid, to the Detriment of the Crown, £. 2,778, 11s. 3d. 6. Revenue derived from the Forest by Rents and Fines of Leases of the Coppices from 1711 to 1790, 9. By Wood Sales and Navy Timber from 1709 to 1790, 10. Repairs of Lodges, *ib.* Surveys of Timber in 1783 and 1790, 11. Abuses in cutting the Bushes, and topping the Trees, 12. Claims of the Ranger, and Remarks thereon, 9, 13. The Conditions in the Lease of the Coppices not observed, 12, 13, 14. No Chance of a Succession of Timber, without a Change in the Management, 14. Bad Effects of divided Government

Government and Diversity of Interests in the Forest, 15. Alterations requisite for its Improvement, 14, 15. Proposed Settlement with the Ranger and Lessee of the Coppices, 15, 16. The Lease advised not to be renewed, 15; and the Deer to be removed, *ib.* A. & A. recommended for inclosing a Part of the Open Forest for the Growth of Timber, and prolonging the Time of keeping the Coppices inclosed, 16. (*See COPPICES, DEER, FOREST OFFICERS, TIMBER.*)

WHITTLEWOOD FOREST, the Subject of the Eighth Report: Situation, Perambulations, and Extent, VIII. 3. Number of Walks and Coppices, and their Contents, 4. Grant of the Coppices, 5; of the Wardenhip, 6. Rights of the Crown and the Duke of Grafton, 5, 7; of the Commoners, 5. Shrub Walk not commensurable, 4. Officers of the Forest, 6. State of the Forest before and since the Grants in Fee compared, 11. Whole Produce and Expenditure, from 1705 to 1790, 12, 13, 14. Arrangements for the Improvement of the Forest suggested, 16. Objections to a Division of the Forest, and a Sale of the Crown's Property, except to the Duke of Grafton, 16, 21. The Rights of the Crown proposed to be transferred to the Duke of Grafton for an adequate consideration, either in Money or in an Annual Delivery of Naval Timber, 16; If in Money, advised to be laid out in the Purchase of an Estate for the Growth of Timber, 17; If in Timber, Regulations suggested for securing that Supply, *ib.* Advantages therefrom to the Crown and the Duke of Grafton, *ib.* A previous Settlement with the Commoners advised, *ib.* Duke of Grafton's Objections to a Rent Charge in Timber, 18. Alternative proposed, in case neither of these Plans shall be adopted, *ib.* A new Survey of the Timber advised, and Regulations for protecting it recommended, *ib.* For limiting the Expence of repairing Wakefield Lodge, 19. Proposal of the Duke of Grafton to accept a separate Portion of the Forest for his present Possessions therein, 21. Arrangement suggested in consequence thereof, *ib.* proposed to be extended to Salcey Forest, *ib.*; and the Crown's Interest in both to be under the Care of the same Officers, 22. (*See COPPICES, DEER, FOREST OFFICERS, TIMBER.*)

WINTER-FELLING of OAK, Timber so felled thought to be more solid and durable than Timber felled in the Spring, XI. 27. Allowance made by the Navy Board for Loss of the Bark, *ib.* Little Winter-felled Timber obtained by the Navy Board, in consequence of the high Price of Bark, *ib.* Experiments making of the Effects thereof, *ib.*—The felling of Oak in Winter, if found advisable, not meant to be prevented by the Regulations suggested for New Forest, V. 34.

WINTER HAINING. (*See FENCE MONTH.*)

WOOD MEASURE, Size of an Acre Wood Measure, X. 8. 30.

WOODMOTE. (*See ATTACHMENT COURT.*)

WOODS in general, England described, in the earliest Accounts of it, to have been covered with Wood, XI. 5.—The Woods so numerous and extensive in the Time of William the Conqueror, as to be valued, not by the Quantity of the Timber, but by the Number of Swine the Acorns could maintain, *ib.* The Country overgrown with Woods in the Time of Edward IV. 6. The Woods much diminished after the Seizure of the Monasteries, *ib.* Woodlands gradually lessened, and Tillage extended, by the Advancement of Population and Industry, 12. The Quantity of Woodland generally decreasing, less newly planted than turned into Tillage, and the Plantations in general designed more for Ornament than Use, III. 4.—XI. 9.—Restraints on the Management of Woods on private Property, by Acts for the Increase of Timber, why attended with no beneficial Effect, III. 6.—XI. 12, 13.—Quantity of Woodland reputed necessary for the Supply of Oak Timber for the whole Shipping of England, 12, 23. Different Modes of managing Woods for raising Timber, 23.—III. 108. 115.—VI. 65. (*See TIMBER.*)

WOODS and TIMBER on the demised Estates of the Crown, Survey thereof, XII. 4. Regulations proposed for the Care of the Wood and Timber on those Estates; but the raising Naval Timber thereon not recommended, as a principal Object in the Management, 38, 39.

WOOD SALES in the Forests, antiently none to be made without a Commission from the Lord Treasurer and Court of Exchequer, III. 10.—Present Course of Proceeding on Wood Sales, and on Falls of Timber for the Navy, 24, 25.—XVII. 7, 8.—Sums paid into the Exchequer for Wood Sales since 1760, XII. 24.—Profits of the Surveyor General from Wood Sales an Inducement to extend the Limits prescribed by the Warrants, XVII. 8.—Sums directed to be raised greatly exceeded by Amount of the Sales, *ib.* Allowances made to Purchasers at the Wood Sales, for the Poundsage received from them by the Surveyor General, 9.

————— in Dean Forest, Amount thereof from 1761 to 1786, III. 31.—Abuses in the Measurement and Delivery of Timber there, 32. (*See DEPUTY SURVEYOR.*)—In New Forest, Produce thereof since 1761, V. 27.—In Aliceholt Forest, the like from 1700 to 1786, VI. 21.—In Salcey Forest, from 1705 to 1786, VII. 9.—In Whitewood Forest, from 1705 to 1790, VIII. 12, 14.—In Rockingham Forest since 1703, IX. 19, 20.—In Whichwood Forest from 1700 to 1790, X. 10.—In Bere Forest since 1700, XIII. 11.—In Sherwood Forest, XIV. 14, 61.—In Waltham Forest, XV. 13.

WOODWARD of New Forest, his Appointment, Salary, and Perquisites, V. 10. The like of the Deputy Woodward, *ib.* The latter One of the Regarders, 10, 11. The Woodward accountable for Moor Wood, &c. 10, 17. no Account rendered since 1771, 17.

————— of Aliceholt Forest, the Deputy Surveyor the Woodward thereof, his Salary, &c. VI. 20. (*See DEPUTY SURVEYOR.*)

————— of Salcey Forest, was formerly the Woodward General of Northampton and Rutland, VII. 7. Separate Woodwards for Whitewood and Salcey Forests, appointed in 1756, *ib.* His Salary and Emoluments, *ib.*

————— of Whitewood Forest, his Appointment, Salary, and Emoluments, VIII. 10. Salary ordered to be issued to the Lord Warden, to be paid over to the Woodward, *ib.*

————— of Whichwood Forest, appointed and paid by the Ranger, and has the Care of his private Woods, X. 6. His Salary, *ib.*

————— of Waltham Forest, the Woodward of the King's Woods appointed by the Warden, but the Right of appointing deemed to belong to the Crown, XV. 7, 8. Woodward's Salary, 7. Wood cut at his Discretion for various Purposes concerning the Forest, and accounted for, and the Balance paid to the Warden's Steward, 12. No Account obtained of the Money so raised, or the Application thereof, *ib.*

WOOLMER FOREST. (*See ALICEHOLT and WOOLMER FOREST.*)

WORKS, Board of, Amount of Pines of Leaves paid to the Board of Works, to be applied towards re-building the Fleet Prison, XII. 25.

WORKS in the FORESTS; Course of proceeding in the Execution thereof, III. 24.—XVII. 8. (*See REPAIRS.*)

